ACHR to Press for Passage of FEPC at Second Session

Afro-American

32a

WASHINGTON

The American Council of Human Rights in its fall bulletin, "Congress and Equality," just off the press, pledges a renewal of its fight to pass the FEPC bill in the second session of the 81st Congress.

Bal. 1-7-50

The bulletin points to the fact that there is a growing, tangible nation-wide public opinion in favor of civil rights legislation as well as a unity of purpose among minority groups that has never existed before. These things plus the fact that "many Congressmen and Senators are becoming aware that a correct stand on civil rights will not mean political suicide but in fact may be politically helpful," are factors favorable to success of the civil rights program. However, the opposition will be bitter and well organized and has been strengthened somewhat by the new filibuster rule.

To Greek-Letter Units

The bulletin will be distributed among the local chapters and members of the seven Greek-letter societies which make up ACHR: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

A special feature of the bulletin is the local Council Brief which notes the organization of local councils of the American Council on Human Rights in Indianapolis, Ind.; New York City; Cleveland, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Cincinnati, Ohio, and Petersburg, Va. These councils are supporting the national program of ACHR by contacting their Congressmen and Senators and through other action on the local level.

The bulletin also contains highlights of committee reports and recommendations adopted at the October meeting of the board of directors

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Henderson Explains ACHR Opposition To Rights Riders

32a

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Elmer W. Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, this week explained why his unit opposed the Civil Rights riders to the Oleomargarine Bill. Said Henderson:

"We are not opposed to amending any pending bill with civil rights legislation if this would work but common sense would dictate that fair employment practices and the repeal of oleomargarine taxes were so incompatible that even if conceivably the two issues could be joined their respective supporters in the Congress would be so discordant that neither bill could pass.

Atlanta

"As a practical matter, we believe the FEPC bill must pass the Congress on its own merits. No measure that requires such a basic and fundamental change in socio-economic relations is likely to be enacted into law as a rider to another piece of legislation so different in nature as was the oleo bill."

In some quarters of the press and public, the Council had been criticized for its stand on attachment of Civil Rights riders.

Says Inaction Damaging Disservice

32a

Wherry Rule Given Major Responsibility For Rights Defeat

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON — The failure of Congress to act on the Fair Employment Practices Bill and other civil rights measures virtually amounted to criminal negligence in these critical times" said "Congress and Equality," the bulletin of the American Council on Human Rights in its summer -edition just released. The Council is a cooperative program of seven national Negro fraternities and sororities: Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

"With the United States increasingly facing severe tests in its foreign policy and the apparent skepticism with which our democratic professions are being met abroad, those responsible for this failure have rendered a damaging disservice to the country," the article continued.

WHERRY RULE BANNED

The ACHR laid major responsibility on the "Wherry rule" which requires a vote by 64 senators to shut off debate. "The Wherry rule is one of the worst blows struck against majority rule during the constitutional history of the United States. The rule must and will be changed."

"The fight will go on. A cause as just and reasonable as this cannot for long be stopped." The bulletin quoted the New York Times as stating: "eventual victory in this effort is inevitable."

"Congress and Equality" also commended Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, a constituent organization of the American Council on Human Rights, for its financial support of the Henderson case, recently decided by the Supreme Court and outlawing discrimination in railway dining cars. Belford V. Lawson, general president of Alpha Phi Alpha, was chief counsel in the Henderson case.

REQUESTS TO TRUMAN

President Truman was asked by the Council to end Army Jim-Crow, to act against colonialism, to step up the activity of his civil service Fair Employment Board and create machinery to enforce the non-discrimination provisions in all defense contracts. Such action was necessary, the Council declared in a letter signed by Elmer W. Henderson, ACHR director, to strengthen America's hand in the present international crisis and to meet problems demanding immediate action on the domestic scene.

The bulletin reported on a tour of Army, Navy and Air Force installations made by ACHR Director Henderson as a guest of Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson. The tour included a naval task force demonstration on the U. S. Aircraft Carrier Midway.

32a

A review of local council activity in a number of cities was also included and a report on visits made to ACHR Councils of Cincinnati, Ohio; Indianapolis, Indiana; Detroit, Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio, by Patricia A. Roberts assistant director.

The role of the American Council on Human Rights in support of the successful policy of non-segregated swimming pools in Washington, D. C., was set forth. The swimming pools were ordered operated on a non-segregated basis by Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman in the face of a great hue and cry by bigots and reactionaries of all stripes. In spite of the hostile agitation Negro and white swimmers are using the pool without friction or incident of any kind.

Human Rights Council Plans Annual Dinner

THE AMERICAN COUNCIL ON HUMAN RIGHTS

32a

Afro American

Int. 2-25-50 Washington

Members of the executive committee and staff of the American Council on Human Rights at a recent meeting in the Council's offices planning the ACHR Annual Dinner to be held on March 17 in Washington's Willard Hotel. Seated left to right are: James E. Scott, former Grand Polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi; Miss Esther C. Peyton of Zeta Phi Beta, treasurer of ACHR; Mrs. Emma M. Carter of Sigma Gamma Rho, secretary of ACHR; Miss Patricia Roberts, assistant director of ACHR; Mrs. Edna O. Gray, national president of ACHR and former supreme basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha; Mrs. Mae W. Downs, vice president of ACHR and former national president of Delta Sigma Theta; Elmer W. Henderson director of ACHR.

Judge Waring Addresses ACHR on Conditions in D.C.

Afro-American Sat. 3-25-50 Baltimore, Md.

32a

Judge Waties Waring, top right, posing with his wife and Mrs. Edna Overgray, president of the American Council of Human Rights, told 300 guests, attending the ACHR's annual dinner at the Wilalrd Hotel, Friday night, that "conditions in Washington are disgraceful" so far as adhering to the principles of Democracy, civil and human rights are concerned. At bottom right are some of the national and local sorority guests attending the dinner. Facing the camera, left to right, are: Mrs. John L. Procope, Mrs. Mattye Boles, Mrs. Bradshaw Higgins, Mrs. C. Dudley Lee, Miss Carol Blanton and Mrs. Blondens Whaley. Photo at left shows Louis B. Barnes of Phi Alpha Psi Fraternity, Amherst, and J. Ernest Wilkins, grand polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi, looking over the many dignitaries listed in the guest book. The Amherst fraternity was cited for its liberality.

'Head-on' Attack on Racial Problems Key to Solution, Judge Waring States

Afro-American Sat. 3-25-50

Bigots' Nemesis, Wife Given Citations at Human Rights Council Annual Dinner

By AL SWEENEY

WASHINGTON

The only way to solve America's pressing racial problems is to "meet them head on."

This challenge highlighted a cold clinical analysis of such problems by Judge J. Waties Waring in an address last Friday night at the second annual dinner sponsored by the American Council on Human Rights.

The fearless Federal jurist from Charleston, S.C., told 300 guests in the Congressional Room of the Willard Hotel that "racial conditions here in Washington are disgraceful . . . "even worse than it is down in my part of the country."

3 Citations Made

Citations from the American Council on Human Rights were presented to Judge Waring by Belford V. Lawson, president, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; and to his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Waring by Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, grand basileus. Zeta Phi Beta sorority.

J. Ernest Wilkins, grand polemarch, Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, presented a citation to Louis B. Barnes, a student at Amherst College. Amherst's Phi Kappa Psi fraternity pledged and initiated Tom Gibbs, a colored student, and was expelled from the national body.

Unafraid of Bigots

Judge Waring again emphasized that he and Mrs. Waring are unafraid of the reactionary demonstrations against them in South Carolina and elsewhere; and struck hard at racial segregation in education and the doctrine of gradualism.

"I want the people of this country to know," he declared, "that because Mrs. Waring and I have had the decency to say that we do not believe in dual citizenship,

"And we do not believe that one crowd of people has any right to enslave, exploit and oppress another group of people—when resentment comes out in the open it means those oppressors are getting scared . . .

Gradualism Criticized

"Gradualism might accomplish something in 500 or 600 years, but unfortunately none of you will be here then, and we want to see something done in the meantime."

The jurist said he noted by the newspapers that it would take a million dollars to equalize colored schools in Georgia with white schools, but "there was no discussion of integrating them and saving money."

Waste in South Carolina

He observed that South Carolina spent $200.000 for a colored law school building, $30,000 to start a library, and engaged seven teachers for three students. "It would have been cheaper and more sensible," he said, "to put three extra chairs in the white University Law School."

In accepting her citation, Mrs. Waring said: "Let's accept people as people with our hearts Let's all be one. My colored friends are my best friends, only I don't regard them as colored. Will you help by not calling me white?"

Guests Listed

Guests at the dinner included: Judge and Mrs. Armond W. Scott, Mrs. Beatrice Harvey, Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Marion H. Lewis, Miss Selma Gordon, Mrs. Geralline Elliot;

Miss Elsie Austin, Charles Lafollette, Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Scott, Mrs. Lillian Evanti, Mr. and Mrs. Belford V. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Anderson;

Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey Robinson, Dr. and Mrs. John Hope Franklin, Mrs. Muriel Alexander, Mrs. Albertine Edmundson, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Carter, Miss Lula Hardesty, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Sowell, Mrs. Bessie Ethridge, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Parker, Miss Alicia Parker, Mrs. Mamie Mehlinger, Dr. Rayford Logan;

Dr. Frank Horne, Roy Garvin, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Johnson, Dr. and Mrs. Garnet C. Wilkinson, Carl Moutrie, Robert W. Toles, Woolsey W. Hall, Mrs. Alice E. Albright;

Other Washingtonians

John R. Pinkett, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Ransom, Dr. Millard R. Dean, Nathan Beavers, Capt. Louis R. Mehlinger, James M. Cobb, Frank Davis, Lawrence F. Hunt;

Mr. and Mrs. Howland Ware, Miss Selma Fisher, Miss Frances Williams, George Windsor, Ed Kelly, Mrs. Marguerite Ingram, George Weaver, Broadus K. Wims, Mrs. Florence E. Laws, Mrs. Julie E. Davis, Miss Dahlia Pierce;

Mrs. M. W. Koonce, Samuel H. Howard, Lewis Giles, Mrs. Lydia J. Rogers, Mrs. Edna F. Brown, Miss Beatrice H. Hall, the Rev. M. Williams, George Patterson, Mrs. Portia Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Maceo Hubbard, Miss Alice Trigg, Mrs. Evelyn Chase, Mrs. Thompson, Oliver A. Thornton;

Moss Kendrix, Mrs. Theresa Danley, Benjamin Horton, Dr. Marshall Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Hardv:

From Other Places

From Philadelphia—Mrs. Arizona Simmons, Mrs. Katie M. Green; From Baltimore—Mrs. Beatrice H. Hall, Mrs. C. Geneva Harris, Mrs. Anna T. Wright, Dr. and Mrs. Martin D. Jenkins, Dr. Clifton Jones, Mrs. Lula Jones Patterson, Mrs. Ruth Shipley, Mrs. Mary West Griffith; Mr. and Mrs. John L. Procope;

From Glen Burnie, Md.—Mrs. Mary J. Spellman, Mrs. Muriel E. Johnson; From Norfolk, Va.—Mr. and Mrs. Victor J. Ashe; New York — Latis Campbell, Dick Campbell; From Boston—Robert L. Levister.

Interesting Discussions With Nehru

Fisk Prexy Returns From India Confabs

Courier Sat. 1-7-50

32a

NEW DELHI, India — Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University president, while in India on a tour conducted by the American Institute of Pacific Relations of New-York City, recently, had luncheon with Prime Minister Nehru of India. Dr. Johnson was one of ten American delegates plus five or six Indian officials.

After the luncheon Dr. Johnson and Prime Minister Nehru chatted informally in his extraordinarily beautiful garden for an hour or more. Later Mr. Nehru took the delegates in his car to the Indian Parliament where they heard the debates in progress from the Prime Minister's balcony.

Pittsburgh Pa.

PAYS HOMAGE TO GHANDI

During the course of his visit Dr. Johnson and his colleagues scattered rose petals over the single slab that marks the site of Gandhi's funeral pyre.

Of the trip Dr. Johnson said: "There were about fifteen of us here from America working with a distinguished and earnest group of Indian leaders in an effort to open up for unimpassioned analysis, the complicated issues of politics and economics, and the cultural blocs that threaten to raise higher barriers between us, a nation of increased world power and India, a very new nation of nearly four hundred million people. We are young and strong, with wealth and technological resources in abundance."

TOP FLIGHT OFFICIALS

"We were invited for these first talks, not as state officials but as representative Americans with no stake in politics. The chairman of our group is Chancellor Arthur Compton (Nobel Prize winner) of Washington University. Others are presidents of the Universities of Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Rochester and McGill; industrialists, editors historians, economists and anthropologists. The Indian delegation similarly constituted, also includes the Minister of Industry and Supply and the Speaker of the Indian Parliament," Dr. Johnson said.

The sessions were concluded Dec 22 and the seven university presidents went to Pakistan, which is the other part of the unfortunate partition of India, for a second and similar conference. On this visit Dr. Johnson represented the Association of American Universities.

32 a

Courier Sat. 1-7-50

Johnson Visits Nehru—Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., chats with Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, right, of India, at New Delhi, capital of India. The occasion was a conference on Pacific Relations conducted in India by distinguished American educators.

Pittsburgh Pa.

NATIONAL FREEDOM DAY IN PHILADELPHIA FEB.1.

Philadelphia-(ANP)-The ninth annual observance of National Freedom Day will be held on Feb.1, at Congress Hall and Independence Hall. A luncheon honoring the visiting delegates will be held at the Adelphia Hotel. An evening mass meeting at the Academy of music will be held at 8 A.M. according to an announcement by National Freedom Day Association President Emanuel C. Wright. The movement was started by the late Major Richard R. Wright, Sr., in commemoration of the signing of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution and gained further national recognition with the signing of the National Freedom Day Bill by President Harry S. Truman on June 30,1948. In the closing days of the 80th Congress.Sen. Francis J. Meyers of Pa. and Cong.Robert N. McGarvey of the Keystone State introduced a joint resolution to the Congress, which authorized the President to designate Feb.1 as "National Freedom Day." After its successful passage by both the Senate and the House of Representatives on June 30,1948 it was signed by President Truman. "Sharing our Freedoms" is the theme for the evening meeting with Dr.Horace Mann Bond,pres. of Lincoln University,Pa.,presiding. Mayor Bernard Samuel will welcome representatives from the states.Other speakers will be Sen.Meyers,and Dr. Wm. Holmes Borders,Pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church,Atlanta, Ga. The National Freedom Day Chorus will be conducted by Mrs.A.C.Pilbrew.

Roland Hayes,accompanied by Reginald Boardman, will sing, Success has been followed by success for the distinguished tenor, whose progress in the field of vocal art has won many distinctions,including the award of the degree of Doctor of Music from Ohio Wesleyan Univ., at Delaware,O., and Doctor of Laws from Morehouse College,Atlanta,Ga.

Daily World
Atlanta,Ga.
Tues. 1-24-50

32a 1950 Southern Conference of Human Welfare

INSTALMENT XVIII

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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DURING THE YEARS leading up to 1940 I came to know quite well a few people who were working with Franklin in the government.

Harry Hopkins was one of them, because the appeals for help which poured in during the early years of the depression brought me in close contact with the relief administration. Harry Hopkins threw his whole heart and all of his abilities into organizing relief on a national scale. He was a man whom I not only admired, but in whom I came to have a deep sense of trust and confidence.

When his second wife died, Betsy and Jimmy, who had known her better than we were, quick to take his little girl, Diana, into their home and to do all they could for her.

Feb 3 50

Not long after Barbara Hopkins' death, when Harry's own health began to worry him, I told him I should be glad to do anything I could for Diana. After this she stayed with us more and more often. Harry at first was there only sporadically, but finally at my husband's invitation both he and Diana came to the White House to live.

Birmingham

He Was Loyal

Ala

LATER I BEGAN to see a new side of Harry which I had never known existed. To seek entertainment and diversion when your life is lonely is not strange; what surprised some of us was the fact that Harry seemed to derive so much genuine pleasure from contact with gay but more or less artificial society. People who could give him the luxuries and the kind of parties in which he probably never before had felt the slightest interest became important to him.

Harry Hopkins was not so wise a friend to Franklin as Louis Howe had been, but he was completely loyal and, as I have said before, he did give Franklin a companionship which had been sadly missing since Louis' death.

* * *

Aubrey's Mistake

ANOTHER PERSON I saw often was Aubrey Williams. He was an idealist who, I think, never lost his sense of values as Harry, in certain ways, did. A fine administrator and organizer, he was not always politically wise. On one occasion when we were both attending a meeting in Birmingham, Ala., he said some things to the newspaper reporters which he felt so miserable about afterwards that he came to my suite in the hotel and asked if I thought he should resign. I told him I did not believe my husband would think that he had made too serious a mistake.

While Franklin often wished that people would think before they spoke, he understood that it is a habit hard to acquire, and his only remark about this particular incident was: "Of course I don't want Aubrey to resign. He's much too valuable. He'll learn, and this will blow over." It did.

* * *

32a

In Birmingham

THE MEETINGS of the Southern Conference of Human Welfare in Birmingham were attended by both colored and white people, although they were segregated in the meeting places. Aubrey and I were late at one session and dashed into the church where the meeting was being held and sat down on the colored side. At once the police appeared to remind us of the rules and regulations on segregation.

1940

I was told that I could not sit on the colored side. Rather than give in, I asked that chairs be placed for us with the speakers, facing the whole group. At a later meeting word came to us that all the audience was to be arrested and taken to jail for breaking one of Birmingham's strongest laws against mixed audiences. However, nothing happened and the meetings for the rest of the day went off well.

Regional Council State Division To Meet In House Chamber

2-12-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 11—The Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council will hold its annual meeting Tuesday in the House of Representatives chamber of the state capitol.

The session will get under way at 10 a.m. with Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega College, presiding. Dr. Beittel is chairman of the Alabama division of the council.

Dr. York Willbern, acting director, Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, will discuss "Development of Public Housing in Alabama."

Mrs. M. E. Tilley, member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, Atlanta, Ga., will discuss "What the Churches Are Doing."

DR. H. COUNCIL TRENHOLD, president of State Teachers College, Montgomery, will preside over the afternoon session. Speakers will include Emory O. Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World, and Richard T. Rives, Montgomery attorney.

Birmingham Adv.

The council's major objective has been stated as "to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South."

The Alabama division of the council is composed of citizens of both races, of different religious and political beliefs, and various occupational interests.

Regional Council To Meet Feb. 14

Advertiser

The Alabama division of the Southern Regional Council will hold its annual meeting at the state capitol Feb. 14, Secretary C. G. Gomillion, of Tuskegee, announced Saturday.

2-13-50

The one-day meeting will be held in the state House of Representatives chamber.

Speakers include Mrs. M. E. Tilly, of Atlanta, a member of the president's Committee on Civil Rights; and Emory O. Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World.

Richard T. Rives, Montgomery attorney, and Dr. York Willbern, acting director of the University of Alabama's Bureau of Public Administration, are also listed as speakers.

Montgomery Adv.

Rives campaigned against Alabama's Boswell amendment which was ratified in 1946 and which its sponsors admitted was aimed at curbing Negro voting.

Regional Council Head Seeks Aid On Race News Treatm't

2-16-50

HAMPTON, Va.— Dr. George S. Mitchell, director of the Southern Regional Council, last Thursday at Hampton Institute issued a challenge to Negro citizens to cooperate with his organization in its pamphlet campaign to end undignified racial treatment of names in news stories. He spoke in the fourth number in the college Lecture Series.

The economist and former CIO-PAC executive, a native of Richmond, Va., cited Dr. Channing H Tobias' praise of the Council's pamphlet on the handling of news about Negroes in daily papers. He asked his hearers to "help set up committees of citizens back home to see the editors of their local papers and call their attention to the pamphlet which we have sent them."

Among other things, said Mr. Mitchell, his organization is asking officials of Southern states questions like this:

"Why should a state school board be made up entirely of white citizens of one-third of the pupils in the schools are Negro?"

It has also conducted what the speaker termed a successful campaign to get southern cities to hire Negro policemen. The number of Negro officers has more than doubled since the Council began its campaign a few years.

The race relations specialist saw hope that "the betterment of material welfare in the South will bring a change in spiritual matters, and in matter of friendship between the race, as well."

More Negroes Get Jobs In South's Governments

Courier-Journal

32a

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times and The Courier-Journal

Chattanooga, March 5.—The Southern Regional Council reported yesterday that a survey of the Southern states has disclosed 11 specific instances in which Negro representation in the working of State and local Governments has increased in recent months.

For the past year the council has conducted a broad campaign throughout the region, urging local Government officials to place qualified Negroes in administrative posts in the fields of welfare and public service as an important step toward interracial improvement.

3-6-50

13 States Represented

The council is composed of clergymen, educators, businessmen, labor leaders, and newspaper editors representing the white and Negro peoples in 13 Southern states. It widely is regarded as the most effective interracial organization in the South.

The council's report cited the following examples of recent integration of Negroes into the functions of public committees and groups:

In Little Rock, Governor Sidney McMath named J. Robert Booker, president of the National Bar Association, to the Governor's commission for recodification of the statutes of Arkansas.

In Columbia, W. T. Gantt, a Negro educator, has been made a staff member of the South Carolina Department of Education. In the same city, four Negroes were elected to the city's Democratic executive committee from those wards where the population is predominantly Negro, and in one instance a white committeeman yielded his position so that a Negro might be elected.

Woman Named to Jury

In North Carolina at Winston-Salem, A. T. Harrington, a Negro insurance agent, was appointed to the City Zoning Board of Adjustment, and in Wilmington, the Rev. Irving Boone was appointed to the City Commission on Parks and Recreation, the third Negro to be named to the 25-member commission.

In Jacksonville, women recently became eligible for the first time to serve on juries. One of the first to be called for service was Mrs. Florence J. Dixon, director of the Negro Y.W.C.A. This City recently authorized the hiring of six Negro uniformed policemen.

List Includes Louisville

In Petersburg, Va., James A. Jackson, a Negro funeral-home director, announced as a Democratic candidate for City Council, and at the same time two Negroes were named to the Petersburg Democratic Central Committee in precinct elections.

In Richmond, Mrs. Margaret B. Cooke was appointed public-health-nursing supervisor in the local Health Department, which is believed to be the first time in the South in which a Negro has been named to such a position.

Negro representation on local Public Housing Authorities has been reported to the council from Louisville, Daytona Beach, Durham, N. C.; Nashville, Newport News, Va., and Roanoke, Va.

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ory O. Jackson Blasts:

Anti-Klan Crusade Held In Alabama State House

Courier Pat. 2-25-50

32a

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Ku Klux Klan and States' Righters were linked together as offspring of the same evil spirits in a documented speech delivered here last Tuesday by Emory O. Jackson before an interracial group.

He was speaking at the annual meeting of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council held in the House Chamber of the State Capitol. It was believed to be the first time since reconstruction days that a meeting of this kind has been held in the legislative chamber. More than thirty white persons were in the audience of about one hundred.

Pittsburgh

Pa

Mr. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham World, observed that the states' right movement in the South had a "curious spiritual kinship with the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan appears to be the violent expression," Mr. Jackson contended, "and States' Rights the political expression of the same kind of feelings."

STATE IN SPOTLIGHT

"Alabama held the national spotlight the last two years for violence," Editor Jackson related. "Birmingham became known as the capitol of violence. It swept over racial lines . . ., was both spiritual and physical."

Among those from Birmingham attending the meeting were Dr. W. A. Bell, president of Miles College; Atty. A. D. Shores, the Rev. J. Clyde Perry, pastor of St. Mark Episcopal Church; David Sanders and Mrs. L. S. Evins, who spoke on "What the Churches Are Doing," on the program.

Re-elected officers of the Alabama Division of the SRC are:

Dr. A. D. Beittel, president of Talladega College, chairman; Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, State Teachers College (Montgomery), vice-chairman; Dr. C. G. Gomillion, dean of Tuskegee Institute, secretary, and Atty. A. D. Shores, treasurer.

ANTI-KLAN CRUSADER

Attorney Jackson, known throughout the country as a fighting crusader for human rights, credited existing violence to the Ku Klux Klan, law enforcement officers, warring labor factions and "unknown terror bands."

"And strangely enough," he reminded, "most of the violence in Birmingham area followed inflammatory talks in the city council."

Another speaker in the program, Charles G. Dobbins, editor of the Montgomery Examiner, said that the States' Rights movement in Alabama is not as dead as a lot of people would like to think.

Editor Dobbins, who pinch-hit for Montgomery Atty. Richard T. Rives, who was unable to attend, added that:

ISSUE SEEN CLOUDED

"Some 'honest, good' men are members of the States' Rights movement, though they are misguided and don't understand the issue: racial antagonisms and fear of Federal control; resentment against Government controls, including taxes, and Federal spending policies, and control of many States' Rights leaders by vested interests, such as private power and tidelands oils."

"On the other hand, Dobbins continued, there are certain factors leading the state back to democratic government."

He attributed these factors greatly to the leadership of U. S. Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and Gov. James E. Folsom.

Speaking on "Alabama Political Scene," Mr. Dobbins asserted that the scene is clouded now, but "strong winds give promise of clearing it. Strong men are beginning to speak out on fair dealing to all people."

DAILIES LAUDED

Editor Jackson lauded Birmingham daily newspapers for the "magnificent job" they did in "exposing and helping to crystalize public opinion against acts of violence in the South.

The World editor speaking on "Violence in Human Relations in Alabama" cited the high homicide rate for Alabama Negroes and added that "In Jefferson County, 91 per cent of the homicides in 1948 involved Negroes while the Negro makes up only about 41 per cent of the county's population."

He said to help correct such violence "better salaries" are needed to attract "better grade" law enforcement officers.

The council is an interracial organization which seeks "to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South."

Courier

Dr. Trenholm presided over the meeting.

States' Rights Issue Alive, Interracial Group Is Told

Montgomery Editor Charles G. Dobbins said here Tuesday that the States' Rights movement in Alabama is not as dead as a lot of people would like to think.

32a

He made the statement in an address before the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council at the Capitol.

Earlier, a Birmingham Negro editor, Emory O. Jackson, of the Birmingham World, observed that the States' Rights movement in the South had a "curious spiritual kinship with the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan appeared to be the violent expression," Jackson stated, "and States' Rights the political expression of the same kind of feelings."

Advertiser

Just over 100, including some 30 white persons, attended the annual meeting.

Dobbins, who spoke instead of Montgomery Attorney Richard T. Rives, who was unable to attend, said among the reasons the States' Rights movement in Alabama would continue to show strength are these:

Wed. 2-15-50

Cites Reasons

Some "honest, good" men are members of the States' Rights movement, "though they are misguided and don't understand the issues"; racial antagonisms and fear of Federal control; resentment against Government contols, including taxes, and Federal spending policies, and control of many States' Rights leaders by vested interests, such as private power and tidelands oil.

Montgomery, Ala.

The Other Side

On the other hand, Dobbins continued, there are certain factors leading the state back to democratic government.

He listed: A gradual awakening of voters to their "betrayal" in 1948; a broadening of the electorate; better information on Southern politics; a renewed interest in national and international politics to distract attention from hate campaigns, and the leadership of U. S. Senators Lister Hill and John Sparkman and Gov. James E. Folsom.

Praises Leadership

Few states have the leadership these three give Alabama, Dobbins said. He added: he had never seen any one of this three take the race issue and campaign on it.

Speaking on "The Alabama Political Scene," Dobbins declared that the scene is clouded now, but "strong winds give promise of clearing it. Strong men are beginning to speak out on fair dealing to all people."

"Governor Folsom will be a factor, both negative and positive, in the coming races," Dobbins stated.

He said that from the beginning of the States' Rights movement some persons recognized that the racial issue (President Truman's civil rights program) was just a front for other issues, namely economic.

Labor and oil (Tidelands) were the real issue, Dobbins said.

"Alabama held the national spotlight the last two years for violence," Editor Jackson said. "Birmingham became known as the capitol of violence. It swept over racial lines . . . ,was both spiritual and physical."

Jackson said credit for violence must go the Ku Klux Klans, law enforcement officers, warring labor factions and "unknown terror bands."

"And strangely enough," he added, "most of the violence in the Birmingham area followed inflammatory talks in the city council."

Editor Jackson praised Birmingham daily newspapers for the "magnificent job" they did in "exposing and helping to crystallize public opinion against such acts of violence."

This, he said, reached its climax with passage of the state's anti-masking law by the legislature last summer.

Jackson said the floggings in Jefferson County — widely reported by newspapers and radio stations—started roughly with the birth of the State's Rights movement in Birmingham in July, 1948.

The speaker pointed to the high homicide rate for Alabama Negroes. In Jefferson County he said 91 per cent of the homicides in 1948 involved Negroes while the Negro makes up only about 41 per cent of the county's population.

To help correct such violence he suggested better salaries to attract a "better grade" law enforcement officers.

Dr. York Willbern, acting director of the University of Alabama's public administration bureau, said federal aid to housing is likely to continue in spite of the fact that many consider it a bad decision.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State Teachers College for Negroes here presided.

Also on the program was Mrs. L. S. Evins of Birmingham who spoke on "What The Churches Are Doing."

The council is an interracial organization which seeks "to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples of the South."

SRC CONFERENCE MET FEB. 14

Montgomery, Ala. The Annual one day meeting of the Alabama Division of the Southern Regional Council met Tuesday, February 14, in the House of Representatives, Chamber of the State Capitol.

32a

Weekly Review

In announcin gthe program, Dr. A. D. Beittel, chairman and president of Talladega College, said at the opening session set for 10 a. m. that there would be two addresses.

Fri. 2-18-50

Dr. York Wilbern, acting director of Bureau of Public Administration, discussed the subject: "Development of Public Housing in Alabama." Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta spoke on "What the Churches are Doing." She was a member of the President's committee on Civil Rights.

Birmingham, Ala.

At the 2 P.M. session, Emory O. Jackson, editor of The Birmingham World, discussed "Violence in Human Relations in Alabama." Attorney Richard T. Rives of Montgomery handled the topic "The Alabama Political Scene."

SRC reelected Dr. Beittel, Chairman, Dr. H. C. Trenholm, Vice-Chairman, Attorney A. D. Shores, Treasurer.

Southern Regional Council Reports Findings That Negro Is Not Excluded From Benefits Of State Citizenship

32a

Enterprise Journal

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 21—(AP)—The Southern Regional Council Wednesday made another bid for a state "interracial commission." At the same time it reported: "The Negro is no longer being excluded from normal practices and benefits of citizenship" in Mississippi.

McComb 32a

A similar request for an interracial commission submitted to Gov. Fielding L. Wright in the Spring of 1949 was first tentatively approved, then rejected when several proposal commission members were quoted as saying they would not accept the principle of segregation.

Miss.

'Neutral' On Segregation

Wednesday's request, addressed to Gov. Wright and J. M. Tubb, State superintendent of education, stressed the Council's neutrality on the segregation question.

9-21-50

"The Southern Regional Council has made no effort to defend or promote segregation," it said. "It has projected its efforts to help attain equal opportunities for all peoples in the south."

The Council praised the "favorable attitude being revealed by our political leaders and the people of Mississippi."

"The Negro is no longer being overlooked and excluded from the normal practices and benefits of citizenship," the letter said. It cited increased educational appropriations, statements by the governor bond issues, approved for local Negro schools, better recreational facilities, housing and hospitalization, admission of Negro jurors and greater Negro voting strength among racial gains.

"We believe the best way to achieve a harmonious solution to the problems of education and citizenship is through the cooperative participation of both races," the Council wrote. "We urge a standing interracial commission to serve without expense which will work for elimination of situations and procedures which cause conflict."

Enterprise Journal

Plan Failed Last Year

Wright agreed in principle last year to appoint such a committee with the understanding that its members would not work for an end to segregation, required by Mississippi law. Two proposed members of the committee later were quoted in a Jackson Negro newspaper that they had not agreed not to work against segregation and saying they would not accept the principle of segregation. Wright then refused to make any appointments.

9-21-50

32a

Rev. H. Brent Schaefer, Jackson chairman of the Council, Wednesday emphasized that the Council agreed last year to work on the basis of the "existing situation." In his letter Schaefer said "it may be too late" to work out the race problems.

"There has been too much reluctance to take a strong and right position which would protect the interests of all," he wrote.

Schaefer added "I have no connection with subversive or extreme groups" and said he refused to cooperate with the Civil Rights Congress in its recent efforts to save the life of Willie McGee, convicted Negro rapist.

The Southern Press and the Negro

Herald-Tribune Sat. 9-8-50

Southern Regional Council Finds Discriminatory Treatment in News Disappearing

New York, N.Y.

B 20 a

By Henry Lesesne

ATLANTA, Ga. — For measuring the South's social thinking and its progress in racial relations in recent times there could hardly be a better way than a study of its newspapers, large and small daily and weekly. Not only a study of the way the press treats editorially the broad issues affecting the minority race, but the way in which the Negro is treated in the news columns. Obviously the press in the South holds a key position in the whole field of improving racial relations. Changes in attitudes and practices respecting the treatment of the Negro in Southern newspapers have come so gradually, though, they have largely gone unnoticed.

Recently a rather exhaustive study or survey was made and it shows that the segregation principle or discriminatory treatment of the Negro in the news is disappearing. The study was made by the Southern Regional Council, an organization of Southerners of both races in all lines of professional endeavor. Not only were Southern newspapers carefully examined but many working newspaper men were interviewed with a view toward evaluating the newspaper's role in improving racial relations. Results of the survey, with recommendations for better practices, were published in a little booklet, "Race in the News."

It is hardly unreasonable to assume that Southern editors and newspaper men as a group are more advanced in their thinking on the racial issue than the average reader or the majority of their readers. Naturally, however, the editor or newspaper man leans toward the precept of giving the readers what he thinks they want—or, in this instance, what he thinks they will accept without protest. And, of course, many an editor has been cautious because he sincerely felt that too rapid progress, if forced, might accomplish more harm than good.

Nevertheless, more than one Southern editor in recent years has discovered that he could get by with a lot more than he ever suspected, without having his telephone ring all night or a flood of letters of indignation in the mail. This happened a few years ago when two daily newspapers in Georgia printed editorials advocating Negro suffrage — considerably before Negro suffrage became a political issue. Now some of the time-honored practices of discriminating against the Negro in the news are being discarded—sometimes, but not always, without any protest from the readers.

"THE past ten years," the council says in its study, "have seen a marked improvement in the coverage of racial news by Southern newspapers. The people of the region, through the news and editorial columns of their home town papers, have been made immensely more concerned with all aspects of the so-called 'Negro problem.' Ten years ago it could be charged with some justification that most newspapers ignored the Negro, except for his crimes."

"Most Southern newspapers," it summarizes, "have reported the big events, the larger issues, in a fashion reasonably consistent with the best traditions of American journalism. News stories have been played straight. Editorials have been increasingly honest and calm in tone, if not always well-reasoned.

"When the newspapers have failed to give the readers the truth, it has been more often through omission than commission. It is a rare thing today to find among conventional newspapers of general circulation the kind of inflammatory writing that editors once thought to be in order at every moment of crisis between the races."

The council in its booklet enumerates the ways in which the Negro is discriminated against in the news. These practices are beginning to disappear here and there, but generally they still persist. There is, for instance, the simple matter of courtesy titles before the names of Negro women. A few years ago this was unheard of in the South, or at least in that part of the South commonly referred to as the "Deep South." But one day a Georgia daily newspaper began to use "Mrs." before the names of Negro married women.

Either the change went unnoticed by white readers or was quietly accepted; so far as the editor could tell, there was no reaction at all. But on the other hand, a country weekly published a story of the death of a "highly respected colored woman" in the same column with the white obituaries. One person wrote an angry letter and, according to the editor, "in this undemonstrative community that was equivalent to 75 per cent objection."

THE S. R. C., in publishing its findings and recommendations, acknowledged that some of its suggestions might be considered impractical by some editors, but dug up a great number of case histories as a convincing argument that "it would be unwise for any editor to assume that the reaction from his readers might be hostile." And it makes the point that while attitudes and practices are beginning to change, "newspapers have done no better at providing 'separate but equal' treatment of Negroes than any of the other Southern institutions."

It points out that Negroes in the news are almost always identified by race, while whites are not. Human interest stories about the Negro usually present him as a comic figure without dignity. A Negro is considered bigger news when he commits a crime than when a crime is committed against him. The council, while acknowledging that there are some "notable and laudable exceptions," concludes that Southern newspapers constitute the greatest single force in "perpetuating the popular stereotype of the Negro."

A few newspapers in the South, the S. R. C. finds, have all but liberated themselves from "the compulsion to regard Negro news by discriminatory standards." It mentions as among the foremost of these the Richmond, Va., "Times-Dispatch" and the Chattanooga, Tenn., "Times." It points out they do not headline Negroes in crime stories and that, except where identification by color is necessary to an understanding of the story, race is rarely introduced at all. Courtesy titles are used with Negro names when appropriate. They run photographs and achievement background stories on Negro institutions and interviews with prominent Negro personalities.

IN JUST about every Southern state at least one newspaper can be found, the S. R. C. survey says, which goes beyond what conservative newspaper men "might think their readers would stand for." In general, it says, most daily newspapers in the South have been "refreshingly uninhibited" about the consequences of Negro enfranchisement and have reported objectively the facts on Negro voting. Yet it finds that newspapers as a general thing have shown a curious reluctance to "interview Negroes themselves about what they want from government or how they mean to go about getting it."

In this respect, the council admits that there are difficulties. Few Negro organizations at the local level have discovered the utility of the prepared release or "handout." As individuals Negroes are not accustomed even to phoning in tips to the newspapers. One or two large newspapers in the South in recent times have hired Negro reporters. And among the smaller daily newspapers, more and more of them are running weekly columns of Negro news written by Negro correspondents. Beyond the heading, "News of Interest to Negroes," there is no further mention of race. Several newspapers in North Carolina have weekly Negro pages which carry no label whatsoever.

This practice could, of course, be deplored as one more extension of segregation, but the Negro readers apparently like it. Otherwise, in the absence of a local Negro daily paper, their activities would go largely unnoticed. In small towns the matter of finding a competent Negro correspondent is sometimes a problem. A weekly newspaper in Texas recently found it necessary to suspend its weekly column of Negro news for this very reason. The editor reported: Surprisingly enough, we received more protests about leaving the column out from the white readers than from the colored." He said an effort would be made to resume the column.

THE S. R. C.'s monthly publication, "New South," reports that particularly in recent months has there been a "remarkable" growth of practices which make for fairer handling of news involving the minority race. The number of newspapers putting the "N" in Negro in lower case is steadily decreasing. The old rule flatly forbidding publication of Negro pictures has been greatly relaxed. More and more, Southern newspapers are beginning to use courtesy titles before the names of Negroes, though the majority still shy from this practice.

The following incident is reported by "New South" as happening only recently: A committee of church women of both races called on the editors of the two daily papers in a Georgia city. The women pointed out those practices which they felt fell short of fairness: failure of the dailies to cover important events in the Negro community, failure to use the same courtesy titles for Negroes as for whites, a complete ban on pictures of Negroes in the news, undue emphasis on crime news involving Negroes.

Both editors were co-operative. Now, the S. R. C. reports, both papers frequently use pictures of Negroes; courtesy titles are used, headline references to race in crime news has been sharply reduced and newsworthy and constructive events are being reported as they happen in the Negro communities of the city.

"Neither paper could (or probably would want to) lay claim to perfection in its handling of racial news," the council comments. "Eventually, one may hope, some of the remaining problems will be solved by the employment of full-time Negro reporters. But the notable thing is the conscientious spirit in which improvement has been undertaken and the way it has been accepted by the community at large."

Negro Assails Rogge Criticism Of Red-Backed Peace Congress

Post-Herald

BY ALVIN J. STEINKOPF

WARSAW, Poland, Nov. 20 (AP)—The World Peace Congress broke into cheers today when an Iowa Negro lawyer bitterly assailed a fellow American delegate for picturing the Moscow-backed congress as a tool of the Kremlin.

Charles F. Howard of Des Moines was cheered long and lustily when he attacked O. John Rogge, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, who told the assemblage in a speech yesterday there is widespread apprehension that the Congress is becoming an instrument of Russian foreign policy.

Howard said Rogge is registered in Washington as a paid agent of the Yugoslav government, which is being boycotted by Cominform countries. He said he thought the congress should evaluate Rogge's speech "in the light of his employment."

Howard said that much American opposition to the peace movement was due to a desire to keep the Negro population of America in economic bondage. He was again cheered and the American delegation led in singing "John Brown's Body."

The biggest demonstration of the congress was touched off by the North Korean woman delegate, Pak Den-Ai, when she charged that "thousands" of North Koreans had been executed by American and United Nations troops.

11-21-50

Birmingham

AP

Alabama Clubwomen Close Successful Meet

Courier Sat. 7-8-50

Pittsburgh

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A record-breaking enrollment was evident at the fifty-second annual session of the Alabama Federation of Colored Women's Clubs which closed its sessions this month in the historic city of Mobile with convention headquarters at the State Street AME Zion Church and the Central High School. The theme of the meeting, "Club Women Improve the Community," was reemphasized by the challenges in the stirring opening address by the internationally famous Dr. Jane Hunter, founder and director of the National Phyllis Wheatley Foundation of Cleveland, who spoke on the "Fighting Faith and Fortitude of Women."

A review of the activities of the year revealed that the clubwomen over the state have been active in the continuous fight for human rights including equal distribution of education funds; they have contributed radios, furnishings and facilities for the inmates at the Partlow Home for Mental Deficients at Tuscaloosa; they have attempted to improve local community conditions by programs designed to uplift and encourage those who have been unfortunate.

SPECIAL FEATURE

A special feature of the program under general direction of Dr. Deborah Partridge, of Tuskegee Institute, was the "Art on Parade," featuring an art exhibit and a glamorous fashion revue directed by Mrs. F. S. Simpson of Ensley and Mrs. Sallie Harris of Bessemer, with Miss Hattie Calloway of Birmingham, as narrator. The award for the art exhibit was won by Ensley, Mobile, and Tuscaloosa.

The "M. Nellie Brown Trophy" was awarded to Mrs. Rosa Thompson of Mobile, who had organized the largest number of federated groups for the year; while the "Henrietta M. Gibbs Scholarship Trophy" was copped by the Excelsior Club of Ensley, headed by Mabel Austin, for having made the largest contribution to the scholarship fund.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS

A special visitor to the meeting was Miss Lei See, of Tel Aviv, Israel, who is in the state in behalf of the Zionist Movement. Past Presidents in attendance were Dr. H. M. Gibbs of Montgomery and Mrs. M. B. Gaillard of Birmingham.

Social affairs included a garden party at the lovely residence of Dr. and Mrs. B. F. Baker, and an outing at Mon Louis Island. Mrs. I. K. Campfield of Tuskegee Institute, is president of the Alabama State Federation and Mrs. Mattie Gamlin, president of the Mobile City Federation, which proved such excellent hosts.

Birmingham, with seventy-five delegates registered, won the 1951 annual convention; and Selma will entertain the mid-winter executive board meet, with Mrs. M. B. Gaillard of Birmingham, presiding.

32b 1950 American Association of Chiropdists Podiatrists ✓

Chiropodists And Podiatrists To Meet In Tuskegee

32b

Journal Guide

The American Association of Chiropodists-Podiatrists will hold its Second Annual Clinic and Scientific Seminar on April 3-4, 1950 at the Nurses Home, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. The Chiropody Clinics will be conducted on April 3, 4 and 5, from 9 a. m. until 1 noon at the John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital. Persons suffering with a foot ailment are urged to attend one of these clinics.

[illegible] 3-26 50

The scientific seminar will include lectures on the following subjects: shoe therapy, professional ethics, physio-therapy, indications and contra - indications, treatment of onychocryptosis, chiropody — an auxiliary to medical practice, children's foot health, orthopedics in chiropody, making of appliances, relation of the physician to the chiropidists, diabetes in relation to the feet, and atomic structure and its implication in podiatry. There will also be a presentation of interesting cases by visiting chiropodists.

[illegible]

The officers of this organization are Dr. Mildred K. Dixon, president, Tuskegee Institute, Dr. A. F. Harris, vice-president, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dr. Bessie Peterson, secretary-treasurer, Birmingham, Ala.

This is the first time a meeting of chiropodists has been held in the southern area. The John A. Andrew Clinical Society will be meeting on the campus at the same time. A large representation is expected to be present.

32b

Courier

Sat. 4-22-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHIROPODISTS AT TUSKEGEE — This group comprised some of the chiropodists who were in attendance at the recent medical clinic held at Tuskegee Institute. Left to right, back row: Dr. Price Pearson, Birmingham; Dr. Gwendolyn Pyrtle, Columbus, Ohio; Albert Wilson, Tuskegee; Mrs. Salley Hull, Cincinnati, and Dr. Arthur Harris, Atlanta. Front row: Dr. Nell Williams, Cincinnati; Dr. Bessie Peterson, Birmingham, and Dr. Mildred Dixon, Tuskegee.

32b 1950 American Bar Association

Lily-White Bar

The District of Columbia Bar Association recently rejected a proposal advanced by 100 of its leading members to change its bylaws to admit local lawyers regardless of their color. This was the first time that the restrictive provision has been challenged in a formal referendum. Scarcely more than half the members of the District Association voted. We hope the challenge will be made again—and under circumstances that will let the whole membership realize the ugliness of the discrimination practiced in its name.

The local group will be host in September to the national convention of its parent body, the American Bar Association, which has no such barrier against Negroes. It is out of step also with most of the State Bar Associations including those in Florida, Alabama, Virginia, Texas and other Southern States. Its position is in shabby contrast to that of the Federal Bar Association. Acting in the Capital of the United States, it follows a policy that runs directly counter to the great premises of the Constitution which its members are peculiarly obligated to serve.

No group is lodged with more responsibility for community leadership than the bar association. No group is looked to by the community with more respect. Yet here in the Capital, the District Bar Association, chartered by Congress and acting as the official body of the community's lawyers, adheres to a racial attitude as outmoded as it is irrational. This body, devoted to the ideal of Equal Justice Under Law, ought to set an example of equal opportunity as well. Its example, for good or ill, has much to do with shaping the patterns of community life. We hope it will make itself an exemplar of equality.

Post
June 3-24-
8-4-50
Washington
D.C.

SAMUEL HUSTON PROFESSOR IS AUTHORITY ON NEGRO FOLK LORE

Black Dispatch Sat. 1-28-50

Delivers Address in Library of Congress on Dixie's Negro Anecdote

Oklahoma City Okla

SECTIONAL TRADITIONS INTERESTINGLY TOLD

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Dr. J. Mason Brewer, distinguished authority on Negro folklore, research professor and professor of literature and romance languages at Samuel Huston college, Austin, Tex., was one of the principal speakers at the 61st annual convention of the American Folklore society which met in Whittal pavilian of the Library of Congress here recently. Dr. Brewer's address was entitled "Below the Mason-Dixon Line with the Negro Anecdote."

32b

In his address, Dr. Brewer presented some abbreviated examples of the various Negro folk anecdotes prevalent in the South—some humerous and others calling attention to southern prejudice and injustice.

Among the best examples was a humorous anecdote of recent origin—in that it came into being during World War II. The story has as its locale the island of Okinawa. It goes:

"A Negro soldier from Tulsa, Okla., is being overcome by a Japanese soldier in a hand to hand combat on the island. The GI is trying to think of a way to end the struggle without being killed. All at once, an idea occurs to him.

"He might gain his objective by asking the Jap soldier where he's from.

So he says, while panting for breath, "Wait a minute, buddy? Where's you from?

"Yokohama," replies the Jap.

"Well, what are we fighting for," the GI said. "Ah'm from Tulsa."

On the serious side was an anecdote about Negro public figures. One widely-told tale of this type centers about the late Major R. R. Wright, famous Negro banker, scholar and business man.

As the story goes, a small Negro school in the South which Wright attended as a trade student, was visited by a white missionary from the North. The missionary made his speech to the Negro children and then asked people of the North about them when he returned home.

None of the other children said anything but little R. R. Wright jumped up from his seat and said in a loud voice, 'Tell 'em we're a rising."

Another tale surrounds an old Negro in Alabama who had been a slave. Asked by a white visitor from the North what he thought of southern prejudice, he replied, "Tain's no southern prejudice, dey's just prejudice. Only difference is dis—in the South, dey hates duh race an' loves duh person; an' in the North day loves du race and hates duh person."

Of these anecdotes, Dr. Brewer said:

"Just as animals and plants thrive and live longer in their native habitat, so has folk tradition always flourished and endured best in the identical locality in which it has originated.

"What has been true of indigenous cultures in the various geographical divisions and sub-divisions of the earth in the past, is equally true of American traditional literature today, especially as it relates to the realm of Negro traditional literature today, especially as it relates to the realm of Negro folklore, which owes its creation to the existence of the social system of slavery and to the hangover of the slavery period pattern of life that enforced segregation upon the Negro and which is still prevalent in the continental United States and adjacent sea-islands.

"While the influence of the Negro bondage are pattern on the life and lore of the Negro is obvious in all sections of the United States, it is in the part commonly referred to as being below the Mason-Dixon line that it persists most tenaciously.

"The Mason-Dixon line is and was prior to and during the Civil War considered to be the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania, and the northern boundary of Maryland, Delaware and other border states. It was conceded to be the dividing line between slavery and free soil during the Civil war, and even today is symbolically considered the dividing line between the North and the South, both politically and socially.

"The Negro's folk products in this region represent his most important contributions to American culture and are still in his living tradition."

Dr. Brewer holds the distinction of the first and only Negro member of the Council of the American Folklore society, and the first and only Negro to serve as a member of the society's research committee.

Folklorist Hear Dr. Brewer On 'Negro Anecdote'

Argus

Fri

1-27-50

St. Louis, Mo.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Dr. J. Mason Brewer, distinguished authority on Negro folklore, research professor and professor of literature and romance languages at Samuel Houston college, Austin, Texas, was one of the principal speakers at the 61st annual convention of the American Folklore society which met in Whittan pavilion of the Library of Congress here recently. Dr. Brewer's address was entitled, "Below the Mason-Dixon Line with the Negro Anecdote."

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32b 1950 American Institute of Electrical Engineers

ENGINEER CHAPTER OFFICIALS—Recently elected officers of the newly established chapter of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers at Howard University, include:

Daily World [illegible]

Left to right—Arthur L. Bowman, Corresponding Secretary; Ralph A. Ermin, Vice Chairman; William H. Hopper, Jr., Chairman; Professor Ernest R. Welch, Sponsor, and Carl C. McCraven, Recording Secretary. Garnett Adams, Treasurer, is absent from the picture. 32b

The American Institute of Electrical Engineers is a national organization with various student branches in accredited engineering schools throughout the country. Howard University is proud of this distinction which the Department of Electrical Engineering has received.

32b 1950 American Jewish Congress and the NAACP

DEFINITE ADVANCES SEEN FOR NEGRO DURING 1949

32-b

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The year of 1949 witnessed a number of encouraging developments in the protection and extension of civil rights in the United States, according to the balance sheets just released by the American Jewish Congress and the NAACP.

There was not only improved organization and unity movements concerned with the fight for equality, but the courts decided some favorable victories, and public officials manifested an increasing awareness of their obligations to protect and enlarge the civil rights of all groups in the population, the report showed.

The states enacted more civil rights laws last year than in any previous year in the nation's history. Campaigns for anti-discrimination legislation were conducted with varying degrees of success in more than 20 states.

4-4-50

Four states enacted FEPC laws during the year, bringing the number of states with effective legislation against employment in discrimination to eight. New Jersey and Massachusetts banned discrimination in colleges, universities, trade, preparatory and other schools, while New Jersey and Connecticut improved the legal procedure for preventing discrimination in places of public accommodation. Six states prohibited discrimination and segregation in the National Guard, while three mid-Western states forbade segregation in their public schools. New York City and San Francisco enacted ordinances forbidding discrimination in publicly-assisted housing. An anti-lynching law was passed in Texas and an anti-KKK-mask law in Alabama. At least 22 Southern cities also adopted anti-mask ordinances.

The civil rights issues were kept before the public throughout the year by means of the public press; the motion picture industry, which produced four important and serious pictures dealing with various problems facing Negroes in this country; and through the 20 books published during the year which emphasized some aspect of group relations as their theme.

SOME ACHIEVEMENTS

As a result of this constant fight for civil rights for all groups, a number of communities established official and semi-official group relations commissions.

A FEPC bill passed the House of Representatives, although the more effective McGrath-Powell bill was defeated.

The passage of the Federal Housing Act in 1949, which carried the promise of improved housing for minority groups, became law. Although the act was passed without any provisions barring racial discrimination or segregation, the Federal Housing Administration later announced its refusal to insure payment of mortgages on new housing after February 15, 1950 if the property was affected by racial or religious restrictive covenants.

The armed services substantially improved their treatment of Negroes. While the army failed to contemplate ultimate elimination of segregation, Negroes and whites were completely integrated in many branches of the navy and air forces.

In the 1949 elections over the country Negro candidates were elected judges, magistrates, state representatives, city councilmen, and won other positions.

32-b

Two Negroes were elected justices of the peace in Petersburg, Va.; Pittsburgh elected its first Negro to the city council's; two Negroes were elected representatives in Cincinnati, and a Negro was elected president of the Common Council in Malden, Mass.

4-4-50

Cong. William L. Dawson, one of the two Negro congressmen, became chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive department; and Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, was nominated to a judgeship in the Third Circuit Court of Appeals.

In spite of the advancement made last year, there is still much progress to be made. In Georgia for instance, a voters' registration law was enacted, designed to reduce voting by Negroes.

Three Negroes were lynched in 1949 and unsuccessful attempts were made against 15 others. While officials demonstrated an increased awareness of their obligation to prosecute the guilty parties, still no prosecution resulted in a conviction.

32-b

Official brutality to Negroes continued with 34 Negroes reported as being killed and another 33 injured while in police custody.

Although the U. S. Supreme court decided against the white primary in the South, several southern states continued their efforts to prevent Negroes from registering in the Democratic primaries, the only decisive election in the South.

While segregation was outlawed in the public schools of Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin, it continued in 17 other states and the District of Columbia.

New Jersey and Connecticut enacted laws to prohibit discrimination in public accommodations such as hotels, restaurants, railroads, theaters and beaches, still 13 southern and border states continue to require segregation in most transportation facilities and seven in recreational facilities.

Much progress was made in the field of athletics, the booklet revealed, Organized baseball had more than 30 Negroes in the minor and major leagues in 1949; college football discriminates; basketball treats the Negro fairly; but tennis discriminates considerable. Many college swimming teams do not encourage Negroes to compete, and Negro jockeys are seldom to be found. Boxing has the best record of all sports in its treatment of Negroes, while the American Motorcycle association limits membership to white persons only.

The comprehensive summary released by AJC and the NAACP was the second such annual report of civil rights in this country published by these two organizations, the first being made at the close of 1948.

Sun-Reporter – San Francisco, Calif.
Sat. 9-1-50

DR. PETER M. MURRAY, seated in the third row (center) becomes a symbol that "progress is in the making" as he joins the deliberations of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION in a business session held this week in the Palace Hotel. (This photograph by courtesy of The San Francisco News.)

Dr. Murray A Member Of The A. M. A. House Of Delegates

Sun-Reporter, Sat. 9-1-50
San Francisco, Calif.

Dr. Peter M. Murray, director of the department of gynecology at Harlem Hospital, and director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, both in New York City, has the distinction of being the first of his race to become a member of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates.

Dr. George F. Lull, secretary and general manager of the AMA described this move as proof of what a physician "can achieve under our present system of free enterprise, despite its admitted imperfections and injustices."

32b

Doctor Murray, a native of New Orleans, is 62 years of age, and since his graduation from Howard University School of Medicine in 1914 has had wide experience in his field. From 1918 to 1920 he was assistant surgeon-chief at Freedman's Hospital in Washington. He served as president of the National Medical Association (composed of Negro physicians, dentists, and druggists) from 1930 to 1931. For the past thirteen years he has been a member of the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

In addition to his work with the two New York Hospitals, he is a trustee of Howard University; a member of the executiv committee of the Medical Society of the County of New York; a diplomat of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology and a fellow of the AMA, New York Academy of Medicine, American College of Surgeons and International College of Surgeons.

Also attending the convention is Dr. Leonard Stovall of Los Angeles, who was seated as a member of the California Medical Association's House of Delegates last May.

Dr. Stovall is a fellow of the AMA, a graduate of the University of California Medical School in 1921, presently a specialist in pulmonary diseases. He is a member of the L. A. County Medical Society and the American Trudeau Society.

Dr. James Greene, of Portsmouth, Va., was among the outstanding Negro physicians attending the medical meeting.

A.M.A. APPROVES BAN ON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SERVICE

Tribune

Condemns Practice as Illegal

Tri. 6-30-50

BY ROY GIBBONS

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]
[Reprinted from yesterday's late editions]

San Francisco, June 28—The house of delegates, policy making body of the American Medical association, today reaffirmed a report banning what the organization terms the illegal practice of medicine by hospitals and other medical centers, including universities, on a so-called corporation basis.

32b

Ten thousand physicians are attending the A. M. A.'s 99th annual convention here.

The resolution stipulates that only attending physicians and not the hospitals may bill patients for X-ray services, anesthesia, physical therapy, and pathological laboratory findings. Such services are a part of the practice of medicine and do not come under the heading of hospital care, the A. M. A. asserted.

Hospitals refusing to comply with the ruling may be removed from the A. M. A.'s approved list for the training of interns and resident physicians, an A. M. A. spokesman said.

The new requirement, it is said, likewise will prohibit the employment of full time hospital staffs on a salary basis, a practice that has been in effect for many years at the University of Chicago clinics, and other medical teaching centers.

N M A LEADERS PRAISE AMA RACE RESOLUTION

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Two leaders of the National Medical Association last week highly praised the American Medical Association for its resolution on the racial question in the practice of medicine during its recent convention in San Francisco.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, national president of the NMA, praised the action as a great step towards the elimination of racial bias in the field of health.

The resolution, actually passed a month ago by the AMA House of Delegates, read:

"Whereas, this House of Delegates recognizes that certain constituent and component societies of the American Medical Association have had or now have restrictive provisions as to qualification of membership based on race and that this question is of deep concern to many interested parties; and

ACCURATE REFLECTION

"Whereas, it is desirable that the attitude of not only the entire membership of the AMA but of the whole medical profession be accurately reflected on this issue: and

"Whereas, it is the policy of the AMA to broaden the scope of educational facilities and raise the ethical levels of practice of all physicians in order to improve the quality of medical care for the American people; therefore be it

"Resolved, that these facts be brought to the attention of all component and constituent societies appreciating that membership is a component and constituent society responsibility; and be it further

"Resolved, that constituent and component societies having restrictive membership provisions based on race study this question in the light of prevailing conditions with a view to taking steps as they may elect to eliminate such restrictive provisions."

Introduced by a delegate from Virginia this resolution is expected to be a great factor in the future integration of Negro physicians into the AMA.

American Medical Ass'n Comes Around

WITH the National Medical Association meeting at Hampton, Va., this week, and discussing among other things the Negro doctors' relation to the American Medical Association, and also the proposed compulsory health insurance, it is heartening to learn how much progress has been made in abolishing the color line in the latter association.

Courier

With the distinguished Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York a member of the AMA's House of Delegates, the integration has proceeded apace.

9-2-50

At the recent San Francisco meeting of that body, it is reported that delegates from Southern states were eager to discuss admission of Negro physicians to membership in the various county societies, and the delegates voted unanimously to urge state and county units with racially restrictive rules to abolish them.

The color bar in the AMA exists only in some of the Southern states, and nowhere else, and Florida and Missouri have already abolished it, while early and favorable results are expected in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Arkansas.

Some distinguished Southern physicians were loudest in their demands that the color bar be abolished by the hold-out Southern states.

As for the National Health Insurance bill which the NMA delegates will discuss, this is nothing but socialized medicine which has been demonstrated to be a miserable flop in Russia and England, where the medical service is worse and more expensive than ever before.

Of course, there are some left-wing Negro physicians and dentists, like their white counterparts, who are backing this totalitarian measure and refuse to consult the experience of the nations that have tried it; but certainly the majority of medical men of all colors will reject this effort to enslave them, as the British medical folk are doing.

Just last week the Literary Gazette of Moscow carried an article by one Dr. M. Derzhavets which bitterly accused Soviet medical authorities of failing to provide adequate quantities of high-quality medical instruments, apparatus and drugs, along with maladministration of X-ray equipment, and charged this to the state's zeal to make profits at the expense of human lives.

And mind you, this is in a country which has had socialized medicine for thirty years!

Dr. Murray Asks Frank Discussion

Amsterdam News

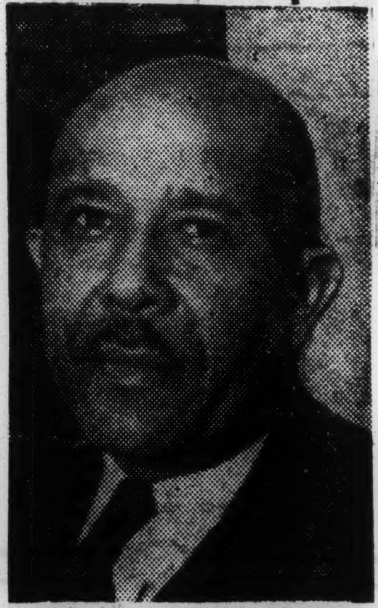
Sept. 9-2-50

Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, sole Negro delegate to the American Medical Association from New York State has called for frank discussion on socialized medicine and the Negro physician's role in the AMA at the annual meeting of the National Medical Association.

The latter organization is meeting this week at Hampton, Va. Its members are expected to endorse resolutions supporting the AMA in its fight against "compulsory health insurance."

Renew Efforts

In a letter dated July 27, Dr. Marshall, a former president of the NMA, urged that members of the association renew their efforts to obtain admittance to state and county units of the AMA which still have restrictions against Negroes.



DR. PETER M. MURRAY

The letter cited the stand taken by the AMA at its San Francisco convention in June urging its state units to accept Negroes. Florida, Missouri and Oklahoma recently removed the ban on Negro doctors.

The letter stated: "In my opinion, the log jam of Negro members in the south has been effectively broken. If Negro physicians follow up this action in the proper way, this opportunity can be capitalized and exclusion of Negroes from County Society membership will be an extreme rarity."

9-2-50

Three Big Groups Urge Organization To State Its Stand

Courier

Sat. 7-1-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

White

32b

WASHINGTON—The annual American Medical Association convention at San Francisco, June 26-30, has been asked to issue a statement of policy against racially discriminatory practices in the medicine and health fields.

The request was directed to AMA officials by Dr. W. Montague Cobb, anatomy professor at Howard University, in behalf of three organizations: the Council of Medical Education, Hospitals of the National Medical Association and the NAACP.

PRACTICES WELL-KNOWN

Dr. Cobb's letter said in part: "The nature of these practices as they affect the exclusion and segregation of patients in hospitals, the membership of physicians in county medical societies, the admission of physicians to hospital staffs and the admission of students to professional schools is so well known as to require no comment.

"It will suffice to cite, as example, that when twenty-five of an approximate third of seventy-nine approved medical schools, sixteen or nearly half of forty dental schools, twenty or about a third of sixty-five pharmaceutical schools and 832 or 68 per cent of 1,215 state-accredited nursing schools will not admit Negroes, although these institutions are tax-supported or tax-exempt, there exists a situation that demands correction," the letter declared.

TRIPLE ENDORSEMENT

Letters endorsing the request by Dr. Cobb have been sent to the AMA president by Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the National Medical Association, and Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

The request of the Negro doctors was seen as a challenge to Dr. Elmer L. Henderson of Louisville, Ky., president of the AMA.

Dr. Henderson said Tuesday in a coast-to-coast radia broadcast over two networks "The administrative arm of our Government has failed us in this generation."

Doctors wonder what his reaction will be to the request for democratic practices within his own organization.

Virginia Medical Chief Asks Negro Admission

10-13-50

By the Associated Press

ROANOKE, Va., Oct. 12.—The Virginia Medical Society's new president has promised the organization that the fight for admission of Negroes to full membership is not yet finished.

Dr. C. Lyndon Harrell of Norfolk said in his inaugural address yesterday at the society's 103d annual convention that Negro physicians "are anxious to join our local and State societies, which will make them eligible to membership in the American Medical Association."

"I feel they are justified in their ambitions and request," said Dr. Harrell, who added "there appears to be nothing in the constitution or by-laws of the local societies to exclude them from membership."

The issue had been raised at the opening session of the convention here Sunday night. By five votes the proponents of elimination of the color line failed to receive the two-thirds majority necessary to amend the society's constitution.

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT NURSES CONVENTION

32b

Sun Reporter

Sat. 5-20-50

San Francisco

Calif

More than 100 Negro nurses from 15 states attended and participated actively in deliberations at the 1950 Biennial Nursing Convention held in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium this week, May 8 to 12.

In addition, more official delegates were seated in the important voting body—the House of Delegates—than at any other convention. Among official delegates were:

Massachusetts: Mrs. Alma Jones Randall, Nursing Arts Instructor, Boston City Hospital; *Illinois:* Miss Willa O. Evans, Assistant Supervisor, Chicago Department of Health and National Financial Secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, and Mrs. Daisy Dickerson, Chicago Department of Health Staff.

North Carolina: Mrs. Rosa Mai Godley, Director of Nurses, Good Samaritan Hospital, Charlotte, also President of Southeastern Region, N.A.C.G.N.; *Missouri:* Mrs. Ursula Bracy and Mrs. Bernice Lawson, St. Louis Visiting Nurse Service Staff; *Florida:* Mrs. M. E. L. Carneigie, Dean, School of Nursing, Florida A. M. College, Tallahassee, who is the only Negro board member of a state nurses' association in the United States.

Arkansas: Mrs. G. J. Davis, Little Rock, V.N.A.; *New York:* Mrs. Alma Vessells John, Executive Secretary, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses; Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, President of the N.A.C.G.N.; Miss Madge Hagerman, private duty nurse; Mrs. Jessie S. Ruff, formerly Education Director, Harlem School of Nursing; Lt. (jg) Edith De Voe, Navy Nurse Corps, who is enroute to duty in Honolulu; Mrs. M. C. Jackson, New York Visiting Nurse Association, and 1st Vice President, Joint Board of Directors, National Nursing Organizations; and Miss Stiversa Bethel.

According to Mrs. John, the high point in Convention deliberations "came on Thursday, when the proposal for a two-organization structure to replace the present six national nursing organizations was voted by a large majority."

ANA CONVENTION CONFIRMS STAND ON INTEGRATION OF NEGRO NURSES

Sun Reporter

Sat 5-13-50

San Francisco

Calif

The 1950 Biennial Nursing Convention meeting here this week was told that all but four state nurses associations now take Negro professional nurses.

At the last convention held in Chicago, 1948, an "Individual Membership Program" was adopted, under which nurses excluded from state organizations were permitted to affiliate directly with the ANA. A total of 200 qualified Negro nurses were admitted to membership on this basis. This program was described as a stop-gap and not a long-term project.

Dr. Herbert R. Northrup was commended for his article entitled "The ANA and the Negro Nurse," published in the American Journal of Nursing, March, 1950. Dr. Northrup declared, "Nurses must stand together in the modern world for the benefit of the patient, of the profession, and of themselves."

Colored nurses are well represented in the activities of the convention.

32b

ANA

n Montgomery

47th ATA Meet Slated in Ala.

Courier

Dat. 7-29-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— "Current Challenges to the Teaching Profession" will be the theme of the forty-seventh annual convention of the American Teachers Association to be held here at Alabama State College, Augus 13-15.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is expected that the speakers for the three evening public sessions will include Miss Corma Mowrey, president of the Nationa Education Association; Dean John W. Parker of the Fayetteville (N. C.) State Teachers College, and Dr. Rayford W. Logan director of the Association fo the Study of Negro Life and History, and Atty. A. T. Walden o Atlanta.

Dr. George W. Gore of the Florida A. and M. College is president, and Dr. H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State College is executive secretary of the association.

American Teachers To Meet August 13-15

Weekly Review

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA — "Current Challenges to the Teaching Profession," will be the theme of the 47th annual convention of the American Teachers Association to be held at Alabama State College Beginning Sunday afternoon, August 13, and extending through Tuesday evening, August 15th.

32b

Fri. 7-28-50

It is expected that the speakers for the three evening public sessions will include Miss Corma Mowrey, new president of the National Education Association, Dean John W. Parker of the Fayetteville (N.C.) State Teachers College, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, recently designated Director of The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and Attorney A. T. Walden of Atlanta.

Birmingham, Ala.

The symposium on Monday morning will deal with Race in Education as it relates to the teacher. The departmental sessions Tuesday morning will discuss Race in Education as it affects the Negro child.

Dr. George W. Gore of the Florida A. & M. College is the president and Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of Alabama State College is the Executive Secretary of The American Teachers Association.

Courier

Dat. 8-12-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Speaker— Miss Corma A. Mowrey, president of the National Education Association, will deliver the keynote address at the annual convention of the American Teachers Association at Alabama State College, Montgomery, Aug. 13.

32b

Teachers to Hear President of NEA

Dat. 8-12-50

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Dr. Corma Mowrey, president of the National Education Association, will make the keynote address at the 47th annual convention of the American Teachers Association opening here Aug. 13 at Alabama State College.

32b

The subject of her speech will be "ATA-NEA United in the Current Challenges of the Teaching Profession," Miss Mowrey will speak at the first general meeting of the three-day convention.

Kendrix to Report

Moss H. Kendrix, a member of NEA headquarters staff and convention consultant, will report to the convention on the drive for federal aid. He will also participate in a symposium on professional organization.

Dr. George W. Gore Jr., president of Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, is president of ATA. Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, host college president, is executive secretary of the association.

American Teachers Association Admitted To World Organization Of The Teaching Profession

Weekly Review

Fri. 7-28-50

32b

Birmingham, Ala.

OTTAWA, CANADA — The American Teachers Association of the United States was one of the four organizations of teachers admitted to the roster of national members of the World Organization of The Teaching Profession at its fourth annual assembly held here this week in the capitol city of Canada as the guest of the Canada Federation of Teachers. The ATA president, Dr. George W. Gore of the Florida A. & M. College and the ATA secretary, Dr. H. Councill Trenholm of the Alabama State College, were in attendance and were officially seated.

The World Organization of The Teaching Profession is composed of twenty-seven national teacher-organizations with a membership of over two million teachers. There are about seventy-five state and regional affiliated organizations and over 900 individual associates of this world organization. President William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University, is the president and Dr. William G. Carr of Washington is the secretary-general for this world organization. The last previous meeting was held in Berne, Switzerland, in the summer of 1949 at which President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University was one of the delegates representing the National Education Association.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]-8-25

OFFICERS OF AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOCIATION — Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, served as host to the annual convention of the American Teachers Association. Presiding over the session as president for the first time since his election to the office at Wilberforce, Ohio last year was Dr. George W. Gore, newly elected head of Florida A. and M. State College. President Gore is shown with his staff of officers.

From left: C. L. Harper, Atlanta, Georgia, Executive Committee; J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M. College, Normal, trustee; Miles W. Connor, Baltimore, Md., trustee; Dr. Howard H. Long, Wilberforce State College, Ohio, treasurer; Walter N. Ridley, Petersburg, Va., trustee; President Gore, Robert C. Hatch, Montgomery, Ala., regional vice-president; Mrs. Luther Harth Smith, of Lexington, Ky., trustee; George W. Rogers, of Prairie View, Texas; and W. A. Roberts, Phoenix, Arizona, Past President.

(Photo, Ala. State College Studio)

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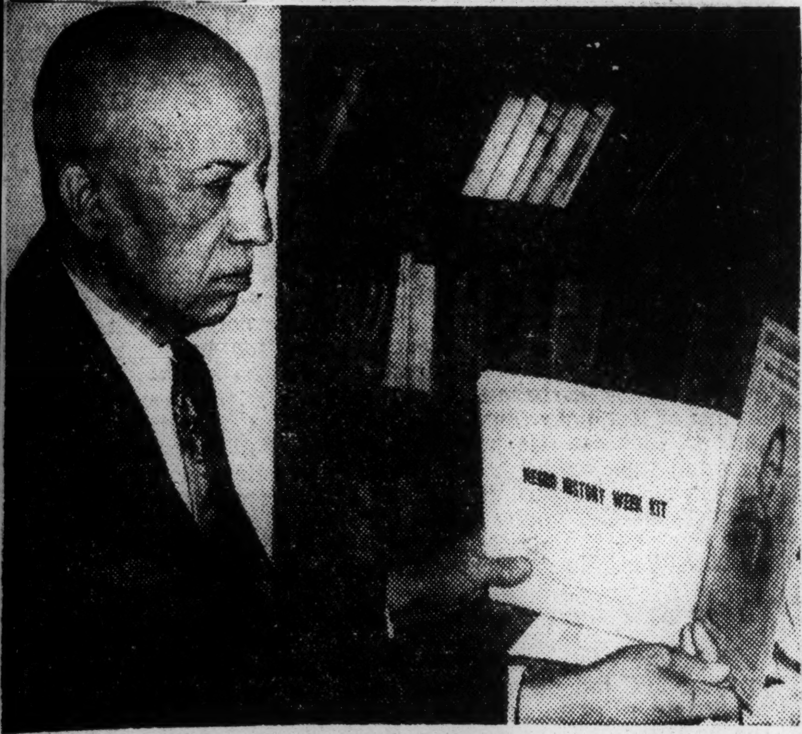
DuBois All Wrong in Analysis of Woodson Says Brewer

Afro-American
Sat. 7-22-50 Baltimore, Md.

Associate of Quarter Century Refutes Article by Educator



CARTER G. WOODSON

DUBOIS'S CRITICISM FLAYED:

Dr. Woodson's Friend Defends His Memory

afro american

WASHINGTON

An evaluation of the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of Negro History Week, which appeared in Masses and Mainstream for June, 1950, under the pen of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, has riled the associates of the deceased historian.

Sat. 7-22-50

William M. Brewer, head of the department of history in Washington schools and assistant editor of the Journal of Negro History, a long-time associate of Dr. Woodson, denied many of the statements made by Dr. DuBois in a statement to the AFRO, this week.

Mr. Brewer declared:

"The statements that Dr. Woodson was not a genius, not brilliant, that he overate and was overweight, had no home, hated white people, etc., are a travesty and simply do not do Dr. DuBois any credit.

Baltimore Md.

Hits DuBois's Character

Dr. Woodson owned and lived in his own home the last 30 years of his life and always ate the very best food which was meticulously prepared to order a few doors away from his home at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA.

He was so modest and aproachable that children loved him and the most ordinary people of the community enjoyed his company.

"While Dr. DuBois has been a righteous critic, he has always been austere, difficult and generally repulsive, which characteristics were anathema to Dr. Woodson and are seldom found in the truly great.

"Dr. Woodson was creative and, after accomplishing all that he did, left a substantial bequest to continue his great work while Dr. DuBois has lived nearly all of his long life in rented quarters.

"It is said that today Dr. DuBois has not much more than where to lay his head, if that, and may face want before the journey's end.

"Those who know of these great men and their work will regret that Dr. DuBois was so uncharitable and small of soul in speaking as he has of a fellow worker in essentially the same cause.

"Time, the great arbiter, will render a decision upon the performancs of Dr. DuBois and Dr. Woodson. In that final verdict, the stature of Woodson will not suffer in any comparison of lasting contributions and solid achievements with that of DuBois."

By WILLIAM M. BREWER

WASHINGTON

Head of the department of history in Washington schools and assistant editor of the **Journal of Negro History.**

(**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Mr. Brewer was trained in history at Harvard, Johns Hopins and Wisconsin and was more closely associated with Dr. Woodson during the last 25 years than any other person in the nation.)

Since the Association for the study of Negro Life and History is so largely a part of the life and work of Dr. Carter Woodson, an account of his historical preparation is pertinent.

32b

He was a mature student when he entered Berea College for a thorough foundation in the classics, literature and mathematics. There he received the Litt. B. degree in 1903 and a call came that year to supervise schools in the Philippines, where he mastered fluency in Spanish.

Meanwhile, he continued his joureney around the world and sent a year in Asia and Europe including a semester at La Sorbonne studying history under Aulard, Diehl, Lemonnier and Bouche-Leclerc.

Gained Ph.D. From Haruaick

While in Paris, Dr. Woodson learned to speak French fluently and returned to the University of Chicago, where he completed the A.B. degree in 1907 and the A.M. degree in 1908.

His formal study ended with a year in history and political science at Harvard under Gross, Emerton, Channing and Munro in 1900.

With the award of the Ph.D. degree at Harvard in 1912, Dr. Woodson became the second scientifically trained colored historian in America as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois preceded him at Harvard in 1895.

Dr. Woodson's historical preparation remains unique among his associates with the exception of a few who followed similar programs at Harvard, Johns Hopkins and Wisconsin.

Students' Limits Noted

Colored advanced history students are not ranging far enough in reliminary preparation obecjtively to investigate realities about persons of their race in history as their pioneer mentor did.

The task and vision of Dr. Woodson in launching the association reflect his masterly comprehension of the handicaps and restrictions which colored people in America and the world faced a generation ago.

He realized that the public had to be convinced that persons of his race had been deliberately omitted in the drama of history. Historians and social scientists had persistently taught that they had no claims of contributions to civilization and culture.

So thoroughly was this dictum impressed that some highly trained colored scholars today cling to such outmoded theories of their professors in economics, history, philosophy and sociology.

Association's Rise Cited

The establishment of the association and its development have vindicated Dr. Woodson's vision. From a beginning in Chicago, on Sept. 9, 1915, the organization has steadily grown and its influence now extends throughout America with projections in Europe, Africa, South America, and other parts of the world.

Dr. Woodson started the **Journal of Negro History** as a medium for disseminating unbridled historical truth concerning the roles of colored people in history and civilization. He financed this periodical from his meager income for three years after 1916.

Gradually, by 1920 some philanthropists and a few foundations came to the rescue with contributions to the cause while Dr. Woodson directed his attention altogether to research and writing after 1922.

Whites Dominate Education

These aroused the late Thomas Jesse Jones, director of the Phelps-Stokes Foundation, 1913-1946. Jones, under the auspices of this fund and the United States Bureau of Education prepared two volumes on colored education in 1917 that immediately became a standard reference, according to which all philanthropic grants in-aid to colored causes had to be cleared.

Jones was trained for the white ministry, but he became known, after serving on the Hampton Institute faculty, because of his activities in colored affairs, where he always operated behind the scenes.

About 1921, Anson Phelps Stokes, with Jones, his adviser, proppposed an encyclopedia of colored people. At first, Stokes selected a group of colored leaders for his project without including any historian.

Later several trained historical scholar co-operated in producing one volume, based largely on the findings of the association, and Jones and Stokes succeeded in cutting off practially all philanthropic support of the association by 1930, because of the latter's powerful influence, with Jones as watchman on the wall closely observing all colored people's activities.

No colored educator, social worker or functionary in public relations that was dependent upon philanthropy dared to express an opinion against these self-appoint-

What Dr. DuBois Said About the Late Carter G. Woodson

"I knew him for 40 years and more, and have often wondered what he did for recreation, if anything. He had very little outdoor life, he had few close friends. He cared nothing for baseball or football and did not play cards, smoke or drink. In later years his only indulgence was over-eating so that after 50 he was considerably overweight.

"All this arose, in the first place, because like most people on earth he was born poor. But his poverty was the special case of being one of nine children of poor Americans who had been born slaves. This meant that from the beginning he was handicapped; it was difficult for him to go regularly to the very poor country school in his neighborhood, and for six years during his youth, when he ought to have been in school, he was working in a coal mine; so that he was grown before he entered high school in Huntington, W. Va.

"Once started, however, he went to college at Berea, Ky., then to the University of Chicago. He alternated with public school teaching, travel and study in Europe and finally taught ten years, from 1908 to 1918, in the public schools in Washington."

ed spokesmen for colored people without risk of dire proscription, with the exception of Dr. Woodson and Dr. DuBois.

Blocked Max Yergan

Jones blocked Max Yergan's going to Africa for two years as a YMCA missionary, but today Jones' mantle is worn by a former secretary of that victimized organization for nobler ends.

In retirement, he has been awarded the Spingarn Medal for crusading in behalf of civil and human rights that he could not previously advocate.

Since Dr. DuBois could not be restrained in the CRISIS until 1934, there was belief that Dr. Woodson and the association would have to submit.

The organization and its sponsors thus learned that they would have to remain forever free from affiliation with any institution at the cost of losing vanishing philanthropy and sacrificing freedom to publish historical truth.

But the association met this challenge and went forward with distinguished historians and a variety of laymen on its executive council and Dr. Woodson as their fearless and uncompromising leader.

Group Rallies to Support

Ministers, teachers, fraternal groups, and interested colored people in many lines rallied to the cause of the association with contributions for research and publication to which this learned society was consecrated and dedicated.

Dr. Woodson made his clarion appeals with the righteous zeal of a crusader of old, but always in the calm, detached, and dispassionate framework of scientific history from which he never veered in speech or writing.

His goal from the beginning wsa a step forward in the progress of colored manhood and womanhood.

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History ✓
Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President
Mr. L.R. Mehlinger, Secretary-Treasurer
Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Director of Research

Historians To End Conference Today

Daily World

Addresses by Dr. Rayford W. Logan, of Howard University and Prof. Howard H. Bell, of Dillard University will end the 35th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This public meeting will be held at 4 p. m., today at Wheat Street Baptist Church, with Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, presiding.

Journal 10-29-50

Theme for the final session is Social Organization And Progress with Prof. Bell speaking on the subject "The Negro Convention Movement: New Perspectives;" and Dr. Logan centering his address on "The Future Work of the Association." Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist Church will offer the invocation and President Harry V. Richardson, Gammon Theological Seminary will give the benediction.

Atlanta, Ga.

HONOR PULITZER PRIZE WINNER

During a luncheon meeting, held Saturday at the Atlanta University Dining Hall, members of the Association honored Miss Gwendolyn Brooks, who was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry with her collection of poems "Annie Allen." Prof. M. Carl Holman, also a poet and playwright, presided.

Miss Brooks, in private life, Mrs. Henry L. Blakely, gave the members of the Association a brief account of her early life, with emphasis on her experiences in creative writing, and read several of her poems. She was introduced by Dr. Stella Brewer Brooks, of Clark College.

The talented young writer rocketed into the national spotlight in 1945 with "Street In Bronzeville," and since that time has held two Guggenheim Fellowships, a grant from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, the National Institute of Arts and Letters and a Merit Award from Madamciselle Magazine.

Miss Brooks told the dinner guests that she penned her first poem "Eventide" when she was 12-years of age. "I submitted poems to Poetry Magazine but it took me 14 years to get one printed," she said. Asked about her reaction when informed that she had won the coveted Pulitzer Prize, she replied, "I screamed." Dr. Mary Bethune, president of the Association, praised Miss Brooks for her attainment in the field of creative writing.

Speakers during the morning and afternoon sessions Saturday included: Mrs Helen A. Whiting, Atlanta University Center and Paine College; William M. Brewer, Department of History, Public Schools, Washington, D. C.; Dr. R. O. Johnson, Morris Brown College, Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work; Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Dr. L. D. Reddick and Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Atlanta University.

Negro History Body Elects

Constitution Mon. 10-30-50

Outgoing officers of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History were re-elected here Sunday in the closing session of a three-day annual meeting at the Wheat Street Baptist Church. They are Mary McLeod Bethune, President; L. R. Mehlinger, Secretary-Treasurer, and Rayford W. Logan, Director of Research.

Paul Knaplund, University of Wisconsin professor, was named winner of the Association's annual prize of $100 for writing the best article on Negro history during the past year. Princeton Professor Simon F. Moss was awarded $50 as second winner. Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Negro dean of Dillard University, received $25 as author of the best review of a book dealing with Negro life.

Negro History Assn. Meet Set

Amsterdam News

ATLANTA—Hundreds of historians and their supporters, from all over the nation, are converging in Atlanta for the convention of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. This 35th annual meeting takes place on the week-end of Oct. 27-29.

This is one of the most critical periods in the history of the Association, for this is the first meeting since the death of the founder and leader of the Negro history movement, Dr. Carter G. Woodson. This convention will decide whether to continue along the traditional lines or to chart a new course.

Sat. 10-28-50

A series of public meetings will bring forward the results of research on the Negro in all parts of the world. Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, of Northwestern University, will tell about such work in Africa and Latin America while Professor C. A. Bacote and Dr. L. D. Reddick will describe major studies being carried on in the United States.

Dr. Bell I. Wiley of Emory University and Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University will present papers on the military history of the Negro; Dr. Robert Brisbane of Morehouse College, S. H. Giles of Morris Brown College, Dean A. A. McPheeters of Clark College and Howard Bell of Dillard University will discuss the history of Negro mass movements.

A special attraction of the convention will be the luncheon honoring Gwendolwn Brooks, the Pulitzer Prize winner.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of the Association and Dr. C. H. Wesley, President of Wilberforce State College, will estimate the influence of the late Dr. Woodson as historian and educator while Dr. Rayford W. Logan, present editor of the "Journal of Negro History" will, at the closing session, make public the decisions of the group on its future work.

Negro Life, History Study Unit Holds Three-Day Session Here

Journal and Constitution

32c

Mon. 10-29-50

What is described as "the best balanced and best attended" gathering in the 35-year history of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has convened at Atlanta University.

A university-wide convocation at Atlanta University Center marked the opening Friday at which Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the association; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce State College, and Dr. L. D. Reddick, chairman of arrangements, spoke.

The military history of the Negro in the U. S. was the subject of Friday afternoon's session at Clark College. Speakers were Dr. Bell I. Wiley, of Emory University; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, of Lincoln University, and Gen. Alvan C. Gillem Jr.

Atlanta, Ga.

Saturday's sessions featured a luncheon for Gwyndolyn Brooks, a Pulitzer prize winner. A mass meeting Sunday at 3 p. m. at the Wheat Street Baptist Church will bring the convention to a close.

History Group Ends Session

Afro American

Sat. 11-11-50

Record Attendance Hears Task Outlined

Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA, Ga.—In one of the best-planned and best-attended conventions in years, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History closed a three-day meeting last Sunday. This was the 35th annual meeting and brought together colored and white scholars from the North, South and Middle West.

Over a dozen well-prepared papers and addresses illuminated the history of dark peoples in all parts of the world. To top it off, a Pulitzer Prize winner, Miss Gwendolyn Brooks, told how she came to write her books and then read some of her most famous poems.

The crowd for the opening meeting jammed Sister's Chapel at Spelman College. About 1500 students, faculty members and visitors were present to hear Mayor William B. Hartsfield, greet the historians and Dr. Charles H. Wesley pay tribute to the late Dr. Carter B. Woodson.

Outlines Convention Tasks

Dr. L. D. Reddick outlined the tasks of the convention while Dr. Rayford W. Logan read the address of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune whose plane was late from California. Succeeding sessions shifted to the campuses of Clark College, Morris Brown College and Atlanta University and to the city.

The business and organization meetings resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Bethune as president and Louis R. Mehlinger as secretary-treasurer, and the election of Dr. Logan as director. New members elected to the Council were:

Albert Brooks of Washington; Dr. Lorenzo J. Green, Lincoln University, and Dr. Reddick of Atlanta University. Dr. Reddick resigned on the grounds that he could not go along with certain policies of the present administration.

ADD TO History Study M-14 9 star

Dr. Bethune, Dr. William H. Borders, pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church; Prof. M. Carl Holman, Dr. Stella Brewer Brooks, Clark College; Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, Atlanta University and Paine College; William M. Brewer, public schools history department, Washington;

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University; Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; Dr. Mozell C. Hill, Atlanta University; Lt. Gen. (retired) Alvin C. Gillem, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University;

Dr. Bell I. Wiley, Emory University; Prof. Edward F. Sweat, Clark College; Pres. James Brawley, Clark College; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president, Wilberforce State College; [illegible] R. Mehlinger; President, Florence M. Read, Spelman College;

S. G. Giles, Morris Brown College; Dr. Robert H. Brisbane Jr., Morehouse College; Dean A. A. McPheeters, Clark College; Prof. Glenn W. Rainey, Georgia Tech; Robert E. Cureton, president, Atlanta branch of the Association; Mrs. Helen Whiting, Atlanta University, and Dr. Rufus Clements, president, Atlanta University.

Logan Elected To Former Woodson Post, Director Of History Study

Defender. Sat 11-11-50

ATLANTA, Ga.—Dr. Rayford W. Logan was elected successor to the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson as director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at the association's recent three-day meeting here.

Logan had been serving as director on an appointment by the executive council since Dr. Woodson's death in April.

Dr. L. D. Reddick, librarian of Atlanta University, was elected member of the council. He resigned immediately after. He said "he could not go along with certain policies of the present administration."

One of the highlights of the meeting was a talk by Pulitzer Prize poetess, Gwendolyn Brooks. Miss Brooks read some of her more famous poems.

This 35th annual session brought together leading historians from all parts of the country.

One of the best planned and best-attended conventions the association has held in recent years, successive meetings were held on the campuses of Spelman College, Clark College, Morris Brown College, and Atlanta University, and in the city of Atlanta itself.

The crowd for the opening meeting packed and jamed Sister's Chapel at Spelman College. About 1,500 students, faculty members and visitors were present to hear the Mayor, William B. Hartsfield, greet the historians, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley pay tribute to the late Dr. Woodson.

Dr. L. D. Reddick outlined the tasks of the convention while Dr. Rayford W. Logan read the address of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, whose plane was late from California.

Among the participants were Dr. W. Sherman Savage of Lincoln University (Mo.), Professor S. H. Giles of Morris Brown College, Dr. Robert H. Brisbane, Jr., of Morehouse College, Dean A. A. McPheeters of Clark College, Dr. Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University, Professor C. A. Bacote of Atlanta University, Mrs. Helen A. Whiting of Atlanta University Center and Paine College, Mr. William M. Brewer of Washington, D. C., Dr. R. O. Johnson, formerly with the United States Office of Education, Professor Howard H. Bell of Dillard University, Dr. Forrester B. Washington of Atlanta University and Professor Glenn W. Rainey of Georgia Tech.

The business and organization meetings of the Association, resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Bethune as president and Louis R. Mehlinger as secretary-treasurer, and the election of Dr. Rayford W. Logan as director.

New members elected to the council were Albert Brooks of Washington, D. C.,; Dr. J. R. Picott of Richmond, Va.; H. A. Tynes of New York City; Dr. Lorenzo J. Green of Lincoln University

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MRS. BETHUNE NAMED PRESIDENT OF HISTORY GROUP AT ATLANTA

Black Dispatch

Opening Meeting Dedicated to Memorial Services for Late Carter G. Woodson

Sat. 11-11-50

OUTLINES FORWARD PROGRAM FOR COMING YEAR

Oklahoma City, Okla.

ATLANTA — (ANP) — Meeting in Atlanta for its 35th annual conference last week, the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History urged more study of Negro history in American schools, and elected officers.

Elected to office were the following incumbents: Dr. Rayford W. Logan, director of research; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president, and L. R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer.

The administration promised to carry on the work started by the late Carter G. Woodson, most famed of all Negro historians and founder of the association.

Highlight of the meeting was the demand by several speakers for the teaching of Negro history in more American schools throughout the nation. Dr. R. O. Johnson of Morris Brown college keynoted this tune when he said:

"We must face the fact that most people of the United States are not familiar with the Negro's contribution to the social heritage which is ours as Americans.

"Rather they are victims of a deliberate and vicious effort of long duration to distort the facts in order to prevent not only whites from accepting the Negro as a person and as an equal but also to keep the Negro from regarding himself as an equal of other people. Although this campaign has been successful, Negroes have individually and collectively been able to refute through their own achievements the theory of inequality.

"This, together with the general awakening of the masses of Negroes and the fact that the outside world has selected the Negro as the barometer of the reality of practical democracy in the United States, creates the psychological readiness among the American people for a new approach to the Negro and the part which he has played in the building of our social heritage and the part which he can and should play in the future."

Universities Should Be Encouraged To Develop Negro Studies

In a report, Dr. L. D. Reddick and C. A. Bacote, history professors, Atlanta university, declared:

"American universities in general, especially the larger ones, should be encouraged to strengthen their teaching and research staffs with scholars who are qualified by interest and training to develop a program of Negro studies.

"This will mean the employment of more Negro scholars in so-called white colleges. This recommendation, however, does not rest upon the assumption that only a Negro scholar is qualified to promote or pursue Negro studies. The term 'Negro studies' refers to a subject area, not to the skin color of the scholar."

To carry out these aims the association has advocated the following program:

1. Assistance to students of Negro life and history.
2. Publication of articles and documents on generally unknown facts.
3. Publicizing of statistics and stories of the past of the Negro.
4. Increased circulation for the associations publications, "The Journal of Negro History" and "The Negro History Bulletin."
5. Formation of local clubs and classes and stimulation of local groups to help change the attitude of communities toward Negroes.
6. More training of students in methods of research at accredited universities.

Various meetings of the association were held three days in Atlanta at the following places: Wheat Street Baptist church, Spellman college, Clark college, Morris Brown college, Trevor Arnett library, and the new YWCA.

The opening meeting was dedicated to Woodson, founder of the organization. Mayor William B. Hartsfield welcomed the delegates to the city. He said:

"We don't need to go to Asia, Africa, and other countries of the world in our fight for freedom—that fight can begin right here in the United States, especially in Georgia."

Owe Individual Responsibility To World

Dr. Bethune, president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman college, said:

"We're living in a new day with new opportunities and advantages and we must bring ourselves to realize our individual responsibility to help make this a world full of peace, prosperity and brotherhood, economic security and freedom—freedom going down to the grass roots and giving the most humble of us the thing that brings security in years to come."

Miss Gwendolyn Brooks, winner of the Pulitzer prize in literature, was honored at a banquet. She told of her early struggle in poetry and how she finally made the grade.

Others honored at the meeting included Dr. Paul Knapland, University of Wisconsin, winner of the association's $100 award for writing the best article on Negro history during the year ,and Dr. Simon Moss, Princeton university, and Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Dillard university.

Negro History Convention In Atlanta October 27-29

"We expect this convention to be the best attended that we have ever held," declared Dr. L. D. Reddick and Professor C. A. Bacote in commenting on the plans that their Committee on Arrangements have made for the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History that will take place in Atlanta, October 27-29.

World

This may be the most critical meeting that the Association has called since its founding thirty-five years ago, for this is the first meeting since the death of the Founder and Director, Dr. Carter G. Woodson. The late Dr. Woodson personally guided so much of the research and educational activity of the organization that it will be necessary at the forthcoming assembly to refashion the body's entire structure in order to keep it going and meet the increasing demands for its services. There is much talk of "clearing out old timber" and "injecting new blood" into the governing board. A large number of members and friends of the Negro History movement, from all parts of the nation, are expected to be on hand to insure the future of this work.

A series of well planned programs has been arranged for the public. Sessions will be devoted to (1) "The Influence of Carter G. Woodson as Historian and Educator;" (2) "Military History of the Negro;" (3) Mass Movements and Leaders;" (4) "The Negro in Africa and Latin America;" (5) "The Teaching of Negro History;" (6) "Needs and Opportunities for Integrating Negro Studies."

Among the noted scholars who will speak are: Dr. Charles H. Wesley, President of Wilberforce State University; Dr. Melville J. Herskovits of Northwestern University; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University; Dr. Louis Hanke of the Library of Congress; Mrs. Helen A. Whiting of Atlanta University; Dr. Bell I. Wiley of Emory University; Dr. R. O. Johnson who was loaned, for a while, by Morris Brown College to the U. S. Office of Education and many others.

World

The Presidents of the colleges that make up the Atlanta University Centre—Dr. R. E. Clement of Atlanta University, Dr. Florence Read of Spelman College, Dr. B. E. Mays of Morehouse College, Dr. James P. Brawley of Clark College, Dr. W. A. Fountain of Morris Brown College and Dr. Harry V. Richardson of Gammon Theological Seminary have cooperated in making the meeting possible, though Atlanta University this time is the host.

35th Negro History Session Ends Sun.

Daily World Tues 10-31-50

The 35th annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History came to a close here Sunday with the final session being held at Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Attended by some of the country's most outstanding leaders and educators, the three-day session of the Association meeting here in Atlanta marked one of the most successful of the organization's history.

Founded by the late Carter G. Woodson, noted scholar and educator, the organization has dedicated most of the past 35 years working in the interest of Negro progress and development.

The initial meeting of the three-day conference, held at Spelman College Friday was dedicated to the life of Dr. Woodson. At this gathering the group was welcomed to Atlanta by Mayor William B. Hartsfield who told his audience that "it's needless to talk about freedom in Asia, in Africa and in Europe when we don't have it here in Georgia."

10-31-50

Sessions following the initial meeting at Spelman College were held at Clark College, Morris Brown, Trevor Arnett Library, the new Y. W. C. A. and at Wheat Street Baptist Church.

Principal speaker for the final session was Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Director of the Association and long-time friend of the late Dr. Woodson, founder. Dr. Logan told his audience that through the work of the Association, the Negro has been brought closer to the scene of real American life.

Dr. Logan outlined the future program of the Association and further emphasized the need for its continued influence in this country. In reference to disintegration, Dr.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, Director of Research were re-elected.

Dr. Paul Knaplund of the University of Wisconsin was named winner of the Association's annual award of $100 for writing the best article on Negro history during the past year. Other winners included Dr. Simon Moss of Princeton and Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Dillard University.

World

Principal speakers and panel groups during the three-day meeting in Atlanta included Mayor William B. Hartsfield, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. Charles Wesley, Dr. L. D. Reddick, Dr. Florence Read, General Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., Dr. Bell Irvin Wiley, Dr. Loremzo Greene, Dr. James P. Brawley, Professor Glenn Rainey, Professor S. H. Giles, Dr. A. A. McPheeters, Doctor Robert H. Brisbane, Dr. William A. Fountain, Jr., Melville J. Herskovits, Dr. Mozell Hill, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Miss Gwendolyn Brooks, Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Dr. William M. Brewer, Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, Dr. Howard W. Bell, Dr. Rufus Clements, Dr. Harry V. Richardson and Dr. William Holmes Borders.

Association for the Study of Negro Life and History ✓

Leaders Examine Negro Progress, Past And Present

Daily World
Sat. 10-28-50
Atlanta Ga.

BY ALICE H. WASHINGTON

"We're living in a new day with new opportunities and advantages, and we must bring ourselves to realize our individual responsibility to help make this a world full of peace, prosperity and brotherhood, fellowship, economic security and freedom — real freedom — freedom going down to the grass roots and giving the most humble of us the thing that brings security in years to come."

So spoke Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Association for the study of Negro Life and History, at the afternoon session of the Association meeting in Davage Auditorium, Clark College.

The session, dealing with Aspects of Military History, featured addresses by Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Lincoln University (Mo.), "The Influence of the Negro Soldier on the Settlement of Oklahoma," Dr. Bell I. Wiley, Emory University, on the subject "Billy Yank and the Black Golk," that dealt with attitudes of Union Soldier toward Negro and Gen. Alvin C. Gillem (Army Retried) on "Utilization of the Negro in the U. S4 A. Army—A progress report."

Mr. Gillem, a former commanding officer of the Third Army, Fort McPherson declared that "Manpower is the greatest resource of a nation—whatever man's brain has developed out of natural and unnatural resources could have remained hidden and worthless."

The general termed the period between World War I and World War II as the era of "progress on paper—but little action gained," however, after World War II and the formation of a Board to seek utilization of Negro manpower, advances were made, examples of which the speaker cited, specifically the status and glorious action of Negro troops in the Korean conflict and the broadened scope of ROTC units.

In answer to a question on complete integration, Mr. Gillem said: "I have seen integration in action, but as I've admonished for the past few years, don't put forced growth on the roots of the program, it's going fine."

Professor Edward F. Sweat, Clark College, gave the critique of the papers and President James Brawley, presiding officer, introduced the speakers and conducted the question period.

Dr. Rayford W. Logan, president of the Association, presented visiting historians and delegates to this 35th Annual Conference.

OPENING SESSION

Earlier Friday, the Conference was officially opened with an All-University Convocation at Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, when Dr. Chas. H. Wesley, president Wilberforce State College, delivered a masterful address on Woodson the Scholar. The session was on Carter G. Woodson, 1875-1950: In Memoriam.

Schedulued to speak was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Association president. In her absence, due to plane delay, Dr. Logan read her paper- The Torch is Ours, a tribute to Dr. Woodson, founder of the Association.

Officially welcoming the Association to Atlanta was Mayor William B. Hartsfield who said "We don't need to go to Asia, Africa and other countries of the world in our fight for freedom—that fight can begin right here in the United States, especially in Georgia."

Attorney Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer of the Association gave the response. Dr. L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University librarian and chairman of the steering committee for the conference, gave preliminaries and announcements.

President Florence M. Read, Spelman College, presided and Dr. Rayford Logan, presented guests. The Atlanta University-Spelman-Morehouse Chorus offered music.

MOVEMENTS AND LEADERS

Mass Movements and Leaders formed the topic last night when the conference moved to Fountain Hall on the Morris Brown College campus, with President Fountain of Morris Brown, presiding.

Speaking were S. H. Giles, Morris Brown College on the topic, "Some New Light on Richard Allen"; Dr. Robert H. Brisbane, Jr., Morehouse College, "Some New Light on the Garvey Movement," and Dean A. A. McPheeters, Clark College, "Personalities in the Origins of Negro Higher Education in Atlanta."

Professor Glenn W. Rainey of Georgia Tech offered the critique on the evening session.

TODAY'S PROGRAM

Beginning this morning, 9:30 a. m. in the Exhibition Room, Trevor Arnett Library, the Conference moves into the second day. The morning theme, Expanding and Improving Research, will be developed by Dr. Melville J. Herskovits, Northwestern University; "Afro-American Studies" and "Needs and Opportunities for Historical Research on the Negro" by Professor C. A. Bacote and Dr. L. D. Reddick, Atlanta University. Dr. Mozell C. Hill will give the critique and Dr. W. S. Sherman Savage of Lincoln University (Mo.) will preside.

One of the conference highlights will be the luncheon at 12 Noon in the Atlanta University Dining Hall when Miss Gwendolyn Brooks, Pulitzer Prize winner for her "Annie Allen" will be honored.

The Teaching of Negro History will be discussed at the evening session, eight o'clock at the new YWCA on Tatnall Street. Robert E. Cureton, president, Atlanta Branch of the Association, will preside. Speakers include: Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, Atlanta University; William M. Brewer, Washington, D. C., and Dr R. O. Johnson, Morris Brown College. Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, will give the critique.

Highlights of the Conference and principal speakers will be heard Sunday afternoon, 3 p. m., in a rebroadcast over Radio Station WERD.

Sessions are opened to the public.

Historians To Hear Pulitzer Prize Winner

Journal and Guide
Sat. 10-21-50

ATLANTA, Ga. — Miss Gwendolyn Brooks, only Negro woman to win the Publitzer Prize, has been invited to attend the 35th anniversary convention of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History that meets in Atlanta Oct. 27-29. Miss Brooks is the author of "A Street In Bronzeville" and "Annie Allen." A few years ago, she was listed in Mademoiselle Magazine as one of the ten distinguished women of America.

Miss Brooks, a poet, will be the principal speaker at a luncheon in her honor Saturday noon, Oct. 28.

Other prominent women in the Negro history movement will also play leading roles in the convention.

Journal and Guide

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MRS. MARY MCLEOD Bethune, the president of the Association, will deliver the keynote address at the opening meeting. Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, of Georgia State Department of Education, will read a paper on "New Techniques of Teaching Negro History to Children." ✓

Plans Made To Continue Negro History Society

Journal and Guide

32b

WASHINGTON — At a called meeting of the executive council immediately following the recent funeral of Dr. Carter G. Woodson on Saturday, April 8, plans were formulated for the continuation of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, The Journal of Negro History and The Negro History Bulletin which the late Dr. Woodson founded and directed.

Jrl. 4-22-50

This meeting was presided over by Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer of the Association, in the absence of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the president. Council members present were Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, W. F. Savoy, Harvey C. Jackson and Mr. Mehlinger. Dr. John W. Davis, a former council member attended this meeting.

Norfolk, Va.

The following members of editorial boards were also present: Dr. John Hope Franklin, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Sterling Brown, Dr. E. M. Coleman, Albert N. D. Brooks, and Arnett G. Lindsay.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL voted unanimously that a directorship be appointed to carry on the work of the Association pending the annual meeting of the Association which will convene in Atlanta Ga., Oct. 27-29. The directorship appointed consisted of Louis R Mehlinger, present secretary-treasurer; Arnett G. Lindsay, managing editor of The Journal of Negro History and The Negro History Bulletin.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dr. John Hope Franklin, Sterling Brown, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, and Dr. W. Sherman Savage are members of the editorial staffs.

This newly appointed editorial board will have the continued cooperation of the following assistant editors of The Journal of Negro History: Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, Dr. Mercer Cook, William Brewer, and Robert Reid.

* * *

THE FOLLOWING members of the editorial staff of The Negro History Bulletin will cooperate with the newly appointed editorial board: Albert N. D. Brooks, Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw, Miss Annie E. Duncan, and Miss Wilhelmina M. Crosson.

This directorship pledged to carry on the work of the Association in all of its phases as a perpetual memorial to Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

Plan Continuation Of Negro History Association

Daily World

32b

WASHINGTON — At a called meeting of the Executive Council immediately following the funeral of Dr. Carter G. Woodson on Saturday, April 8, 1950, plans were formulated for the continuation of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, The Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin which the late Dr. Woodson founded and directed.

This meeting was presided over by Louis R. Mehlinger, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, in the absence of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, the President. Council members present were Dr. Charlie H. Wesley, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Mr. W. F. Savoy, Mr. Harrey C. Jackson, and Mr Louis R. Mehlinger. Dr. John W. Davis, a former Council member attended this meeting. The following members of Editorial Boards were also present: Dr. John Hope Franklin, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, Dr. W. Sherman Savage, Sterling Brown Dr. E. M. Coleman, Albert N. D. Brooks, and Arnett G. Lindsay.

Dw. 4-14-50

Atlanta, Ga.

The Executive Council voted unanimously that a directorship be appointed to carry on the work of the Association pending the Annual Meeting of the Association which will convene in Atlanta, Ga., October 27-29, 1950. The Directorship consisted of Louis R. Mehlinger, present Secretary-Treasurer; Arnett G. Lindsay, Managing Editor of The Journal of Negro History and The Negro History Bulletin, and the following editorial staffs:

Dr. Charles H. Wesley
Dr. John Hope Franklin
Mr. Sterling Brown
Dr. Luther P. Jackson
Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene, and Dr. W. Sherman Savage.

This newly appointed Editorial Board will have the continued coopperation of the following Assistant Editors of The Journal of Negro History:

Dr. Benjamin Quarles
Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner
Dr. Mercer Cook
Mr. William Brewer, and Mr. Robert D. Reid, and the following members of the Editorials staff of The Negro History Bulletin:

Mr. Albert N. D. Broks
Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw
Miss Annie E. Duncan
Miss Wilhelmina M. Crosson.

This directorship pledged to carry on the work of the Association in all of its phases as a perpetual memorial to Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

Dr. Woodson's Work to Go On

32b

WASHINGTON

The work of the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson will be carried on, it was announced Tuesday, by officials of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Continuance of the historical and educational studies and books that were being edited by him will be carried out by a directorship composed of nine members.

Afro American

Appointment of the directorship was made at a meeting of the executive council of the association held immediately after the funeral of Dr. Woodson Saturday.

Strong Directorship

The council voted unanimously to form the body and give it authority to carry on the work pending the annual meeting of the association to be held in Atlanta, Oct. 27-29, 1950.

Dat. 4-22-50

Baltimore, Md.

The group will direct the work of the association, and continue to edit the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin.

The directorship appointed consists of:

Louis R. Mehlinger, present secretary-treasurer; Arnett G. Lindsay, managing editor of the Journal of Negro History and the Negro History Bulletin;

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Dr. John Hope Franklin, Sterling Brown, Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene and Dr. W. Sherman Savage.

Work to Be Memorial

The directorship pledged to carry on the work of the association in all its phases as a perpetual memorial to Dr. Woodson.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. Mehlinger in the absence of Dr. Bethune, the president.

Executive council members present were Dr. Wesley, Dr. Jackson. Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, W. F. Savoy, Harvey C. Jackson, Mr Mehlinger and a former council member. Dr. John W. Davis.

Staffs to Assist Board

Members of the editorial board present were Dr. Franklin, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Dr. Greene, Dr. Savage, Mr. Brown, Dr. E. M Coleman, Albert N. D. Brooks and Mr. Lindsay.

The newly appointed editorial board will have the assistance and co-operation of Dr. Benjamin Quarles, Dr. Lorenzo D. Turner, Dr. Mercer Cook, William Brewer and Robert D. Reid, all assistant editors of the journal.

It will also be assisted by the members of the editorial staff of the bulletin, Mr. Brooks, Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw, Miss Annie E. Duncan and Miss Wilhelmina W. Crosson.

Left a Strongly Burning Torch

Late C.G. Woodson Hailed as a Leader

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—Carter G. Woodson, the greatest historian of Negro America, was highly praised as a leader and scholar Friday as sessions of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, his brain child, began a three-dav annual session in the Atlanta University center.

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the association, declared in a prepared message, read by Dr. Rayford W. Logan due to lateness in arrival of her train:

Courier

"When Carter Woodson died last April, he left behind the strongly burning torch of his hard-won and ever-increasing knowledge of our past, and his courage and steadfastness in adhering to the truth. He struck that torch high into the crevice between the rocks of prejudice and discrimination—a crevice forced by the growing pressure of the facts assembled and sent far and wide by this association.

Sat 11-4-50

"NEW RESPECT"

"It was forced by the strength of the facts that have given to us who are of Negro origin, a firm foundation of pride in the past which has contributed greatly to the forward march of civilization. It was forced by the strength of the facts that have opened in new respect the eyes of many who have scorned or pitied us as a people without a past save that of savagery and slavery."

Pittsburgh Pa

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Wilberforce State College, declared the late Dr. Woodson a "distinguished scholar of this generation."

As a "discoverer of truth" Dr. Woodson insisted on the yardstick of justice and right, even when a fact was discovered that tendered to take some credit from his race, Dr. Wesley declared.

The Ohio school head said that generations would not have to wait for years to evaluate Dr. Woodson for his contribution in the field of history, but that he had built his own monument. Woodson also was praised as a fighter for his people, both within and without the group, as attested by his book "The Mis-Education of the Negro."

NOTES MANY CHANGES

The association was welcomed to Atlanta by Mayor William H. Hartsfield, who recognized the role Negroes were playing in the history of America. Atty. Louis R. Mehlinger, secretary-treasurer of the association, responded to the Mayor's address, stating that he had noted many changes in the Southern pattern since he lived in the area as a boy.

Gwendolyn Books, Pulitzer prize winner, was honored at a luncheon at Atlanta University at noon Saturday.

Sessions of the association meeting featured "Aspects of Military History," "Mass Movements and Leaders," "Expanding and Improving Research," "The Teaching of Negro History" and a public meeting, Sunday, following the organizational session.

Scholars and students of history from over the nation were in attendance.

Woodson's "Boys" Reunion To Highlight Convention

Fri. 10-13-50

One of the sidelights of the forthcoming convention of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and Histry will be the re-union of that well known group of scholars knawn as Woodson's "Boys". This get together will take place at the Association's convention which will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, October 27-29.

These men are planning to publish a volume of memorial essays in honor or Dr. Woodson, and with hundreds of other delegates, will seek to insure the financial stability of the history Association that was founded by Woodson in 1915.

Almost every prominent Negro historian (and many white ones who have worked in this field of scholarship), of the 35 years, is indebted in one way or another to the late Dr. Woodson. Those who came under his direct influence spoke of him in great admiration as the "old Man," and he referred to them as his "Boys."

Among this group are many national known writers and educators such as, Dr. Rayford W. Logan, who subsequent to Dr. Woodson's death, was appointed to fill the vacancy of Director of the Association; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Author of several volumes and a member of the Executive Council of the Association; Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University, who while working under Dr. Woodson wrote the HISTORY OF RECONSTRUCTION IN NEW ENGLAND; Dr. W. Sher- IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA, and has since done a similar study on Tennessee; Professor W. M. Brewer, who is Supervisor of History Teaching in about half of the high schools of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Lorenzo J. Greene of Lincoln University (Mo.) who is the leading authority on THE NEGRO man Savage, also of Lincoln, who has done outstanding work in the NEGRO IN THE WESTWARD MOVEMENT; Dr. Benjamin Quarles of Dillard University, who is best known for his LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS; Dr. John Hope Franklin, whose FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM is the standard text book on the history of the Negro in the United States; Attorney Louis R. Mehlinger, the treasurer of the Association; Arnett G. Lindsay, who was Dr. Woodson's first graduate student in history; and many other writers such as Dr. R. C. McConnell and Dr. E. M. Colemon of Morgan College; Professor C. A. Bacote and Dr. L. D. Reddick of Atlanta University, who are playing a leading role in planning for the convention this year.

32b 1950

Dr. Rayford W. Logan - Acting Director
Association for the Study of Negro Life and History

Mrs. Bethune Names Logan To Research Post

Memphis, Tenn.
World

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, last Thursday moved to save the prestige of the Journal of Negro History and keep it up to the high standards set by its founder, the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

Jun 3-19-50

To save the prestige of the Journal she thought it should have an outstanding scholar and historian as its head and named Dr. Rayford Logan, head of deartment of history at Howard University, as acting director of research and acting editor of the Journal of Negro History and the Bulletin.

Previously, a group of members of the executive committee of the association had named Arnett G Lindsay, a real estate operator, as managing editor of the Journal.

Mrs. Bethune directed that there be no change in the formate and editorial staffs of the two publications and that the April issues be published as planned by Dr. Woodson prior to his death.

Dr. Logan immediately accepted the appointments.

Dr. Logan Acting Successor To Dr. Carter Woodson

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 5-20-50

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Atlanta Urban League In 30th Anniversary Celebration Today

Hammer To Speak At Event In Clark College Auditorium

Phillip Hammer, chairman of the Metropolitan Planning Commission will be keynote speaker at 5 P. M. today when the Atlanta Urban League observes its 30th anniversary in the Clark College auditorium. Mayor William B. Hartsfield will also participate on the program. The public is invited.

The theme of the Thirtieth Anniversary program will be **Planning and Building a New Atlanta.** The subject matter is closely related to one part of the League's current program which is concerned with neighborhood development and housing.

Daily World

Mr. Hammer, a native of Wilmington, North Carolina, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and Harvard University, where he was one of the first Littauer Fellows in Public Administration. His experience prior to assuming the directorship of the Metropolitan Planning Commission included work with the Farm Security Administration, the U. S. State Department, and with Joseph K. Heyman, Atlanta Business and Research Company.

Jour. 5-21-50

ACKNOWLEDGE WORK

Attorney A. T. Walden, Chairman of the Board of Directors, said that although many of the founders and early board members of the League are no longer serving on the board, their contributions to the organization will be remembered and acknowledged at the Anniversary Meeting. Among the members of the first Board of Directors of the Atlanta Urban League, whose work was founded in 1920 were: Dr. John Hope, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Dr. Plato Durham, Mrs. D. R. Green, Mr. J. L. Wheeler, Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Miss Cora Finley, Mr. S. W. Walker, Dr. W. A. Fountain. Mr. Walden, who was a member of the first Board of Directors is the present chairman of the Board of Directors.. The first employed staff included: Mr. Lemuel Foster, now a resident of New York City, Mr. Cyrus Campfield, Mrs. Mae Maxwell Yates, Miss Hildonia Canady and Mrs. Auretha Brown.

Atlanta Ga.

MAYOR HARTSFIELD

PHILLIP HAMMER

5-21-50

A. T. WALDEN

Daily World

The Atlanta Urban League in its beginning was sponsored by the Committee on Church Cooperation, a project of the Southern Inter-racial Commission. The Committee on Church Cooperation assumed responsibility for the first year's budget. When the Atlanta Community Chest was organized, the League became a charter member.

The League's primary function is to study and plan solutions to community problems. It maps out preventative measures to deal with problems before they become acute. cute.

The Atlanta Urban League has been a general "membership organization" since 1945. During the Thirtieth Anniversary, an effort is being made to increase the number of its contributing (five dollar) and (ten dollar) memberships. The basic annual membership is one dollar." The demands of its present program fully warrant community investment in 'an ounce of prevention,' Walter Paschall said today. He and Mrs. C. R. Yates are co-chairman of the membership effort.

Thirty Years Serving Atlanta

Three decades of leadership and service is the story behind the Atlanta Urban League, which will mark its thirtieth anniversary here this afternoon at Clark College, beginning at 5 o'clock. All Atlanta will therefore, want to have a share in paying a richly deserved tribute to an agency which cross the years, has been a willing servant of the people.

It seems an incredibly long time since 1920, when the first Board of Directors came together to chart the course and conduct of this agency, which today is so real and vital in the lives of colored Atlantans. Yet, there are many among us, who can recall with vivid imagination the names of men like Dr. John Hope, Dr. C. B. Wilmer, Dr. Plato Durham, Mrs. D. R. Green, J. L. Wheeler, S. W. Walker, Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Miss Cora Finley and Dr. W. A. Fountain, all of whom belonged to that Board.

Daily World

Attorney A. T. Walden, now the present Board Chairman, was also a member of that galaxy of leaders who helped to bring the League into being. We hail each of these leaders, many of whom have passed on but whose works remain after them.

Jour. 5-21.50

Today we hail the present leadership of the League and congratulate them for their vision, their work and their leadership in the Atlanta community. Without the League it as difficult to imagine what the status of Negroes might be, even at this late hour. It has been our champion in matters of health and through its influence a new hospital is being erected for Negroes at Grady. It has rendered a distinct service to the parents, the school children and the school teachers of Atlanta through its monumental study of the needs and problems of our school system. In thousands of other ways, day in and out, they have served and are continuing to serve us. For this great service we owe them a great debt of gratitude. And in appreciation for this service we can begin by witnessing the progrm today.

Atlanta Ga.

Sleeping Car Porters Mark Silver Jubilee

Sacrifice Highlights 25 Years of Progress

Afro-American

[illegible]-9-16-50

A. Phillip Randolph Has Been Guiding Force Behind Group Since Its Founding

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT

NEW YORK — The story of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL) which this [illegible] its 25th anniversary, is a story of sacrifice and struggle, unswerving devotion, intelligent leadership and courage.

It is the saga of 18,000 members of the Brotherhood, once economic captives, who joined hands across the nation to fight a long and bitter battle for dignity and economic freedom under the intrepid leadership of A. Philip Randolph, who has been the organization's "boss" for a quarter of a century.

As the Brotherhood launched its Silver Jubilee celebration at The- [illegible] Hotel Monday with representatives of 167 Locals from 33 States and Canada in attendance, delegates could look back on a span of progress that has seen the earning power of porters alone advance from seven million dollars in 1925 to [illegible] million this year.

Wages Trembled

Twenty-five years ago Pullman porters worked from 300 to 400 hours monthly. They earned an average monthly wage of $67.50. They bought their own uniforms and shoe polish, paid for their own [illegible]

[illegible] working hours have [illegible] by 50 [illegible] and [illegible] tre[illegible] [illegible] have been [illegible] wages [illegible] by the company. Working conditions are [illegible] improved, and dignity and assurance have been given to them.

Eleven races are represented in the organization including Mexicans, Filipinos, Chinese, white and colored. They are attendants, maids, and bus boys as well as porters. The Brotherhood is afiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Court Victories

The Brotherhood has won significant victories in the courts, and made magnificent progress in power and prestige. Perhaps the most striking indication of the progress made may be seen in the decision of the Voice of America to beam broadcasts of the 1950 convention all over the world.

One of the most significant victories achieved by the Brotherhood in the courts was the successful fight against the lily-white Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen which sought to replace colored train porters. The union smashed the biased trainmen's efforts in the courts, then went into each state and beat attempts by the white trainmen to get State Legislatures to connive in the conspiracy against jobs held by colored porters.

Another important triumph was the thwarting of the abortive effort on the part of the jim-crow Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to take over jobs held by colored men who had been hand-feeding engines on Southern railroads for many years.

The United States Supreme Court upheld the Brotherhood's demand for retaining the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen from negotiating a "white only" agreement with railroads in 1949.

Randolph Hailed

A. Philip Randolph, 61, broad-shouldered, steady-eyed and uncompromising in honor, has been the guiding force behind the steady growth of the union.

Through difficult trials and tribulations, Randolph, fired with the imagination and spirit of youth, has fought unswervingly for the rights of his men. For 10 years the Brotherhood waged a bitter fight with the Pullman Company for recognition and it was not until 1935 that the Brotherhood gained recognition as the porters bargaining agent through a National Mediation Board election.

Two years later—12 years after the Brotherhood was founded—the Brotherhood was able to force the hand of the Pullman Company in 1937. This marked the beginning of vital reforms in wages, hours and working conditions.

Randolph also has been spearhead in the fight to break down the traditional anti-colored policies in the American Federation of Labor. He was a leader in the "March on Washington Movement," which to a large degree, brought about the President's FEPC in World War II, and with Grant Reynolds, spearheaded the National Council for Equality in the Armed Forces which opposed segregated military service.

Associated with Randolph in the founding of the Brotherhood in 1952 were Ishley L. Totten, Milton P. Webster, Bennie Smith, C. L. Dellums and E. J. Bradley, all now important key men in the Brotherhood.

Besides Randolph, the energetic president, other major officers of the Brotherhood include:

Milton P. Webster, first vice-president; Bennie Smith, second vice-president; E. J. Bradley, third vice-president; Ashley L. Totten, secretary-treasurer; B. F. McLaurin, field organizer; Theodore E. Brown, director of research; Mrs. Helena Johnson, president, Women's Auxiliary.

Randolph Re-elected To Head Porters

NEW YORK — (SNS) — Delegates to the silver jubilee convention of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters re-elected A. Philip Randolph international president of the organization Thursday. Randolph has been president of the organization since it was organized twenty-five years ago.

Before the convention ended, the delegates heard a financial report showing that the 18,000 member union has total resources of $474,739.40, an increase of approximately $34,000 since the last convention.

Jun. 9-17-50

The convention also approved a resolution calling upon President Truman and Secretary of State Dean Acheson to appoint qualified Negroes to high positions in the State Department as "a concrete demonstration of the integrity and validity of our professions of democracy to the European and colored world, which will give strength to the foreign policy of the United States in its struggle with the Soviet Union."

Also re-elected were the following officers: Milton P. Webster, Chicago, first vice president; Bennie Smith, Detroit; E. J. Bradley, of St Louis, and C. L. Dellums of Oakland Calif., vice-presidents, and Ashley L. Totten, of New York, secretary-treasurer.

32b 1950 Council on African Affairs Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,Vice Chrm.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5 .— Dr W. E. B. Du Bois, Vice Chairman of the Council on African Affairs and ~~recognized as one of Ame~~rica's greatest scholars and historians, spoke to a mammoth audience of 15,000 people at Madison Square Garden recently as the American Labour Party's candidate to the United States Senate from the State of New York.

He declared in a historic address:

West African Pilot

"We are fighting or preparing to fight in Europe, Asia and Africa — not against an enemy, but against an idea — against the rising demand of the working classes of the world for better wage, decent housing, regular employment, medical service and schools for all.

Nov. 11 6 50

"It does not answer this worldwide demand to say that we of America have these things in greater abundance than the rest of the world, if our prosperity is based or seeks to base itself on the exploitation and degradation of the rest of mankind.

"Remember: it is American money that owns more and more of South African mines worked by slave labour.

It is American enterprise that fattens off of Rhodesian copper.

"It is American investors that seek to dominate China, India, Korea and Burma and that are throttling the starved workers of the Near East.

"We were at war yesterday, we are at war today, we will be at war tomorrow because Big Buisness wants war and builds its profits, direct and indirect, on war, on the attempt to murder all who want peace and abundance.

"Yet is it not clear that such a program is sheer insanity?

"That no nation, however rich and smart can conquer this world?

"The world wants peace.

"It must have peace or civilization will die.

"Have not Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Rome, Britain and Germany taught us this?

"And also that no idea based on truth and righteousness can ultimately be suppressed by force and murder?"

Of the eighty-two year-old historian who has written many books on Africa, a leading Negro newspaper, the Afro-American, says:

"There is none who could argue that the good doctor is not well qualified to be a member of the world's greatest deliberative body.

"Recognized as a scholar in history, government, economics, Dr Du Bois could do much to raise the sagging level of Senate thinking. . . .

Pilot

"And, too, there is nothing wrong in having a representative of 15 million coloured citizens seated in the Senate.

11 6-50

"Many Dixiecrats, Catholics, isolationists and warmongers all have their loud-mouthed agents on the floor."

There are only two Negroes among the 435 in the House of Representatives, but there has not been a single Negro Senator since the reconstruction days immediately following the Civil War.

Mrs. Ella P. Stewart To Be Guest Of State Federated Clubs July 16

Daily World Sun. 7-9-50

The Club Women of Georgia, affiliated with the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will be honored on Sunday, July 16, when their guest, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, will address the annual convention of the Georgia Federation of Colored Women in Americus, Georgia at 3 p. m. in its mass meeting.

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART

The public is cordially invited to hear this most eloquent and renowned speaker. The speaker is a nationally known character, having served many organizations with civic, welfare and religious programs.

Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Stewart was born in Berryville, Virginia. She is graduate of Storer College, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia and Pittsburgh University. She was the first race women to finish Pittsburgh University and pass the Pennsylvania State Board of Pharmacy.

Shs is actively connected with the following organizations and many more too numerous to name: Member of All Saints Episcopal Church, Member of League of Women Voters, Member of Municipal League, Member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Member of the Frederick Douglas Community Center Advisory Board, Member of N. A. A. C. P. Member of the Y. W. C. A. She is a former treasurer of the National Association of Colored Women. She served in this capacity for 12 years. She is the present president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

Mrs. Dollie J. Alexander, state president of the organization is urging all members of the Georgia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs to attend this meeting in Americus, Ga., July 16, 17 18.

The theme of ths annual meeting will be "The World Federation in Christian Living." The program will be filled with addresses and talks from the most outstanding club women of the state.

Mrs. Stewart will arrive in this city Saturday, July 15 at 2:30 p. m. by plane. The Atlanta Federated Clubs are giving a "Tea" honoring her at the home of Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, 389 Lendon Street, from 4 to 6 p. m. Members and friends are invited.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Independent

Sat. 7-22-50

GEORGIA FEDERATION OF C.W.C. NOTES 48TH ANNIVERSARY

THE GEORGIA Federation of Colored Women's Clubs held its 48th annual meeting in Americus, Ga., July 16 through the 18th, opening with a mass meeting on Sunday at Bethesda Baptist church, Forrest st. Work sessions were held in Campbell Chapel AME church on Jackson street and Big Bethel on Lamar street. The state president, Mrs. Dollie Alexander, will lead the Georgia delegation at the 54th meeting of the National Association of Colored Women, which meets in Atlantic City, N.J., July 29 through August 5.

National President Ella P. Stewart was the guest of honor at the Georgia meeting, when President Alexander presented the state's past presidents who are now living citations in honor of their services in the past. They were Mesdames H. R. Butler, Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Henry Hunt, A. S. Clarke and Hattie Reese.

When Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin called the first national convention of colored women to meet in Berkeley Hall, Boston, Mass., July 29-31, 1895, the club women of the state of Georgia were represented there by Mrs. Selina Sloan Butler of Atlanta, Ga. She represented the Atlanta Woman's club of which Mrs. David T. Howard was president and Mrs. Mattie Upshaw Ford, secretary. At that meeting, Mrs. Butler served on the temperance committee with Mesdames A. G. Brown, of Mass. and L. C. Anthony of Missouri. Out of this initial gathering was born the National Federation of Afro-American Women with Mrs. Booker T. Washington as president.

MRS. TAYLOR

When the newly-organized group met in Washington, just in advance of the merger with the National League, Mesdames Howard, Butler and Ford were there and represented Georgia's women in 19th Street Baptist church. Mrs. Ford served on the committee on rules and Mrs. Butler on resolutions.

Mrs. Butler gave an explanation on the Georgia Lease Convict System and read a paper on "The Needed Women of the 19th Century." Listed in the first records of the women is an article from the pen of Mrs. Mattie Sykes of Atlanta.

The Atlanta Woman's Club was organized December, 1895 through the efforts of Mesdames Howard and Ford (chiefly Mrs. Ford, I am told) with Mrs. Howard president and Mrs. Ford secretary. Mrs. Butler was elected supervisor. Among others were Mesdames A. St. George Richardson, W. G. Alexander, E. R. Carter, I. W. Hayes, Agnes Pitts, J. E. Asbury, W. A. Greene, Julia Turner, and Misses M. T. Pullen, Jennie Crane and a Miss Clarke.

The state federation was organized June, 1904 and the state presidents were Mesdames H. R. Butler, serving one year; Mattie T. Norris, two years; Mattie I. Heard, five years, and Alice D. Carey, eight years—all of Atlanta, save Mrs. Heard, of Athens. These administrations covered eighteen years.

GEORGIA LOOKS UP

The 22nd annual meeting of the state organization was held in Augusta, Ga., at Haines Institute, Miss Lucy C. Laney, hostess. At this meeting the club women voted Miss Laney the honorary president's honor (or 5th president) because of her outstanding service to Georgia. Mrs. George Williams of Savannah, Ga., was elected president and a delegation of 52 women accompanied Mrs. Carey to the NACW's convention at Tuskegee and secured for her the office of national statistician.

Mrs. Williams served for one year and was succeeded by Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor of Savannah who in turn was succeeded by Mesdames Mattie Walker of Macon, Henry Hunt of Fort Valley, A. S. Clarke of Cordele and Hattie Reese of Albany and now Dollie Alexander of Atlanta.

The organization was chartered October 19, 1921. Their initial movement was for a state training school for delinquent girls begun during Mrs. Williams' administration and completed under Mrs. Hunt's, at a cost of more than $50,000.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

33

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Defender
Sat. 7-22-50
Chicago, Ill.

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Mrs. J. F. Pierce Honored in Tenn.

Pitt. 4-29-50

NASHVILLE—"Nashville is a better place in which to live because of you," Mayor Thomas L. Cummings told Mrs. J. Frankie Pierce, City and State Federation of Colored Women's Club president, at a testimonial banquet given in her honor in the cafeteria at A. and I. State College.

Pittsburgh Cour.

The banquet, sponsored by the citizens of Nashville and the state in recognition of Mrs. Pierce's leadership as a clubwoman over a period of twenty-five years, heard twenty-six prominent persons laud Mrs. Pierce as "an outstanding American."

Clubs in and out of Nashville gave the honoree $300. She also received a permanent record book listing the clubs and individuals who contributed. Mrs. R. D. Gordon, librarian at Ford Greene School, made the presentation.

Asserting the people of Nashville realize the spirit and worth of Mrs. Pierce's efforts, Mayor Cummings declared, "In my mind you have rendered a service that stands to equal that of any public servant of our city who can be mentioned. You have taught our people to be good citizens and because of you, my work has been made easier," he said.

— "FORTIETH" IN '50 —

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

MISSISSIPPI CLUBWOMEN WORK WITH JUVENILE DELINQUENTS

MRS. C. W. WILLIAMS, president of the Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, sends greetings to her co-workers, local, state, regional and national, and as an official of the Oakley Training School at Oakley, Miss., a state school for delinquent youths, she tells of the work of Mississippi's clubwomen in this particular field.

Mrs. Taylor

Mrs. William says:—"In Oakley we are trying to get our boys to demonstrate their usefulness so convincingly that the general public, the county and state officials will see what dividends a bigger and more adequate investment would pay.

"It is a well known truism, that the prime essentials for a training school, or for any other institution concerned with the care and training of human beings are —personnel, program and plant—the most important being personnel.

Plants, buildings, grounds and equipment are compared to a carpenter's shop with its tools. There you find plans, accurate and essential patterns. But the skill and wisdom of the worker, his devotion to his task and his desire to see a sound and well-finished product grow under his hands, are more important—just so, when the material with which one works is a boy or a girl in the formative years of childhood or adolescence, and if the proper tools are lacking, if parts of the pattern are missing, it is a known fact that the product will not meet the specifications.

Defender

9-23-50

Chicago

"If those who attempt to mold this human material are poorly trained, inexperienced (and most of them are) because this work is new, if the workers are indifferent and do not believe that anything worthwhile can be made out of the material given them to mold, it will of a certainty be impossible to produce anything but an inferior product. This is true when working with any kind of material. It is all the more true when working with the delicate and ever changing boy or girl.

"Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women has for forty-one years striven to reclaim the maladjusted boy and girl. It has always felt and known that 'No chain is stronger than its weakest link.'" The women are to be commended.

ESTABLISHED FACTS THAT MUST BE RECOGNIZED

All human beings were born unmoral. Every baby and small child will take whatever he can get his hands on. Any small child will lie to keep from being punished. One baby will dig the eyes out of another baby if he gets the chance. So juvenile delinquency is a normal situation. A juvenile must be taught to know where his rights stop and another's rights begin. Unless he is taught, how will he know? He must be taught in infancy and as soon as he is able to understand. Unless this is done early, unless this is done in the home, unless he is set straight after he has committed a wrong—from whom and when and where will he learn to not be a delinquent?

If a home is a good one, the rights of parents are limited of control. The law steps in and punishes the parents. The teacher has no rights in the class room. The law steps in to protect an incorrigible boy or girl. The church is more interested in adults because they have money to give—if the children go to church, control is very lax. You can call the officers of the law but they are not interested. If the delinquents are sent to institutions (after having been apprehended several times they are paroled or they run away and continue to commit crime.

Among the causes listed as breeding delinquency are first of all POVERTY, ill-health, uneducated and ignorant parents, broken homes, bad community conditions, lack of supervised recreational facilities and DELINQUENT ADULTS, who head every vice-breeding den in every town or city

and exploit youths.

When these causes have been eliminated or brought under control, we can look for some security against crime, for juvenile delinquency is a normal, natural (and sometimes useful) thing. We learn by our mistakes. All we can hope to do is to divert child interest from the things society regards as illegitimate activities into legitimate ones. THAT IS THE ONLY SOLUTION.

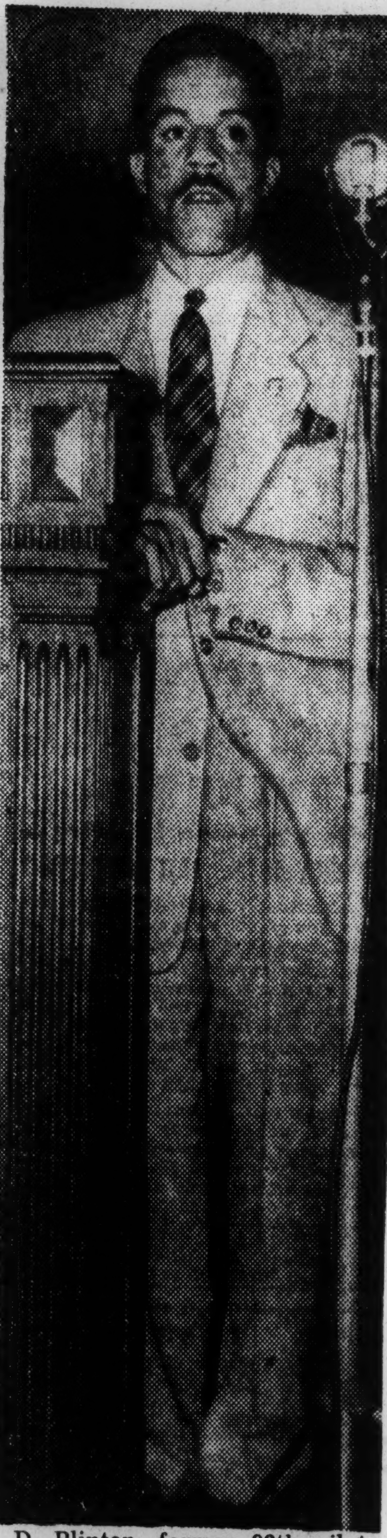
The trouble is, most people in a community being highly individualistic, are interested in their own affairs—being selfishly interested in them, whatever they may be. They are not interested in public affairs. But the chief delinquents are adults and the law.

Display in Fifth Annual Business Conference

Afro-American Sat. 4-22-50 Baltimore Md

Mrs. Sadye J. Williams of the women's commission of the N.Y. State Department of Commerce, points out display of products manufactured by New York State businesswomen, in the main lobby of the Department of Comerce, where the fifth annual Negro in Business conference was held last week. Looking on are Jerry L. Williams of Danville, Va.; Mrs. Hazel Dorham of Chicago, and Joseph Albright, aide to the Veterans Administrator.

Brings Greetings



J. D. Plinton, former 99th pilot, who brought greetings to the business conference from Haiti's President Dumarsais Estime. Mr. Plinton operates the Haitian-American dry cleaning company at Port-Au-Prince.

Business Session Draws 200 Delegates From 15 States, District of Columbia

Afro-American Sat. 4-22-50

32b

WASHINGTON

Nearly 200 delegates from 15 States and the District of Columbia were registered for the fifth annual Business Conference sponsored by the Department of Commerce last week.

They were:

ALABAMA

W. E. Shortridge, Birmingham.

MARYLAND

Mrs. Victorine Adams, Baltimore; Roy Bates, Baltimore; Rosa M. Bowles, Baltimore; Janet Burke, student, Baltimore; Esther N. Chase, Bowie; Vercine Christian, student, Sparrows Point; C. L. Gatewood, Baltimore; Robert Dickerson, Baltimore; Alma E. Franze, student, Baltimore; Doris Gwynn, student, Baltimore; Doris Hamlett, student, Baltimore; Mrs. Ethel L. Hick, Annapolis; Carroll H. Hynson, Annapolis; W. DuBois Johnson, instructor, Baltimore; Mrs. Lottie Johnson, Baltimore; George L. Jude, Baltimore; George A. Lawson, Bowie; James S. Martin, student, Baltimore; Rozena Millings, student, Baltimore; Herbert L. Mitchell, Bowie; Geraldine Myers, student, Baltimore; Mildred McNeill, student, Baltimore; Florence Snowden, Bowie;

Archie Sturdivant, student, Baltimore; Gertrude Whitmore, student, Baltimore; Dennis C. Crosby, instructor, Baltimore; Virginia Curcery, student, Baltimore; Gloria Dorsey, student, Baltimore; Mrs. Frances P. Graves, Dundalk; Rosalie Cross, student, Baltimore; W. C. Dardenr, Baltimore; Charles E. Reed, student, Baltimore; William Mumby, student, Baltimore; Javaster Jones, student, Baltimore: Charles L. Johnson, student, Ceada Heights; Dr. Frederic A. Jackson, instructor, Baltimore; Charles G. Harper Jr., student, Baltimore: Robert T. Burrough, student, Baltimore; Madison C. Allen, student, Baltimore.

GEORGIA

J. R. Henderson, Atlanta: Robert C. Long Sr., Mrs. Odessa P. Williams, instructor, Fort Valley State College; A. B. Wright, instructor, Clark College, Atlanta.

LOUISIANA

Mrs. Helen C. Busk, student, Baton Rouge: Delores Helen Lemelle, student, Baton Rouge: William J. Malone, professor, Baton Rouge: Albert Robinson Jr., student, Baton Rouge.

ILLINOIS

J. J. Allen, Chicago: Mrs. Hazel Dorham, Chicago: Thomas Harris, Chicago: LeRoy W. Jeffries, Chicago; Robert H. Miller, Chicago; Janice Taylor, student, Chicago.

KENTUCKY

John W. Delaney, Covington: Cary B. Lewis Jr., Frankfort; Eleanor T. Lewis, Frankfort.

MISSOURI

Prof. J. T. Johnson, Jefferson City; James F. Hurt Jr. St. Louis.

NEW YORK

Joseph W. Christian, New York; Ernest E. Johnson, New York: Wendell P. Alston, New York: Edward F. Boyd, New York: Bill Chase New York: Ralph O. Gothard, New York: Gravee W. Holly, Richmond Hill; William G. Holly, Richmond, Hill; James A. Jackson, New York: Eugene Roosevelt Johnson, New York; F. D. Wilkinson Jr., Bronx: Mrs. Sadye J. Williams, New York State Dept. of Commerce New York: E. V. Callaway, New York: Berry F. Thomas, New York: Mrs. Benjamin T. Thomas, New York.

NORTH CAROLINA

Omeda R. Livingston, instructor, Durham: Nathaniel L. Hines, student, Greensboro: Florence D. Irving, instructor, Greensboro: R. Nathaniel Niles, student, Durham: J. S. Stewart, president, Durham; Daniel T. Tillman, Greensboro.

OHIO

Mrs. Jesse D. Locker, Cincinnati; Marcus M. Rambo principal, Cincinnati; E. Burden, Cleveland: M. C. Clarke, Cleveland; Mrs. Martha H. Fryer, secretary, Cleveland; S. B. McGoodwin, Cleveland; John H. Sears, Cleveland; Harry G. Johnson, Wilberforce University.

MICHIGAN

Miss Jenine E. Kemp, Detroit; A. W. Curtis Jr., Detroit; Louis G. Blount, Detroit; Mrs. R. Louise Grooms, Detroit; Jack L. Taylor, Detroit; Theodore B. Skinner, Cleveland; H. B. Brady, Columbus.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hermal T. Smith, Philadelphia; J. S. Benn Jr., Philadelphia; Edward Howell, Philadelphia; Mrs. Annie H. Lovejoy, Philadelphia: Edward Savage, student, Philadelphia: Rufus G. Taylor, Philadelphia; Andrew Thomas, Philadelphia: Prof. C. C. Valle, Philadelphia: Samuel T. Washington, Lincoln, University: Mrs. Florence Madison Hill Philadelphia.

TENNESSEE

Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, Memphis.

TEXAS

Miss Pauline Bland, San Antonio; Roscoe A. Cavitt, Houston: Miss Hattie Lee Toliver, instructor, San Antonio.

VIRGINIA

John W. Trahan, student, Richmond: Miss Ruby L. Hall, student, Richmond: Booker Mattox, Cherlton; Mrs. Elizabeth J. Johnson Lawrenceville: Delra Barnes student Petersburg: Princess A. Kelaci, student, Petersburg: Ella F. Munden instructor, Petersburg: Ruth H. Coles, instructor, Richmond: W. D. Cosby, Richmond: A. C. Epps, Richmond: E. Manuel J. Kenny, student, Richmond: Sumner G. Madden, instructor, Richmond: Miss Grace E. Matthews, 1302 W. Cary St., Richmond: J. Rupert Picott, Richmond: Vernon Smith, Richmond; Lawrence D Smith, instrucutor, Richmond: Christina E. Vector, student, Richmond: Edgar E. Wray Jr student, Richmond.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Johnnie Q. Cannon, student: Cardelia Jones, Dr. Irene C. Hypps, Hilda K. Alarcon, La Verne Johnson, student: Orpheus L. Evans, student; Mrs. Mae Springs, Mrs. Anna B. Watson, Mrs Jennie E. Clifford Mrs. Sarah F. Irvin, Nathaniel H. Holmone, student; Samuel Oliver, Russell W. Case, student; Godwin Ude Menion, student; Jannie Anthony, Alfreda Smith, student; Prof. H. Naylor Fitzhugh, Willie M. Harris, Reginald M. Gaines, Henry C. Fuller, student: Ruth M. Carr, Dr. Carlotta J. Smith, Ernest Waller, student: Thelma W. Taylor instructor; Mrs. Emma Pogue, Miss Lois K. Alexander, Alma E. Harris, student: Lillian Jackson, student: James H. Chase, student: Mrs. Lela Bannister, Albert Thompson, manager: Frank R. Hawkins, Jerry Rhea, public relations:

Eddie Muldrow, K. Phillips Nash W. A. Low, Chester R. Holmes, Johnnie N. Logan, Miss Julia A. Young Miss Velma C. Lofty, student; James A. Griffin, instructor: Gloria Clark, student; James L. White, student: Marc A. Holly, Haitian Embassy: Roy Garvin, AFRO Newspaper; Joseph F. Albright, Mrs. Mary G. Harris, William M. Taylor, Mrs. Laura M. Boyd, Mrs. Ruby Kendrick, publicist; Al Sweeney, reporter: John F. McDaniel, Clarence H. Parker, Dr. A. Langston Taylor, Garnett G. Adams, John W. Mack, student: Arthur Smith, student: Gerald E. Sims, Walter T. Dixon Jr., T. Vincent O'Kelley, Miss Gloria Eaglen, Thomas H. Williams, Charles G. Ridgeley, student: Geneva K. Valentine, Mrs. Annie Rueder, M. Teresa Jackson, E. Sales, James E. Roberts, M.D., and Susie B. Green, printer.

32b 1950

Dr. E. D. Burke New President Of Frontiers

Journal and Guide

NORFOLK—Dr. E. D. Burke, well-known Norfolk physician is the new president of the Tidewater Chapter of the Frontiers of America. Dr. Burke was elevated to the office at the annual elections held Wednesday afternoon at the regular meeting in Portsmouth.

2-4-50

Other officers elected were as follows: P. J. Chesson, vice president; S. H. Bell, secretary and Dr. E. G. Elliott, of Portsmouth, treasurer.

Norfolk, Va.

Members of the board of directors are: Dr. G. Hamilton Francis, Dr. Alfred C. Fentress, P. B. Young Sr., and Lawyer Thomas H. Reid.

Dr. Burke announced that other officer and committees will be appointed at the next meeting which will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 8.

Frontiers To Meet In Jersey

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — The ninth annual Convention of the Frontiers of America will meet in Atlantic City July 27, 28 and 29 with the Atlantic City Chapter as host, it was announced here by N. B. Allen, president of the organization. Headquarters will be located at the Y. M. C. A. with Richard T. Lockett, YMCA secretary and chairman of the convention committee in charge. Mr. C. M. Cain is president, and Mr. Eugene W. Leggett is secretary of the chapter.

It has also been indicated that it will be necessary for the convention to take some action governing the policy on interracial chapters. Another highlight of the convention this year will be report of the committee to revise the national constitution governing the national body and local chapters.

6-18-50

Frontiers of America is the only Negro service club in America with chapters in many cities and states throughout the country, and it is predicted that within a few years, practically all states will be represented. Mr. Allen, who conceived and founded the organization has been its president since its inception.

National officers of the Frontiers of America are: N. B. Allen of Columbus, president; C. Baker Pearle of Chicago, Illinois, 1st vice-president; Thomas H. Reid of Norfolk, Va., 2nd vice-president; David H. Crol of Annapolis, Md., 3rd vice-president; Artee Fleming of Akron, Ohio, secretary; Carroll H. Sawyer of Columbus, treasurer; Andrew G. Wicks of Baltimore, Mr., sergeant-at-arms; Richard B. Lynch editor of The Frontierman. Board of Directors: George H. Kelsic of Salem, N. J.; C. M. Cain of Atlantic City, N. J. Wayne L. Hopkins of Philadelphia, Pa., William B. Day of Baltimore, Md., J. Arnett Frisby of Baltimore, Md., J. Arnett Mitchell of Columbus, Ohio, R. S. Nelson of Dayton, Ohio, Robert L. Neal of Chicago, Illinois, Henry C. Sparks of Philadelphia, Pa. and Andrew G. Freeman of Dayton, Ohio. Organizers: Southern-William M. Cooper Hampton Institute, Virginia; Mid-western — H. Beecher Hicks, Columbus, Ohio; Eastern — Henry C. Sparks of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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Frontiers of America

Convention Dates Set July 27-29

Journal and Guide

Seashore Resort To Be Host To Chapters In Annual Conclave

Sat. 6-24-50

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Board of directors: George H. Kelsic of Salem, N. J.; C. M. Cain of Atlantic City, N. J., Wayne L. Hopkins of Philadelphia, Pa., William B. Day of Baltimore, Md., J. Arnett Frisby of Baltimore, Md., J. Arnett Mitchell of Columbus Ohio, R. S. Nelson of Dayton, Ohio. Robert L. Neal of Chicago, Ill. Henry C. Sparks of Philadelphia Pa. and Andrew G. Freeman of Dayton, Ohio.

Organizers: Southern—William M. Cooper, Hampton Institute, Virginia; Mid-Western—H. Beecher Hicks, Columbus, Ohio; Eastern-Henry C. Sparks of Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Allen Again Heads Frontiers

Service Club Picks Akron for '51 Conclave

Afro-American

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Other officers elected were: Thomas H. Reid, Portsmouth, Va., first vice-president; Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore, second vice-president; Joseph Albright, Washington, third vice-president; Carroll H. Sawyer, Columbus, Ohio, treasurer;

Artee Fleming, Akron, Ohio, secretary; J. Andrew Wicks, Baltimore. sergeant-at-arms: and Father David H. Croll, Annapolis, Md., chaplain.

Organizers elected were P. J. Chesson, Norfolk, Va., Southern; H. Beecher Hicks, Columbus Ohio, Midwestern; Henry C Sparks, Philadelphia, Eastern.

Directors Listed

Named to the board of directors were:

J. Arnett Mitchell, Columbus Ohio; H. D. Pindell, Philadelphia; W. Emmett Coleman, Baltimore; C. M. Cain, Atlantic City; Jerry Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; and Col West Hamilton, Washington.

Richard B. Lynch, Columbus Ohio, was named editor of the Frontiersman, official organ of the organization.

The Frontiersmen accepted the invitation of the Akron, Ohio, chapter to hold the 1951 convention in that city.

A report of finances showed that the organization collected $2,632.10 during the year, which with a balance from the year before made a total of $4,321.22 on hand. Their expenditures amounted to $2,855.42.

Pointing to the need for increased revenue, Carroll H. Sawyer, treasurer, recommended a national membership drive.

Editors Heard

Highlighting the convention was a public meeting on Friday, honoring the press, with press representatives speaking on the subject, "The Role of the Negro Newspaper in a Changing World Order."

Speakers included Dr. William Gray, editor of the Philadelphia AFRO-AMERICAN; John Belden of the Norfolk Journal and Guide; P. L. Prattis of the Pittsburgh Courier. Speaking earlier in the day was Joseph F. Albright, Veterans Administration, Washington.

Afro-American

Entertainment Offered

Social affairs included:

An informal reception for the president, held at the Arctic Ave YMCA, headquarters for the convention; a beach party for wives accompanying their husbands to the session;

Sept. 8-5-50

A smoker at Stanley Holmes Village, and a buffet luncheon also at the YMCA, for the ladies

Delegates Listed

Attending the conference were M. Grayson, Cleveland; P. Joseph Winkfield, Dayton, Ohio; Andrew Freeman, Dayton; Nimrod Allen Cleveland; Charles E. Henson, Frederick, Md.; M. F. Bratcher, Akron Ohio; Dr. S. R. Wilson Sr., Norfolk Va.; Dr. M. E. Farris, Akron; Sterling Tucker, Akron;

Dr. E. A. Purnell, Salisbury, Md. W. O. Hawkins, Dayton; Charles J Coates, Salisbury; Andrew G. Wicks Baltimore; Dr. Bernard Harris, Baltimore; Augustus J. Knox, Baltimore; L. W. Curlin, Hagerstown Md.; William Day, Baltimore; the Rev. J. D. Marshburn, Phoebus, Md. Bishop H. Z. Plummer, Portsmouth Va.; Lawrence E. McCall, Macec Holt, Samuel J. Johnson, Samue Jackson, Albert Burkes, Dr. Frank B. Doggett and Archie W. Rice, all of Atlantic City;

George Jude, Baltimore; Paul Henderson, Baltimore; David A Shockley, Frederick, Md.; William Mason, Atlantic City; F. R. McLeod, Camden, N. J.; A. E. Flourney, Camden, N. J.; the Rev. David Croll, J. Richard Jackson, Frank Butler and T. Norwood Brown, all of Annapolis, Md.; Henry C. Sparks, Philadelphia; R. K. Doran, Salem, N. J.; Joseph F. Albright, Washington; West A. Hamilton, Washington; Richard T. Lockett, Atlantic City; Edward A. Bennett, Philadelphia; Howard D. Pindell, Philadelphia, the Rev. Matthew E. Neil, Atlantic City;

MANY BALTIMOREANS PRESENT

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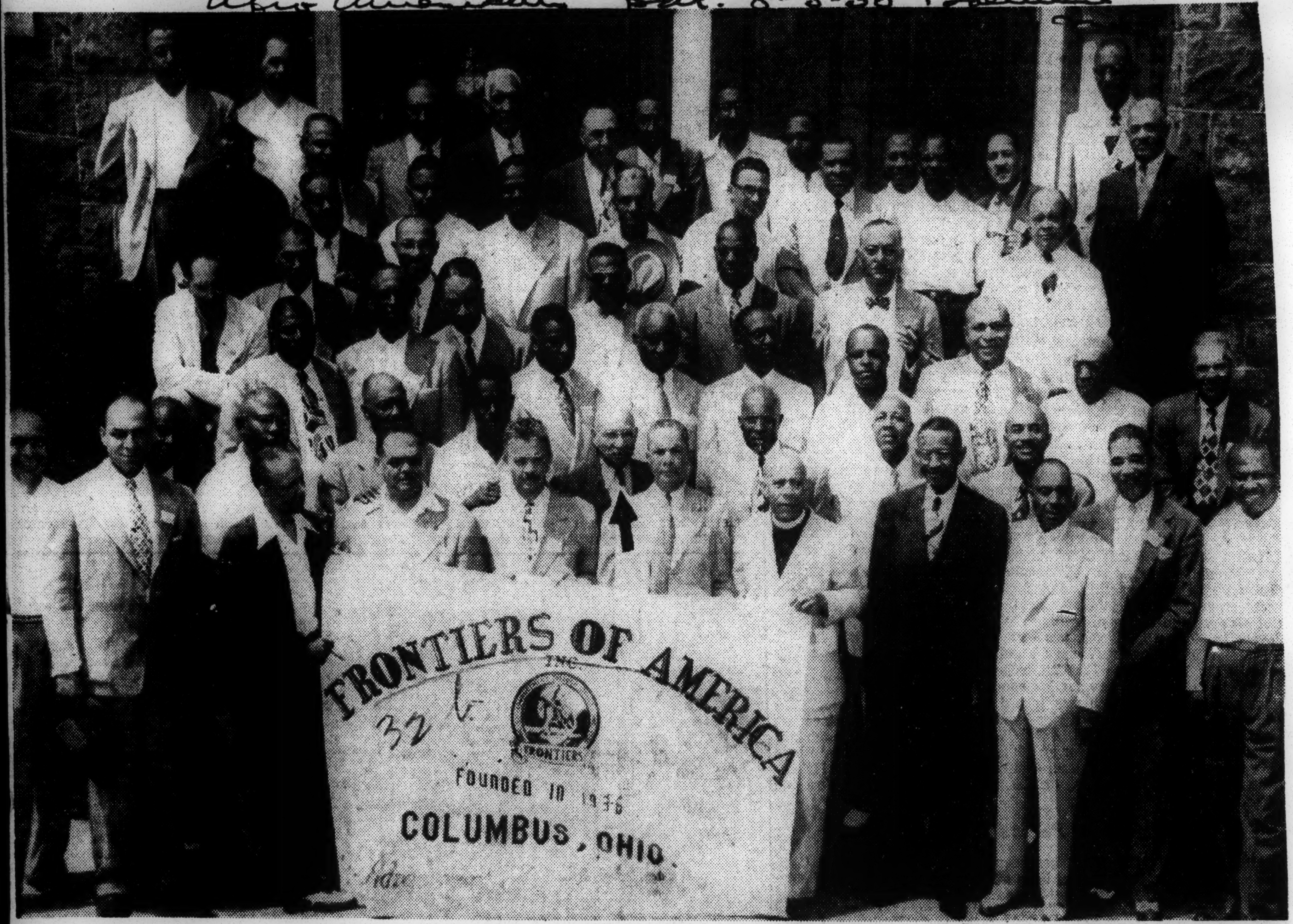
W. Howard Fort, Akron; Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk; Thomas H. Reid, Portsmouth; James L. Allen, Columbus; Charles B. Tyree, Philadelphia: Vernon G. Ward, Paradise Lakes, N. J.; Wayne L. Hopkins, Philadelphia; Emmer M. Lancaster, Washington: and A. Wilson, Norfolk, Va.

Frontiers Club Holds Annual Convention at Atlantic City

Afro American Nat. 8-5-50 Baltimore


FRONTIERS OF AMERICA
INC.
FRONTIERS
FOUNDED IN 1936
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

32 b

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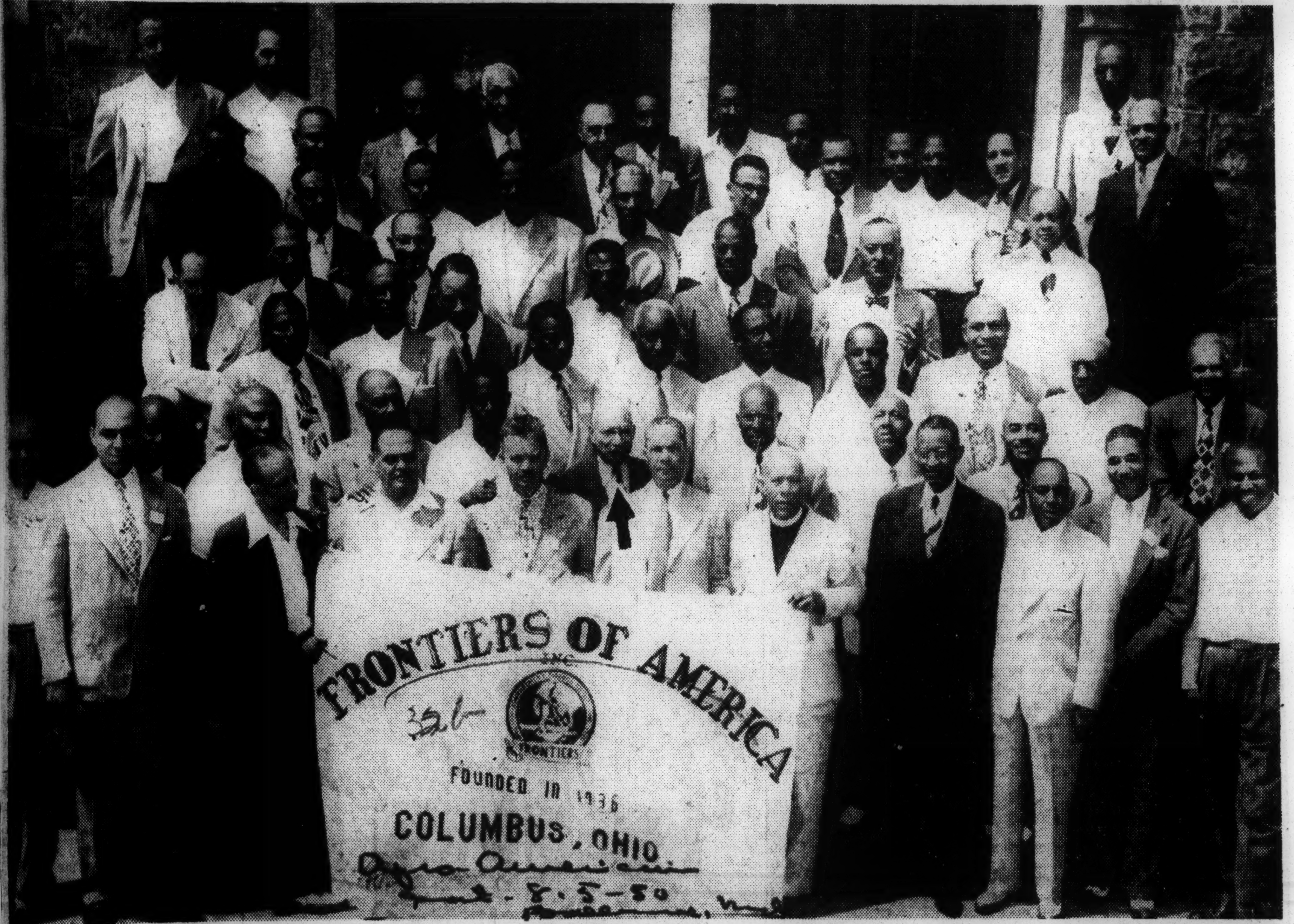
Frontiers Club Holds Annual Convention at Atlantic City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Afro American

[illegible] - 8-5-50

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HOUSEWIVES LEAGUE, INC. GETS CHARTER

Guardian 7-8-50 Boston, Mass.

32b

SECRETARY OF STATE EDWARD J. CRONIN, seated, signs charter of Greater Boston Housewives League, Inc. at his State House office as Atty. Gladys Shapiro, Mrs. Barbara Broadfield, Mrs. Mary A. Turner, Mrs. Estelle L. Crosby, president, and Miss Ethel Lane look on. Atty. Shapiro is counsel for the group. Miss Lane is connected with Secretary Cronin's office. Secretary Cronin lauded the high idealism and purposes of the League, located at 558 Massachusetts avenue, Boston. Mrs. Crosby, whose home is at 11 Greenwich Park, said her group seeks to help foster true patriotism and to extend the institutions of American freedom. Incorporators include Emma Armstead, Frances B. Smiles, Ella M. Martin, John T. Lane and Cornelius N. Gar-land. The League was founded "to preserve and strengthen the position of the people of our community in this Commonwealth to assist them in their vocations and professions; to educate its members and assist them to achieve a position of equality with others in their community." The group signed the Secretary's guest book and promised to keep him posted on the progress of the organization.

Housewives League Holds Convention at Tuskegee

Detroit, Mich. Tribune

32b

Sat. 9-23-50

The National Housewives League of America recently convened at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., under the theme, "Girded for Progress at Mid-Century."

The opening meeting was called to order by Mrs. Christina Fuqua, president of Detroit, Mich., and opened with a solo by Mrs. Mattie S. Bibb. Mrs. E. R. Naggles, Iota Phi Lambda sorority, Tuskegee Institute, welcomed the League to Tuskegee, followed by a solo by Mrs. Willie M. Miller with Mrs. A. R. Ashley as accompanist.

In addressing the League, Mrs. Fuqua explained the purpose of the League, its achievements and how it can function in a community, knowing its national possibilities.

The president pointed out that women should be proud that they spend the "must" dollars; that is, the dollar for the home and that they could help by being a part of the growing Negro businesses. She stated that pool buying would help Negro businesses to expand.

Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League stated in his address to the Business and Housewives League:

"There is nothing that will build our neighborhood businesses on a competitive basis faster than the program that has been carried on by the Housewives League for the past 17 years. The effectiveness of this program has been proved wherever Housewives Leagues exist. We must have strong, functioning Housewives Leagues working side by side with every affiliated local league. We must carry them right along with us. As we grow strong, they will grow strong."

Mrs. Fuqua urged all members and visitors of the fifteen states represented at the Convention who were engaged in new enterprises of manufacturing, to join the league or keep in touch with it in order that they may be promoted.

Among the guests were:

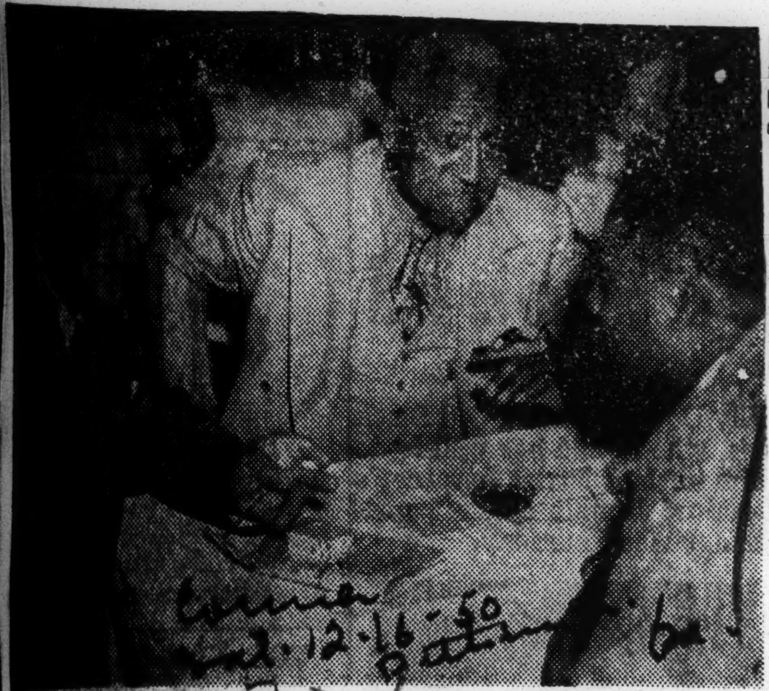
Mrs. H. F. Thomas, Birmingham, Ala., a rug and mattress manufacturer; and Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson, Atlanta, Ga., a fashion designer.

In stressing the theme of the convention, emphasis was put on pool buying to help our people buy gross instead of dozens; barrels instead of gallons.... bolts instead of yards; carloads instead of cases.

This will in turn build better stores where there are shops; garages where there are filling stations, storage houses where there are storerooms; more employees where there are employers, communities where there are slum homes churches as they should be; schools where they are needed.

1950

International Committee of the Congress for Cultural Freedom



Courier 12·16·50

Conferees—Left to right: Dr. Max Yergan and George S. Schuyler, assiciate editor of The Courier, are shown conferring with Paul Pabo, Dahomean editor of L'Africque at le Monde, influential African paper, during a press party given by the Congress for Cultural Freedom during its recent meet in Brussels, Belgium.

Challenge Soviet Partisans

Schuyler, Yergan At International Meet in Brussels

32b

BRUSSELS, Belgium—Two Negroes were members of the International Committee of the Congress for Cultural Freedom which met here to formulate a program of action from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1. They were Dr. Max Yergan and George S. Schuyler, associate editor of The Courier.

The committee, which held plenary sessions and committee meetings daily, included such notables as Julian Amery, British M.P.; German Arciniegas, noted Columbian writer and former Minister of Education of that country, Columbia University.

Irving Brown, European representative of the AFL; James Burnham, author; Haakon Lie, president of the Norwegian Workers Party; Denis de Rougemont, director of the Cultural Congress; Ignazio Silone, noted Italian author; Alfred Weber, historial-sociologist, Heidelberg.

PARTISANS CHALLENGED

Prof. Michael Karpovich of Harvard University; Stephen Spender, noted English poet; Madame Buber-Neuman, author of "Prisoner of Hitler and Stalin," and Andre Philip, noted economists.

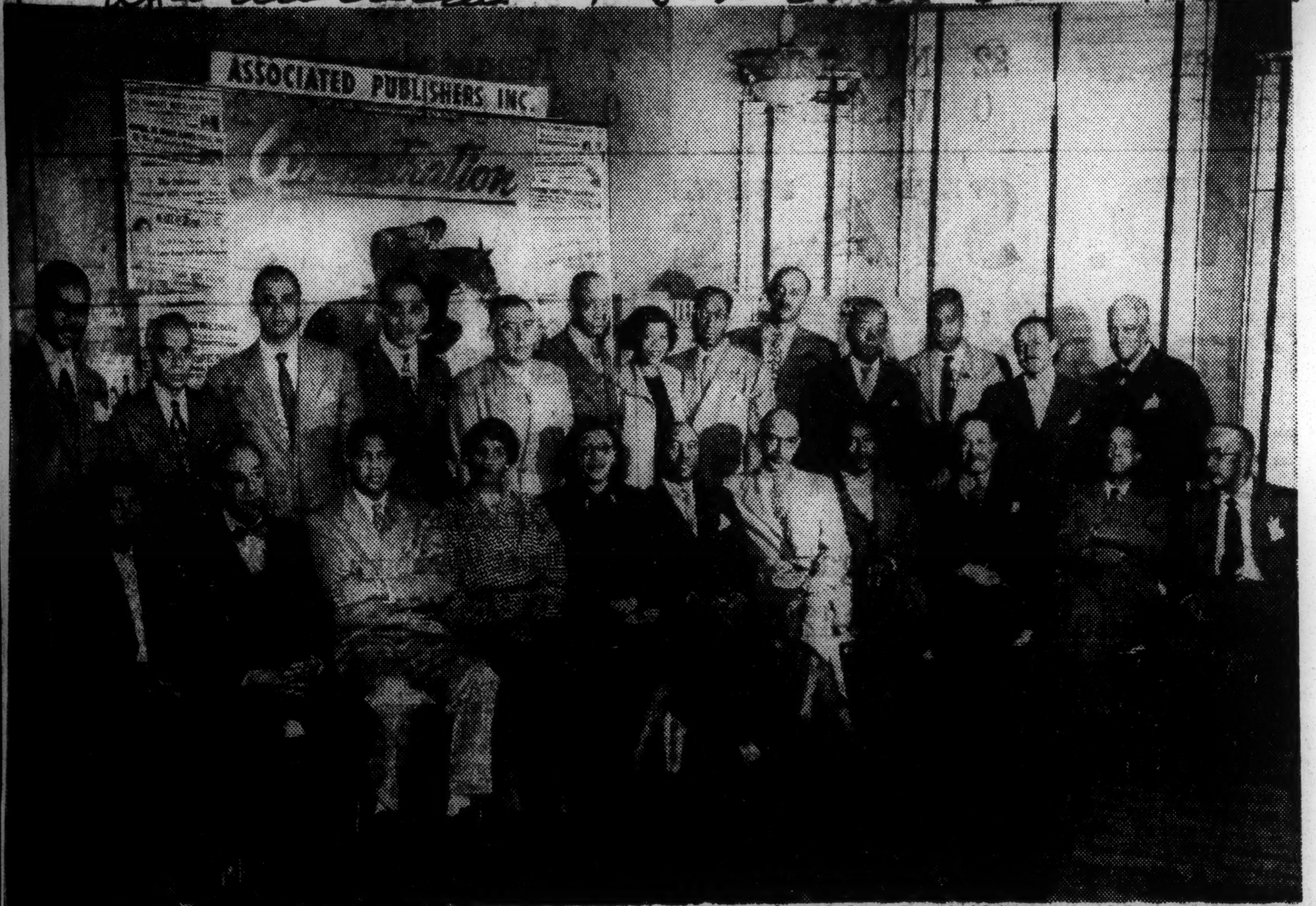
The committee voted unanimously to challenge the so-called Partisans of Peace to debate the question of totalitarianism vs. democracy anywhere in the world; to establish a university for youthful refugees from behind the Iron Curtain, to enlarge the membership of the committee by additions from all countries on all continents, and to expose the kidnappings and crimes of the Soviet murder bund.

It was decided to meet next in Paris in June, 1951.

A mass meeting was held at the Salle de l'Union Coloniale, where George S. Schuyler was one of the eight speakers.

Associated Publishers Inc. First Joint Conference

Afro American Sat. 10-21-50 Baltimore Md.


ASSOCIATED PUBLISHERS INC.

In attendance at the first Advertising Managers Joint Conference of the Associated Publishers, Inc., held Sept. 29 and 30, at Theresa Hotel in New York City, were, left to right: Back row—Paul D. Morton, Richmond AFRO; Harry D. Evans, sales manager API; John F. Williams, API salesman; Jack Fortune, Baltimore AFRO; H. L. Wilcox, Louisiana Weekly; Joseph B. LaCour, general manager, API; Mrs. Eleanor E. Tennent, assistant business manager, API; Norris G. Shervington, API salesman; E. W. Higgingbotham, advertising manager, AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers; Richard T. Greene, business manager, API; William Barton, API salesman; Felix L. Walker, Cleveland Call-Post; Homer B. Roberts, manager, Chicago office API; Front row—Miss Veola B. Harper, stenographer, API; Roy Garvin, Washington AFR Norman W. Venson, salesman, New Jersey AFRO; Mrs. Ethel M. Moore, New Jersey AFRO; Mrs. Glenna Bannister, Philadelphia AFR Irving A. Williamson, St. Louis Argus; John T. Belden, Norfolk Journal and Guide; L. M. Quinn, Michigan Chronicle; J. Benjamin Ho Jr., Louisville Defender; John D. Bogle, Philadelphia Tribune; D. Arnett Murphy, advertising director and vice-president, AFRO-AME AN Newspapers. All not otherwise identified are advertising managers.

32b

Associated Publishers Hold First Managers Conference

Afro American

Sat 10-21-50

NEW YORK — The first Advertising Managers Joint Conference of the Associated Publishers, Inc., was held Sept. 29 and 30 at the Theresa Hotel, with panel discussions and addresses on new trends in advertising, marking the sessions.

The two-day meeting opened with D. Arnett Murphy, advertising director and vice-president of the AFRO - AMERICAN Newspapers, welcoming the various advertising managers from nearly a dozen cities.

J. B. LcCour, general manager of API, was chairman of the opening session, and John D. Bogle spoke on "Why This Conference."

Mr. LaCour also discussed "The Importance of National Advertising to Newspapers." Other speakers on the opening day's program included Harry D. Evans, sales manager of API, on "The Role of the Newspaper Staff in National Advertising;" Homer Roberts, manager Chicago office API, promotion, and Richard T. Greene and Mrs. Eleanor Tennent. inter-office relationships.

Panel Discussions

Panel discussions highlighted the second day's activities. Among the subjects discussed and the leaders were "Servicing National Accounts," E. W. Higginbottom and Roy Garvin; "Profit from Special Pages and Sections," J. N. Fortune, Felix M. Walker, Irving Williamson and William Barton, and "Specific Accounts," Homer Roberts.

A quiz session followed each discussion. The two-day meeting also was highlighted by registration at the API offices, 31 W. 46th St., an observation tour of the offices of Moloney, Reagan and Schmitt, Inc. and luncheon at Shalimar Cafe.

The visiting delegates also had an opportunity to see the television shows, "We the People," "Camel Caravan," and "Songs for Sale." The meeting closed with a conference dinner at Billy Rose's

32b 1950 Mid- South Optometric Society

Optometric Group Elects New Officers

CHICAGO, Ill. — 32b

The Mid-South Optometric Society, a professional organization organized two years ago for the advancement of better vision and visual education, held its annual election of officers recently.

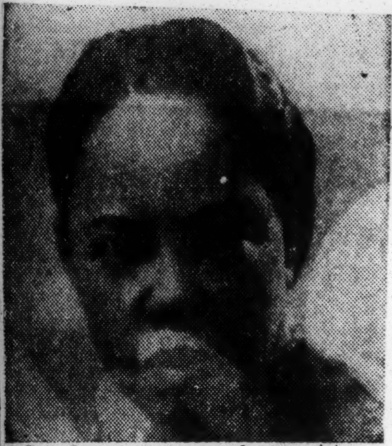
The newly elected officials are: president, Dr. William H. Hudson of Morgan Park; vice president, Dr. Maurice S. Graves; recording secretary, W. F. Roswell; assistant recording secretary, Dr. Carroll L. Archer of Maywood.

Corresponding secretary, Dr. James A. Jones; treasurer, Dr. A. J. Singer; chairman of committee on public relations, Dr. Benjamin A. Dorset; chairman of committee of political relations, Dr. Maurice S. Graves and chairman of education committee, Dr. Edgar A. Atherly.

Formal installation of officers will be held later.

Defender

Jul 8-50



Conference speaker—Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, director of research and records and editor of the Negro Yearbook at Tuskegee Institute, will speak Oct. 28 at the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches in Anniston Oct. 27-29.

10-25-50

PUBLISHER PERCY GREENE (above) of the Jackson (Mississippi) Advocate is slated to speak at the "Civil Rights Banquet" of the Alabama State NAACP Conference during its three-day meeting in Anniston Oct. 27-29. The banquet is scheduled for Saturday night, Oct 28 in the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church pastored by the Reverend D. C. Washington. All convention sessions will be held at this church. Mr. Greene is executive secretary of the Mississippi Negro Democratic Association and an ardent leader in the NAACP.

Sets 2,500,000 For Vote In The South

ANNISTON, Ala. Oct. 29 — A campaign to attain a Negro voting strength of 2,500,000 in the South by 1952 was announced by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address here today before the fifth annual session of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches.

Jour. 10-29-50

As a result of the 30-year fight by the NAACP there are more than a million Negro voters in the South today," Mr. White said. "By 1952 we are determined through the efforts of the NAACP and other organizations to raise that number to 2,500,000. This powerful bloc, joined with the balance of power which the Negro vote holds in 17 northern and border states is the chattel of neither political party. It is an independent vote which increasingly is cast for good government against corrupt political oligarchies. One of the by-products of this new political strength will be the lessening of appeals to race prejudice in political campaigns and diminution of the number of demagogues who have made the South and American democracy ridiculous."

Atlanta.

Mr. White denounced "the determined, fanatical and unscrupulous fight now being waged by the reactionary anti-Negro wing of the Democratic party in the South," as the "greatest single aid to communism and the greatest single threat to democracy in contemporary history." These forces, he predicted, will not succeed because of "the growing number of enlightened southerners, white and Negro . . . who have shown themselves infinitely more courageous . than the Talmadges and Rankins . . . Intelligent southerners are getting sick and tired of being made the laughing stock by their demagogic politicians."

Other speakers on the three-day program included R. H. Councill Trenholm, president of the Alabama State College at Montgomery; J. L. LeFlore, president of the Mobile NAACP branch; Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham WORLD; Arthur D. Shores and P. A. Hall, Birmingham attorneys; Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman and C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; Aubrey W. Williams, former National Youth Administrator; the Rev. Dr. D. V. Jemison of Selma, Prof. C. E. Powell of Mobile; Percy Greene, editor, Jackson, Mississippi, ADVOCATE; and Dr. J. A. Berry of Tuskegee.

Year Book Editor, State NAACP Speaker

Birmingham, Ala.
World

MRS. JESSIE P. GUZMAN, Director of Research and Records and Editor of the Yearbook at Tuskegee Institute who is scheduled to speak at the Saturday, October 28 session of the fifth annual Alabama State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches to be held in Anniston, Ala., October 27-29. She was given an award last year by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. She is expecetd to bring one of the major messages during the important three-day meeting. Other top speakers include Editor Percy Greene of Jackson, Miss. Publisher Aubrey Williams of Montgomery, and Walter White of New York City.

Negro Leader Raps at Klan

Constitution

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 29—(AP) Communism's greatest allies in America are the Ku Klux Klan, the home bombers and filibusterers, Walter White, New York Negro leader, told an Alabama group Friday.

Mon. 10-30-50

The executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People addressed the annual conference of State NAACP members here.

Atlanta, Ga.

White said bigotry in the United States is "doing more to discourage faith in America than all the propaganda from Moscow's radio."

White told the conference two-thirds of the earth's population is of races which are not white.

About 500 NAACP chapter delegates heard the Atlanta native deliver the final address at the State gathering.

White said the "ghettoes—physical and spiritual" into which Negroes are forced must be destroyed if democracy is to be successful.

Citing progress of American Negroes in their fight for equal opportunity, he urged his Alabama audience in their fight for equal opportunity, he urged his Alabama audience to "continue the struggle." He urged them to vote and to work for a greater Negro registration.

Mr/J.L. LeFlore
1504 Chatagua Ave.
Mobile, Ala.

Secretary White Hits Subtle Politicians

Memphis, Tenn. World

Tues. 7-4-50

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BOSTON, Mass. -(SNS)- "The entire Nation with the exception of Congress, is moving forward on the civil rights front."

In a speech that carried those ringing, stinging, slugging words, Walter White, in his first major address since returning in June to the helm of the NAACP, climaxed the 41st annual convention of the NAACP at a mass meeting held Sunday in Mechanics Hall.

White reveiwed the 41-year history of the association during which 28 of 30 cases carried to the United States Supreme Court were won.

This tied in with the Spingarn award speech made by Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School in which he praised the legal work of the late Charles H. Houston, winner of the awaed.

QUESTIONS OF SURVIVAL

Whether democracy and communism can live in the same world and the problem of race and colonialism are the two questions upon which hangs the survival of the people. White said.

White lashed out again "subtle politicians" who "have sold us out on civil rights." He said both major parties included an FEPC plank in their platform but that some senators were "piously campaigning for reelection on the spurious ground that they were prevented from keeping their promises by those pesky Dixiecrats.' He added that Senator Taft (R. Ohio)" wrote the 1948 Republican Party platform plank promising unequivocal support of a Federal FEPC" but a year later proposed a toothless measure despite the failure of a "voluntary plan' in Cleveland which had to be replaced with an enforcement power FEPC.

Memphis, Tenn

White said that Democratic Majority Leader Scott Lucas of Illinois "approached the Senate fight for FEPC with quaking knee and quavering voice much as one would march to the electric chair."

World

Answer to this problem, White said, was to "step up registration and voting." He asserted that 'the Negro vote is respected and feared because of its political independence" and that it has a potential balance of power in 17 states with a total of 281 electoral votes."

FIGHT POLITICANS

Another way White said planned by the NAACP board of directors was to call a meeting this fall of interested organizations to "plan a united fight against those politicians in Congress who sold us out on civil rights." He served notice that "no political party will be permitted either to participate or to influence the decisions of actions of this (proposed) conference."

He praised Roy Wilkins administrator for "faithfully and successfully" managing the colossal Mobolization Rally in Washington and described it as "the largest and most effective demonstration in behalf of civil rights legislation which has ever been staged."

Praising the "28 victories in defense of human rights" White said that these eegal triumphs had not only been for Negroes but for all Americans and that they "had done more to preserve democratic process than almost any other event in American history." He suggested: "They have been won because the able and unselfish lawyers have given generously of their time and skill. Yet there still are those who cannot see that human freedom cannot be won unless we are willing to pay for it."

The NAACP secretary praised the recent transportation and school case decisions handed down by the Supreme Court although stating "Our legal staff and all other competent authorities inform us that many score-possibly several hundred-legal actions may have to be initiated and fought to secure Southwide compliance in every professional and graduate school."

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

He added: "It may be necessary to bring contempt proceedings against governors like Talmadge of Georgia who has bluntly asserted that Supreme Court or no Supreme Court he will never permit Negroes and whites to attend the same schools in Georgia as long as he is governor. It is certain that we shall have to bring numerous cases like the one in Delaware to challenge the gross inequality at the undergraduate and lower levels of education which totals more than one billion dollars. That sum the nation should realize is the amount which has been stolen from public funds from Negroes in the states where there is segregation."

White cited the "example of Atlanta" and other branches where effective political action had been conducted.

In his progress exhibits, White called attention to the improved role given Negroes by the movies, radio, television, the states, in literature and journalism as the results of a 20-year effort of the NAACP, White said, had made Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Federal Judge William H. Hastie Ambassador Edward R. Dudley and others who "break new ground and prove how great are the gifts which Negroes can make to their country."

Breach of the color line in organized and amateur sports, abolition of racial segregation in the armed services, were among other gains cited by White. However, he said: "Employment and grading of Negroes in industry lags behind that of other Americans."

The "success and prestige" of the NAACP, White said, had make the association "the target of many petty, envious and ambitious men and political movements."

HOUSTON PRAISED

"The establishment of any right requires a victim who must fight to vindicate 'the right," declared Dean Griswold, of Harvard Law School, said in the Spingarn Medal presentation speech.

He said that if such a man prevails, "he must have a champion School, said in the Spingarn Medal presentation speech.

He said that if such a man prevails, "he must have a champion . . (who is) talented. able deovted, consecrated, a man of wisdom and judgment, a man gifted with the arts of persuasion, and with the skill and determination to make his efforts effective! He said that Charles Hamilton Houston noted civil rights lawyer who was being given the award posthumously, was such a champion.

The Harvard dean praised Houston's scholastic record at Harvard where he attained the doctorate of law, edited the Harvard Law Review, won Phi Beta Kappa membership and later in life went on to legal glory. He praised other Negro graduates of the Harvard Law School, among them William Hastie now a Federal Judge. He added that Harvard "has been operated on a basis of complete disregard of race or religion in the selection and education of its students."

Houston's outstanding contribution, according to Dean Griswold ~~himself a Harvard graduate,~~ was "the organization of effective legal work in support of basic civil rights under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

A movement is on foot by a citizen group in Washington to establish a scholarship memorial in honor of Houston.

To Aim Sights at Lawmakers

NAACP Says Reduce Number From Dixie

BROAD PROGRAM

Afro Amer

Both Parties to Feel Effect of Action

Sat. 7-1-50

BOSTON — (NNPA) — The NAACP, during its 41st annual session here last Saturday, proposed a militant program for racial equality with stern penalties for offenders against civil rights.

The NAACP called upon Congress, in one of the most drastic of its resolutions, to reduce the Congressional representative of Southern States in Congress in proportion to the number of persons of voting age, who are disfranchised in those States, as provided for in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

In another resolution, it opposed the Lodge-Gossett resolution proposing a change in the method of electing the President and Vice-President. That resolution would divide the electoral votes of a State, according to the number of popular votes each candidate received.

Seeks Help in Southern States

Toput teeth into their determination to attain equality, the delegates passed a resolution calling on members to help register 2,500,000 colored voters in Southern States by 1952, and to sponsor pay-your-poll-tax campaigns in States still requiring such payments.

The delegates stood pat in their opposition to the poll tax, condemned police brutality, and demanded elimination of the Government's loyalty program. It also called for a real two-party fight to enact fair employment practice legislation and condemned the Senate for keeping the issue from a vote.

Afro Amer 7-1-50

The resolution urged the Defense Department to increase opportunities for training and placement of colored officers, especially in the Navy, and called for abolition of racial segregation in National Guard units.

To Unseat Hostile Congressmen

A concerted drive to unseat members of Congress who fail to support civil rights legislation, was urged by NAACP executive secretary Walter White, speaking here at the closing session of the convention.

In making his plea for a nonpartisan campaign against such Congressmen, Mr. White announced a decision of the NAACP board of directors to call a conference of liberal organizations "to plan united action against those politicians in Congress, who sold us out on civil rights."

Party Control Out

The NAACP official served notice "that no political party will be permitted either to participate in or to influence the decisions or actions of this conference."

It is your responsibility. Mr White told the delegates, "to go back home wherever you live and step up registration and voting . . . Today, the colored vote is respected and feared because of its political independence. But it is not feared enough."

While denouncing the failure of both political parties to fulfill their campaign pledges, Mr. White added: "We are not yet cynical enough to say. 'a plague on both your houses.' But we do say that both major parties must be held responsible" for the voting records of its members.

Hits Both Talf and Lucas

Referring to Senator Lucas and Senator Taft as "Mr. Democrat," and "Mr. Republican," Mr. White said the action of both men "with but a few exceptions" is typical of the "gross insincerity" of both parties on civil rights.

He charted the gains already made in the civil rights field but he warned the delegates that in order to implement the Supreme Court decision, it may be necessary to file "several hundred" lawsuits before the South is forced to comply with them. He implied that the Association would not hesitate to do this.

Mr. White also said that it may be necessary to file comtemp proceedings against Southern Governors like Talmadge of Geirgia to force him to fall in line with the action taken by the courts.

Board Told to Oust Them

Afro-American

Resolution Passed by Vote of 309-57

Sat. 7-1-50

TWO CENSURED

Driscoll Hits Truman for Rights ~~Inaction~~

By JAMES L. HICKS

BOSTON—The 41st annual convention of the NAACP, last Friday, passed a strong resolution condemning communism and directing its national board to eradicate Communists from its ranks.

Led by Southern delegates, the convention then proceeded to censure in open convention, two of its members who have brought suit against the organization for its failure to make its records available to them.

The men censured were Guy R. Brewer and Lawrence Bailey, attorney, both of the Jamacia, L.I., branch. The motion to censure them, carried by a vote of 269 to 40, cited their action as a "violation of good principles or organizational policy."

Defeat Crushing, Decisive

The "anti-Red" resolution, which came to the convention floor from the resolutions committee by a vote of 19 to 5, was passed by the convention by a vote of 309 to 57.

It "directed" the national board to appoint a committee to "investigate trends" of the membership and leadership of local branches with a view toward determining whether or not they are engaged in left-wing activities.

It further instructed the board to take the necessary action to "eradicate such infiltration" and "if necessary to suspend and reorganize, or lift the charter and expel any branch, which comes under Communist or other political control and domination.'

Question Burning Issue

The issue of communism and the activities of left wing groups hung over the convention from the very first day. Everyone knew it was coming. The question was when it would come and whether it would be faced squarely at the meeting.

Sat. 7-1-50

The first to have the resolution adopted was led by James E. Lewis of Oklahoma City, Mrs. Mildred Bird of New Orleans, Dr. George D. Fleming of Fort Worth, Texas, Dr. Joseph A. Berry of Tuskegee, Ala., and Emory O. Jackson of Birmingham.

Leading the opposition to the adoption of the resolution were Willard B. Ransom, president of the Indiana State Conference, the Rev. Clarence Nelson of Indianapolis, Miss Dora Shaw of Brooklyn and many youth delegates whose names were lost in the shouting that accompanied the debate.

3,000 Hear Driscoll

Declaring "where there's a will there's also a way," Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey told the convention, last Friday night, that politicians who make political promises who never have the will, never find the way.

He made the statement to a crowd of 3,000 persons attending an open meeting of the convention in an obvious slap at President Trumans failure to enact his civil rights program.

The New Jersey Governor laid bare his record and the record of his State against discrimination. He called attention to the State's laws against discrimination and cited its Constitution, which forbids discrimination by law.

He pointed to his record in abolishing segregation in the New Jersey National Guard and referred to the State's Civil Liberties Committee, which studied discrimination and submitted its report to the New Jersey Legislature.

Then he said:

"Its report, unlike that of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, was translated into action. And action," he added, "speaks louder than words and no group knows that better than you."

Leaders Hail 'Anti-Red' Vote

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Afro-American

NAACP 'Old Guard's' Powers Entrenched

Sat. 7-1-50

BOSTON—After the crushing defeat of left wing groups at the NAACP convention, last Friday Walter White, executive secretary, in a statement to the AFRO on the voting said:

"The Communists brought it on themselves. We have always kept the door open. But they alienated and infuriated the members by their clumsy efforts to take over the NAACP.

"In some years past the Republicans have attempted this and so have the Democrats and in some instances the Socialists.

"The association, through its annual conference which establishes association policy, and the board of directors and staff which is the executive part of the association to implement that policy are the sole ones who are going to run the association.

Youths' Leftism Flayed

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of the powerful Baltimore branch commented:

"The support given the left wing groups by the young people attending the convention clearly shows that we have a job to do to warn and educate our youth against the dangers of communism. We are Americans for America first and last."

Kelly Alexander of North Carolina said:

"The vote shows that the NAACP will not tolerate infiltration of Communists in any of its units. The large vote displays the loyalty of the rank and file membership as to the principles of the association."

"Traditionally American"

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator said:

"The decisive vote of almost 6 to 1 . . . is formal recognition of the oft-demonstrated fact that liberal organizations, seeking reforms under the American systems, cannot work effectively with Communists.

"The boys and girls on the left always work for themselves and their cause, no matter what type of organization they manage to penetrate.

"In this resolution, our delegates have said simply that we of the NAACP intend to run our organization according to the rules all of us have made and in accordance with our desire to achieve our objective of full American citizenship through traditionally American methods.

"We have declared that if the Communists want to speak their piece they shall not do so through an NAACP loudspeaker."

Walter White Asks Action on F.E.P.C.

Indiana

Urge Defeat of Senators Opposing Cloture

Walter White called for the organization of Negro and labor votes yesterday to defeat those Senators who had killed the Fair Employment Practices Commission bill by refusing to limit debate on Friday.

Mr. White, who returns June 1 as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People after a year's leave, also told a rally sponsored by the New York Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. at Dorrence Brooks Square at 136th Street, that "we must ignore party labels and look at the man's record and vote accordingly."

About 200 onlookers also heard Lindsay H. White, president of the New York branch, say that "it was here at Dorrence Brooks Square that President Truman in 1948 appealed for the votes of our community on the basis of civil rights. We have had the promises. Now we want performance."

Among those who also spoke were the Rev. Walter S. Pinn, of the Baptist Ministers Conference; Mrs. Ethel Blackman, of the National Council of Negro Women;

Walter White Replies To Perry Howard

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Journal and Guide

Sat. 10-28-50

NEW YORK — The following letter was sent last week to Perry W. Howard, member of the Republican National Committee from Mississippi, in reply to a letter which Mr. Howard had written to Mr. White and released to newspapers previously.

"Dear Mr. Howard:

" I returned to my office this week to find your three-page publicity-angled tirade against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its executive officers.

"In view of the highly questionable methods by which you retain control of the phantom Republican Party in Mississippi, I find it ironic that you question the democratic processes by which NAACP develops its legislative and political action program. As I explained in my memorandum of October 3, this program is developed and passed by the delegates to our annual conventions. Your insinuation that the National Office handpicks these delegates is as false as it is vicious.

"Your reminder that 'no where have (you) seen any criticism from (me) of the failure of Democrats . . . to carry out their campaign promises' merely reveals your limited reading or short memory. I have repeatedly condemned the failure of both parties to fulfill their campaign pledges. My attack upon the Democrats during the fight for revision of the cloture rule last year was so sharp that it precipitated a near physical clash with J. Howard McGrath, then Democratic senator from Rhode Island. This incident was widely publicized. Apparently you are also unaware of the fact that the Taft supporters in Ohio have reproduced and are using as campaign literature an editorial from The Crisis condemning the Democratic Party for its failure to deliver sufficient votes for cloture on FEPC.

'Your pathetic failure to know what is going on in the world is further revealed by your use of the word 'late' in referring to Senator Robert F. Wagner. To correct your misinformation, may I inform you that Senator Wagner is still alive. He is now recuperating from illness and fatigue, caused in part by many years of unceasing battles against lynching, disfranchisement an economic discrimination against Negroes. It is as incredible as it is disturbing to learn that a Negro Republican politician has not the common decency to ascertain whether or not a great champion of justice like Senator Wagner is alive or dead.

"The NAACP is not a non-political organization. We have a legislative program which can be achieved only through political action. We are, however, nonpartisan, in that we are equally opposed to politicians of whatever political faith who oppose, sabotage or fail to support the legislative program formulated by our national conventions. We shall continue this line regardless of what favorites of yours we may need to expose.

"Your present concern for Senator Taft prompts me to suggest that the public has a right to know the terms on which you have attempted to line up southern delegates for him to various Republican National Conventions.

"I would be highly pleased if you could furnish a single instance in which the Taft-Hartley Act has been invoked to gain or save a job for a Negro worker. Our researchers have been unable to uncover any such instance.

"In conclusion it is interesting to note how faithfully you are following the Communist Party line in charging that I am 'making the NAACP an auxiliary of the CIO.' Ever since the CIO purged its ranks of the Communists these Kremlin stooges have been peddling the lie that the CIO has taken over the NAACP. Beware lest you be labelled a subversive, under the new McCarran law, for spreading this Communist-inspired canard."

Ask Dismissal of Branch Suit

Charges Action Taken to Embarrass Him

32b

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, NAACP Administrator, told the Supreme Court here last Thursday that Walter White, and not he, is the custodian of the official records of the NAACP and asked the court to dismiss a petition filed against him on that grounds.

Mr. Wilkins made the statement after being ordered to appear in court and show cause why an order should not be issued directing him to turn over the names and addresses of all NAACP branches and their presidents to Lawrence Bailey and Guy R. Brewer.

The two filed the petition for such an order in Supreme Court last week as officials of the Jamaica, Long Island, branch.

Sat. 6-24-50

Prepared by Legal Staff

The nine-page answer to the show-cause order was prepared by Robert Carter, Constance Motley, Franklin Williams and Herman Zand, all NAACP attorneys.

In it the NAACP administrator pointed out that Mr. White resumed office as NAACP executive secretary on June 1 and that Mr. White, and not he is custodian of the organization's records.

Mr. Bailey and Mr. Brewer, in asking for the show cause order, had stated in their petition that they wanted the names and addresses of the branch officers over the nation so that they could correspond with them in regards to matters which were to come before them at the national convention (now in progress in Boston).

Wilkins Blames "Red" Action

Mr. Wilkins is said to have denied Mr. Bailey and Mr. Brewer access to the records and they asked aid of the court claiming that the right of a member of a membership corporation to inspect the list of members is granted by law to serve minority interests.

In answering their petition, Mr. Wilkins contended that the suit was filed against him for the purpose of "embarrassing and attacking" him and all others who were concerned with barring Communists from the NAACP's civil rights mobilization staged in Washington last January.

The court ordered both parties to file briefs in the matter on June 23 and June 27.

Contributions Pour In For Jim Crow Fight

Daily World

NAACP

Sun. 32b

6-18-50

NEW YORK—Fifty-eight positive responses have already been received from persons all over the country in reply to one thousand telegrams sent by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, appealing for contributions of $100 to a fund for follow-up work in implementing the recent historic Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

Atlanta Ga.

Contributors to the fund, which now totals more than $4,000 include Ernest Alexander of New York; Raymond P. Alexander of Philadelphia; Edward L. Bernays of New York; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Washington; Mrs. Peter Dolese of Detroit; Bishop Asgus Dun and Arthur J. Goldberg of Washington; John Hammond and Arthur Garfield Hays of New York; Kivie Kaplan of Boston; William E. Kent of Hollywood, Calif.; Paul L. Klein of New York; Dr. and Mrs. Dan M. Moore of Oklahoma City; Dr. Cecil Marquez of New York; Dr. James J. McClendon of Detroit; John Moors of Brookline, Mass.; Philip Murray of Pittsburg; Dr. Clarence Q. Pair of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. Willard Pope of Detroit; A. Phillip Randolph of New York; John B. Russell of Oklahoma City; G. Howland Shaw of Washington; Arthur B. Spingarn and Walter White of New York; and the Mt. Hermon Baptist Church of Cleveland.

Sen. Lehman Gives NAACP $1,000.00

Sun-Reporter

Sat. 6-10-50

NEW YORK—(ANP)—A contribution of $1,000 for the NAACP from Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York was acknowledged last week by Walter White, NAACP secretary.

32b

San Francisco Calif.

Sen. Lehman has made an annual contribution of this amount to the NAACP for a number of years.

Civic Unit's Brief Defends Withholding of Records

Afro American,

32b

NEW YORK— Attorneys for the NAACP declared in Supreme Court last Tuesday that Guy R Brewer and Lawrence Bailey, attorney of New York have no duties with the NAACP which make it necessary for them to have access to the records of the organization and asked the court to deny their appeal for such a right.

The statement was made in the brief filed in answer to a suit brought in Supreme Court by the two men in which they, as NAACP members, asked the court to force Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, to give them the names and addresses of the presidents of the NAACP's 1500 branches.

Brewer and Bailey, who were censured by the NAACP national convention for filing the suit, have charged that as members of the corporation which is chartered in the State of New York, they have the right to inspect the records and obtain such information.

Cards Support Claim

The NAACP has contended that they do not.

Sat. 7-8-50

Supporting their claim, the NAACP lawyers said that Mr Brewer and Attorney Bailey pay $2 a year as members and are issued membership cards.

"They are as a matter of fact voluntary contributors of the said sum of $2," the brief said.

The organization's lawyers claimed that the only reason Brewer and Bailey could want the list of names is to "circularize them." They said the organization itself would be glad to circularize any material to its branch presidents which the two men would pay for.

'Issue of Fact'

The NAACP claimed that the two men were seeking to inspect and copy the lists in "bad faith."

But it said since they have denied that they seek to do this in bad faith, "there is a issue of fact" raised by the denial "which must be decided upon a trial before judgement."

The NAACP said Mr. Brewer and Attorney Bailey have never been denied the right to inspect the lists they desire.

It added, however, that "There is a difference between the right of a member and the right of a director. The organization added that there is also a difference between the right of a director to "inspect and his right to copy" a list of records.

NAACP Sees Gain In Negro Welfare

NEW YORK, July 8—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People claimed progress during 1949 in its campaigns to improve the lot of America's Negroes.

32b

"Long-standing color barriers were successfully challenged in widely separated regions of the country and in various fields," the association's annual report said.

Constitution

"In some instances traditional discriminations were abandoned and entrenched segregation cracked."

Sun. 7-9-50

The NAACP said its membership dro[illegible]76 in 1949 from the 1948 figure [illegible] 383,000, but explained this as the result of doubling the dues from $1 to $2.

ASSOCIATION HAILS SETBACKS TO BIAS

Times

Negro Leader Says Campaign in Schools Will Be Based on Supreme Court Rulings

Wed. 6-28-50

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday hailed three recent Supreme Court decisions against racial segregation and prepared a stepped-up campaign to enforce the tribunal's rulings on non-discrimination in higher education and interstate transportation.

Thurgood Marshall, director of the association's legal department, announced at the end of a two-day conference of its staff members and delegates from twenty-two states that "We are going to insist on nonsegregation in American public education from top to bottom—from law school to kindergarten."

New York, N.Y.

Conferees, who met at association headquarters, 20 West Fortieth Street, voted unanimously to press pending legal actions against the University of North Carolina on non-segregation in the law school and against the University of Delaware on undergraduate education.

The also decided to attack segregation in grade schools seeking early decisions in cases now pending in the courts of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Delegates were instructed to make a comprehensive check on segregation practiced by interstate carriers in their home areas and report their findings.

"We believe that the Henderson case [outlawing dining car segregation by the Southern Railway Company] has forever made all forms of Jim Crow transportation illegal," Mr. Marshall said.

Although the court's ruling in the Henderson case dealt only with interstate transport, Mr. Marshall expressed the conviction that carriers would find it impossible to enforce different sets of regulations for passengers traveling within a state and those traveling between states.

He asserted that the court's decision in the Sweatt case [outlawing the "equal but separate" doctrine as applied to law school education in Texas] had "clearly made all forms of discrimination in graduate and professional education unconstitutional." Decisions enforcing non-segregation in undergraduate, secondary and elementary education have yet to be handed down by the Supreme Court, but the Sweatt ruling will be used by association lawyers to that end, Mr. Marshall said.

Non-segregation in colleges and universities will also mean mixed teaching staffs, he observed. Negro professors are already being integrated with white instructors in Indiana and New Jersey, while other states are preparing to take the step, Mr. Marshall commented.

NAACP Confounds Its Own Position

32A

Informer 7-1-50

Houston, Tex.

In its brief on the merits in the Sweatt case the NAACP confounds its own position in its debate with The Informer newspapers and their publisher. The Informer papers have said that, in addition to the type of lawsuit represented by the Sweatt case, there should be another type of lawsuit which seeks positive court orders which compel the proper officials to provide identical physical and other facilities in the Negro schools which are provided in the white schools. The NAACP has taken the position that this type of lawsuit is all right in order to bring equal salaries to the Negro teachers in the segregated schools but that it is all wrong in order to bring equal buildings, equal libraries, equal laboratories, equal playgrounds, equal transportation, et cetera, to the children of the Negro masses in these same segregated schools where the NAACP has brought suits to get equal salaries for the Negro teachers.

An examination of the NAACP's brief on the merits in the Sweatt case shows how utterly inconsistent the NAACP is on this position. At page 65 of that brief the NAACP quotes approvingly the following words from Dr. Alain Locke:

> **"Up to a certain point, communities will pay a price for prejudice, but not such an exhorbitant price as complete economic equality requires . . . Whenever the standards of Negro public schools are raised to the point that the budget expense approaches parity, there will be less resistance to educational segregation, for one of the main but concealed reasons for discrimination lodges in the idea that the Negro is not entitled to the same educational facilities as the white community."**

Dr. Locke's point, which Thurgood Marshall and his NAACP legal staff quote with full approval, is the identical point which the publisher of The Informer newspapers has made over and over and over again. He has told Mr. Marshall what Dr. Locke has told him, namely, that if court orders are obtained directing the officials to spend the necessary money to make the Negro schools equal physically and in every other respect except the separation, then these officials will not be so keen or anxious about perpetuating the vicious evil of segregation in education.

It is perfectly clear now that the only reason Thurgood Marshall and the NAACP officials do not want to bring the type of lawsuit suggested by the publisher of The Informer papers is that they are so narrow and haughty and intolerant that they will not use a good idea for the children of the Negro masses unless Mr. Marshall and the NAACP originate the idea. If this is not a fair conclusion then how come this fully approved quotation from Dr. Alain Locke in their brief in the Sweatt case? Dr. Locke takes the identical position which has been taken through the years by the publisher of The Informer newspapers. The mass is off now, so let's have some honest treatment of all avenues of attack upon the vicious cruelty of segregation in our schools!

Final Attack On Jim Crow In Schools, Trains Set

Daily World Jun 7-2-50

32A

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is prepared to launch an all-out attack against segregation in pulic education from the highest graduate and professional school level right down through the kindergarten, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, announced here this week. The fight, he said, would also include a final drive to end all Jim Crow transportation.

The announcement was made at the culmination of a two-day conference of lawyers from all parts of the country, meeting to map strategy for implementing and extending the recent unanimous anti-segregation decisions handed down by United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases. Attending the confab were 43 lawyers and 14 NAACP branch and state conference presidents from 22 states and the District of Columbia.

Atlanta, Ga.

The plan for the concentrated battle against segregated education was agreed upon by the conference without a dissenting vote, Mr. Marshall said. He announced that at the present time special attention will be given to a law school case pending against the University of North Carolina, an undergraduate college suit against the University of Delaware, and cases pending on the grade school level in Virginia, Texas, Georgia South Carolina, Arkansasa and Oklahoma. The Association's legal staff was instructed by the lawyers' conference to process for immediate action all requests for assistance in suits against segregated public educational facilities on any level.

ONLY NON-JIMCROW ACCEPTABLE

Stressing the fact that all educational suits will be aimed" at obtaining education on a non-segregated basis and that no relief other than that will be acceptable as such, Mr. Marshall stated that special emphasis will be placed on the use of the three-judge federal court, as used in the McLaurin vase. Such a court permits immediate appeal to the United States Supreme Court as a matter of right, whereas an appeal for certiorari makes Supreme Court review a matter of discretion.

Daily World

The conference recognized, Mr. Marshall said, that the NAACP legal staff could move no faster than persons involved in these education suits were willing to move, but he noted that "there was unanimous agreement that with careful planning and timing there is no doubt whatsoever that all phases of segregation in public education from professional school to kindergarten can be removed through legal action.' 'The NAACP special counsel also indicated that the breakdown of segregation would likewise extend to recreation and allied fields.

FOLLOW-UP RULING

As a follow-up of the anti-Jim Crow transportation ruling in the Henderson case, it was agreed that all pending requests for aid in striking down Jim Crow in interstate commerce would be immediately processed for legal action. Southern delegates to the recent NAACP 41st annual convention in Boston were requested to make a careful check as to the extent of segregation on trains and buses during their homeward trips, and to make an immediate and complete report to the national N. A. A. C. P. office.

June 7-2-50

Attending the conference, in addition to NAACP attorneys, were the lawyers who argued the Henderson case and a number of law school professors and other technical experts who possess specialized knowledge on procedure, techniques and methods of handling such cases. The decisions reached were the result of the combined judgments of all those participating in the conference.

Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Boston Mayor to Greet Annual NAACP Meeting

BOSTON—Delegates attending the 41st annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here, June 20-25, will be welcomed to the city by Mayor John B. Hynes at the opening session.

Sun Reporter

The convention, which is being held in New England for the first time since the Springfield conference in 1930, will bring to the city NAACP delegates from all sections of the country. The 21 branches of the Association in this region will act as joint hosts to the convention.

Sat. 5-6-50 32 b

The convention will be devoted to a discussion of ways and means of improving the economic, political and social status of Negroes in this country through legislation, education and the courts. Prominent speakers of both races will address the convention and participate in the discussions with the delegates and officers of the Association.

Damages Awarded in Kentucky Bus Segregation Case

LOUISVILLE—Damages of $1500 were awarded last week to Miss Elizabeth Whiteside by Judge Roy M. Shelburne of United States District Court on retrial of her suit against the Southern Bus Lines. The retrial was ordered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, to which the case had been carried by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

San Francisco Calif

Miss Whiteside, who was forcibly ejected from a bus on a trip from Cairo, Ill., to Paducah, Ky., on May 6, 1946, at first lost her case in the lower court, which held that the regulation of the bus company requiring Negroes to sit in the rear was reasonable and that Miss Whiteside's refusal to move to the rear was grounds for her removal from the bus.

In November, 1949, the Circuit Court of Appeals sitting in Cincinnati invalidated regulations by bus lines and other public carriers requiring segregation of passengers in interstate travel. Basing its decision on the Supreme Court ruling in the Morgan case, the court ruled that such separation of passengers placed an undue burden on interstate commerce.

Miss Whiteside was represented in the lower court by Joseph S. Freeland, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the Paducah, Ky., NAACP branch, and in the Court of Appeals by NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of New York, and Martin A. Martin of Richmond, Va., a member of the NAACP National Legal Committee.

Extend Rent Controls, NAACP Bids Congress

WASHINGTON—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week called for the extension of federal rent controls until at least June 30, 1951. The present rent control law expires in June, 1950.

In a statement before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Leslie Perry of the NAACP Washington Bureau asserted: "The continued acute housing shortage existing in every major city in the United States, coupled with mounting unemployment, will leave home renters completely at the mercy of their landlords unless Congress reenacts adequate rent control legislation."

"Because the average Negro home renter is already paying far more than the premises are actually worth," Mr. Perry said, "our membership has a special interest in the continuance of effective controls."

Fight For N. J. Rights Law Recounted in May Crisis

NEW YORK—The successful drive of organized civil rights proponents for enactment of the Freeman Civil Rights Bill by the New Jersey State Legislature, in 1949, is recounted by Philip Greenwood in his article, "How History Was Made in the State of New Jersey," in the May issue of *The Crisis* magazine. Mr. Greenwood is executive secretary of the New Jersey State Region of the American Jewish Congress.

Calling the Freeman Law "the most advanced piece of civil rights legislation to appear on the statute books of any state in the union," Mr. Greenwood describes in detail the concerted action of the Joint Council for Civil Rights toward securing enactment of the law. This group, composed of the NAACP, AJC, and fifty other state-wide organizations, launched an unprecedented campaign throughout the state, set up county chapters, promoted an educational program, enlisted an army of active workers, organized forums, held a series of mass meetings, bombarded state assemblymen and senators with communications, sponsored radio broadcasts, sent delegations to visit representatives and prevailed upon newspaper editors to publish editorials and on ministers to preach sermons on behalf of the legislation.

Citing a week-end's intensified effort which swayed twenty-two abstaining legislators to support the bill, Mr. Greenwood vividly demonstrates the kind of positive action that can be secured by clear, unmistakable, and insistent expression of the will of the people.

Also appearing in the May *Crisis* are "Anatomy of Political Decadence," a review of V. O. Key's Southern Politics by Henry Lee Moon; "A Wake Up Service," by Mabel Love; "A California Triviality," by Joseph W. Eaton; and "Separate Is Not Equal," a presentation of the facts in the Sweatt education case, by Edna B. Kerin.

Florida State U. Students Give to Groveland Appeal

NEW YORK—Eight students at Florida State University have contributed $20 to the defense of the Groveland, Florida, youths whose rape conviction was appealed by NAACP attorneys last week before the Florida Supreme Court. The money, submitted by five young women and three young men, was received by the "Committee of 100," a fund-raising group for the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"As to the guilt or innocence of these men, we are not concerned," these white students wrote. "But we are concerned with their right of a fair hearing in their case, believing that they should not be convicted solely because of their color."

"Believing that the denial of their rights as citizens of Florida may also someday result in the denial of ours," they continued, "we would like to offer this contribution with the hope that it will help guarantee these youths their 'due process' to which we all as Americans are entitled."

LIBERIA AMBASSADOR TO ADDRESS NAACP CONFAB

32 b NAACP

Edward R. Dudley, U. S. Ambassador to Liberia, will speak on "Point Four, Africa and the Colored Peoples of the World," at the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, to be held here June 20-25.

Guardian

Delegates from the NAACP branches from all parts of the country will assemble at the Union Methodist Church for the six-day conference on civil rights. Welcome will be extended to the delegates by Mayor John B. Hynes, Lt.-Governor Charles E. Jeff Sullivan, and Mrs. Florence Lesueur, president of the Boston NAACP branch.

Sat 6-3-50

Boston, Mass.

Other speakers will include Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., on "Minorities and Totalitarian Philosophy"; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Samuel A. Williams and Dr. Frank Horne, on "Unsegragated Housing—Key to Integration"; Kelly M. Alexander on "Registration and Voting"; and Bishop Buford F. Gordon on "The Church and the NAACP." Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law will make the posthumous presentation of the Spingarn Medal to Charles H. Houston.

Walter White will address the Sunday mass meeting of the convention at Mechanics Hall. Roy Wilkins, named to the newly-created post of NAACP administrator, will deliver the keynote address on June 20 and lead a discussion on the national legislative program of the NAACP. A special musical program featuring the mass choirs of New England, will be under the direction of Dr. Warner W. Lawson, dean of the Howard University School of Music.

Hearings Started On Branch Suit Against Wilkins

Daily World

NEW YORK —(ANP)— The New York State Supreme court opened hearing on the Jamaica NAACP Branch's suit against National NAACP Administrator Roy Wilkins, here Thursday.

Wed. 6-21-50

Jamaica is a part of Queens Borough of New York city. The branch has asked the court to compel Wilkins to provide them with names of officers of other NAACP branches throughout the nation.

Atlanta Ga.

Branch officers held that they would like to correspond with officers of sister branches and that Wilkins does not have the right to deny them this privilege.

The Jamaica branch has been among the outstanding critics of th NAACP national office for several years and recently charged the national office with attempting to stifle local activity.

The branch won a hearing June 7, but Judge Dennis O'Leary Cohalan postponed further debate until last Thursdav

NAACP Plaque to U.S. Solicitor-General

Afro American, Sat. 6-10-50
Baltimore, Md.

326

Carl Murphy, chairman of the Baltimore NAACP branch legal redress committee, presents the State conference award to Philip B. Perlman, U.S. Solicitor-General, for pointing out to the Supreme Court that restrictive covenants violated the Federal constitution. As a result, the Court declared the covenants unenforceable in the courts of the land. Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of both the Baltimore and the State Conference of NAACP branches, witnesses the presentation at the State convention on Saturday.

Hail NAACP Legal Staff For Supreme Court Victory

Daily World Fri. 6-16-50

325

NEW YORK - Congratulatory message from all part of the country poured into the NAACP national office this week as news of the three unanimous Supreme Court decisions against segregation, handed down on June 5, swept the nation.

Atlanta, Ga.

Typical of the congratulatory messages was a telegram addressed to the Association's legal staff from the Atlanta NAACP branch, headed by C. L. Harper. "You have placed many generations under obligation to you for your intelligent, courageous, and successful efforts to win equal rights for all American citizens," the wire said. "The decisions rendered by the Supreme Court put us much nearer the goals we seek."

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of the National Council of Negro Women and of Bethune-Cookman College, hailed the decisions as "the most outstanding victory we have achieved during our 41 years of service." Mrs. Robert L. Vann, president and treasurer, and Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, vice-president, of the PITTSBURGH COURIER, applauded the rulings and states, "These prove again that the NAACP is an important factor in helping America maintain its place among the nations of the world."

Among others who wired congratulations are Carl R. Johnson, president of the Kansas City branch; Charles Burr of Berkeley, California; the Atlantic City NAACP branch, and William G. Nunn, managing editor of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Six-Day Conference Will Open Tuesday

Daily World

BOSTON — For the first time since 1911, Boston will be the host to an annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as 400 delegates from 35 states assemble here for a six-day conference opening on Tuesday (June 20) at Union Methodist Church, Columbus Avenue at West Newton Street.

Advance registration for this 41st annual convention of the world's largest civil rights organization is heaviest from New York, the New England region, and New Jersey, with the next largest groups expected from California, Indiana, Virginia, Texas, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Michigan, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Tennessee. Delegates are also expected from states as distant as Washington and Utah.

June 18-50

The convention is being held under the auspices of the New England Regional Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., of which George Gordon of Springfield, Mass., is president. Co-chairman of the conference committee are Mrs. Florence B. Lesueur, president of the Boston branch, and John L. Saltonstall, Jr., Boston Attorney, Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Co., is treasurer, and Lionel O. Lindsey, financial secretary.

Atlanta Ga.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD

Highlights of the convention include the posthumous presentation of the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American of outstanding achievement, to the late Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C. The award honors Mr. Houston, who as special counsel for the NAACP and later as chairman of the Association's National Legal Committee, was the architect of a broad legal program resulting in tremendous victories for Negro Americans in their continuing fight to break down the barriers of racial discrimination. The presentation will be made by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law, at a mass meeting in Mechanics Hall on Sunday afternoon, June 25.

Convention speakers include also Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Pultizer-prize winning historian and Harvard professor; Rabbi Irving Miller, president of the American Jewish Congress; Hon. Edward R. Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Opportunity Fellowship program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation and formerly with the United States Housing Administration; Dr Frank Horne, special assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency; John C. Davis of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Bishop Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte, N. C.; and other outstanding authorities in the fields of housing, education, labor and economics, colonial affairs, and community and organizational action for civil rights. N. A. A. C. P. Administrator Roy Wilkins will deliver the keynote address on Tuesday evening, June 20, and Executive Secretary Walter White will address the closing mass meeting on Sunday, June 25.

Daily World

June 18-50

BOSTON CONVENTION IN 1911

Atlanta, Ga.

At the third annual NAACP conference held in Boston in 1911, delegates adopted resolutions calling for "the recognition and protection of the Negro's right to vote, ... the creation of a public opinion which will not tolerate injustice in the courts, which will resent any ill treatment of colored persons or their property, which will demand that proper educational facilities be provided for them, and which will recognize their right to labor without hindrance and to enjoy the fruits of their labor."

In the four decades that have passed since its last Boston convention, the NAACP has grown from a small group dedicated to the fight against man's injustice to his fellow man, to a nationwide mass civil rights organization with a membership of a quarter of a million Negro and white Americans in forty-five states and the District of Columbia. Through its steady growth and its relentless attacks on racial segregation and discrimination on every front, the NAACP has become recognized as the nation's foremost spokesman for civil rights and a leading champion of human freedom throughout the world.

THREE LINES OF ATTACK

In the struggle for a society of complete equality for all individuals, the Association operates on three main fronts — legislative, educational, and legal. The legislative program, seeking the enactment of civil rights and other social welfare laws, came to public attention this year more than ever before, when the NAACP spearheaded the bitter fight for a passage of a strong Fair Employment Practices Act with enforcement powers. Giving top priority to FEPC legislation, the N. A. A. C. P., in accordance with a directive from delegates to its 40th annual convention in Los Angeles last July, organized and directed the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, which brought more than 4,000 representatives from sixty national organizations to Washington for a three-day lobby and conference on FEPC in January, 1950. The Association is still leading the fight to force the F. E. P. C. bill to the Senate floor for a showdown vote before the termination of the present session of Congress.

Daily World

LEGAL VICTORIES

The outstanding achievements of the NAACP legal staff came into prominent focus recently, when N. A. A. C. P. attorneys won the sweeping unanimous anti-segregation decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases. The decisions, which successfully culminated the four-year fight of Heman Marion Sweatt for admission to the University of Texas School of Law, and ended segregation at the University of Oklahoma, are expected to have far-reaching effects in the final phase of the Association's all-out fight against segregation. With these two history-making decisions, the Association chalked up its 26th and 27th victories out of a total of 30 cases carried before the highest tribunal of the land.

June 18-50

Atlanta Ga.

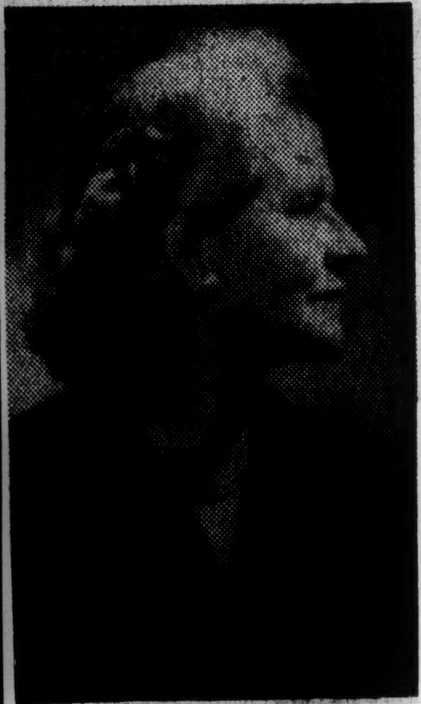
Poppy Snubbed!

NAACP Tea Party Backfires!

32b

Mrs. (Judge). Waring Didn't Show, 'Cause Walter and Poppy Were Ignored

Courier



MRS. J. W. WARING
. . . insult to our friends

MRS. POPPY WHITE
. . . a social snub!

NEW YORK—A social snub, latest in a series of NAACP "incidents," threatened further sub-division of the organization's ranks this week when Mrs. J. Waties Waring, wife of the South Carolina judge, refused to attend an NAACP reception in her honor because Mr. and Mrs. Walter White had not been invited.

Sat 3-11-50

In a wire to Mrs. Lisle C. (Eunice Hunton) Carter, leader of the "friends of the NAACP" sponsoring the reception, Mrs. Waring, whose husband last year handed down the ruling making it possible for Negroes to vote in South Carolina's Democratic primary elections, said:

Pittsburgh Pa

"Unable to reach you by telephone all day and evening. Discovered my friend, Mrs. Walter White, not asked to your NAACP tea represented as being given in my honor. Then I am informed divorced wife of Walter White attending your tea. Judge Waring and I consider this an insult to your associates who esteem Walter White as their leader and it is an insult to our friends, the Walter Whites, and hence I refuse to attend. (Signed) Elizabeth Avery Waring."

The tea. scheduled for Saturday at the home of Mrs. Carter, 10 Jumel Terrace, was held with two other guests of honor, Mrs. Gunnar Myrdal, wife of the author of "American Dilemma," and Mrs. Constance Warren, president emeritus of Sarah Lawrence College.

Courier

Mrs. Waring, reached at the Essex House where she and her husband are staying while he is on a temporary assignment from the Federal bench in Charleston, S. C., refused to comment on the matter, stating only that she had refused to attend, that she had sent a wire to the group sponsoring the tea and that she had no objections to the contents of the wire being made public if the NAACP group consented.

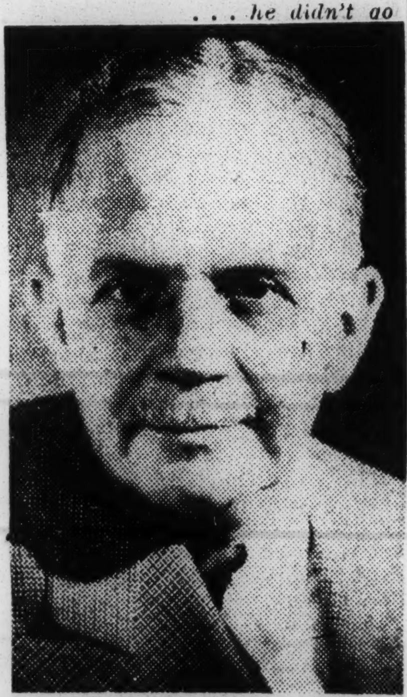
32b

Sat. 3-11-50

Both Judge and Mrs. Waring have been honored by numerous civic and social groups in New York. She gained particular prominence when in a Negro YWCA of Charleston, S. C., she blasted white supremacy and white Southerners. She and her husband have been socially ostracized in their hometown ever since.

Pittsburgh Pa

JUDGE WARING
. . . he didn't go



WALTER WHITE
. . . he was snubbed, too

Dr. Louis Wright Raps Judge Bolin

Age

32b

Dr. Louis T. Wright, president of the Board of Directors of the NAACP, charged last week that Justice Jane Bolin's attack on the organization was "deliberately calculated to attack and injure the Association."

Sat 3-25-50

Dr. Wright claimed there were many "misstatements of fact and many misinterpretations" made by Justice Bolin.

New York NY

The latter, in resigning as a national vice-president and member of the local branch, called the NAACP's present program "sterile and barren."

He answered Justice Bolin's charge that the organization has taken a loss in membership from nearly a half million to about one-eighth of a million, with the statement:

"Our membership at the close of 1949," he said, "was 250,000 and our income from branch memberships, $292,000."

32b

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As Southerners See It

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Any unemotional, objective observer at the 6th Annual Conference of NAACP Branches of the Southeastern region held March 17-19 in Chattanooga, could see the difference of opinion between Northern and Southern leaders with regard to the strategy to be employed for "the advancement of colored people' 'in the South.

Globe

Those who read the daily press stories of the conference will be misled as to what was being emphasized by Southerners largely because the press releases from the conference were issued by persons from the New York headquarters of the NAACP. These releases doubtless impressed readers that the Northern and Southern leaders of the NAACP are of one mind with regard to the strategy that the NAACP should employ to reach the desired goal of colored people and those white friends who wish to see the ambition of all restrictions to full citizenship for all Americans.

Fri 3-27-50

The Northerners, and not the Southerners, are responsible for the fact fact that lately the NAACP has subordinated every other objective of the NAACP to make an all-out fight for the pssage of a Fair Employment Practices Bill with teeth in it."

Nashville Tenn.

But as for Southerners, their viewpoint was best expressed by a young South Carolinian who called for an all out fight to get every colored citizen in the South qualified to vote. He said, "you talk about your FEPC, you let Negroes have the ballot and we will be able to elect men to office who will see to it that the Negro gets Civil Rights."

The Northerners seem not to be impressed with the fact that in their fight for an FEPC Bill "with teeth in iit" they have driven every Southern liberal into the camp of the Southern reactionaries. It means that 22 United States Senators, from eleven Southern States are ALL voting against the FEPC Bill. They are doing so with the realization that voting AGAINST FEPC "butters more parsnips" than voting for it; that the Southern Negro is not in position to save a Southern liberal at the ballot box; that is the Negro cannot furnish enough votes to overcome the vote deficit that any Southern liberal will face by fighting for the full rights of the Negro.

The colored Southerner knows that however eloquent President Truman may be in promising the Negro his civil rights, the simple fact of the matter is that Southern Senators and Congressmen run the legislative branch of the government when the Democrats are in power. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the ablest political strategist the Democrats have ever had in the White House, never tried to "buck the set-up" that exists with Democrats dominating the most important committees of Congress and having, as is now the case, a Southern Democrat in the speakership of the House. The Hon. Sam Rayburn is just as reactionary as the Hon. John Rankin when it comes to vouchsafing civil rights for Negro citizens.

The Northerners, not satisfied with well doing, as is evidenced in victory after victory won for the EQUALIZATION of educational opportunities in the South, boldly announce that they are abandoning the equalization fight to wage war on all "Jim Crow" schools and colleges.

The Southerners insist that when the war for EQUALIZATION is won, racial segregation in education will be on its way out because segregation in education has been a choice morsel for its advocates solely because it promoted discrimination, including discrimination in pay for colored teachers and inferior facilities for all colored schools and colleges.

Northerners may feel affronted by being required to sit in a school or college in which there is not a single white student or teacher. Colored Southerners can be happy in an all-colored school or college, provided it has teachers just as well qualified as any in white schools, that these teachers are paid equal salaries to whites and there is no difference in the facilities for education that are given white and colored people.

Colored Southerners would prefer a civil rights fight that puts first things first; the right to vote, an anti-lynching bill and the equalization of educational opportunities.

Colored Southerners already have "caught on to Mr. Truman" and know he cannot get a Fair Employment Practices Bill" with teeth in it through Congress. They know it is a waste of time and money to continue that fight and feel that the Northerners also ought to look at the score and become realists in the fight for the advancement of colored people.

NAACP Gratified By Supreme Court Rulings

Daily World

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NEW YORK — The following statement was issued Wednesday by Roy Wilkins, Administrator of the NAACP.

Thurs. 6-8-50

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is gratified at the opinions of the Supreme Court in the Henderson, Sweatt, and McLaurin cases, particularly since our attorneys argued the latter two cases and filed a brief amicus in the Henderson case.

Atlanta Ga.

"These Supreme Court decisions today emphasize once more that the courts of the land are far in advance of the Congress in recognizing the legal and moral obligation of our government to grant civil rights to all citizens regardless of race, creed, or color.

"Without having carefully analyzed the complete text of the opinions, it appears to us that segregated educational facilities on the graduate and professional levels have been declared not to be equality within the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment. This is a great step forward.

"In the Henderson case the opinion would seem to mean that interstate carriers may not impose segregation on travelers because of race or color. This is an opinion that the entire American Negro population has been awaiting because of the onerous and humiliating restrictions that have been placed upon Negro travelers in certain sections of the country."

Dr. Bunche Takes Life Membership In the NAACP

Bystander

Thur. 8-3-50

Des Moines, Iowa

director of the Trusteeship Division of the United Nations, has made an initial payment of $250 on a $500 life membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, announced.

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In addition to this payment on his life membership, Dr. Bunche contributed $100 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund in response to an appeal sent out by Mr. White for contributions to implement the Supreme Court victories in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases.

Other contributions received during the week include the H. A. Kangesser Company, Cleveland, $250; A. W. Williams, Unity Mutual Life Insurance Co., Chicago, $100; and Mark H. Wentworth. Boston. $100

Leslie Perry Resigns As NAACP Agent

Evening Star

Mon. 8-7-50

Leslie S. Perry has resigned as director of the Washington bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Washington, D.C.

The 40-year-old Negro in submitting his resignation, effective August 31, said he wants to give his full time to his private law practice. Since joining the NAACP in 1942, he had become legislative representative of the group.

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Mr. Perry is the husband of Ruth Weygand Perry, who was fired as an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board after public airing of an alienation of affections suit filed against her by Mr. Perry's first wife. The colored lawyer since has filed a counter-suit to restrain Mrs. Olive J. Perry from going ahead with her litigation against his present wife, who is white.

Mr. Perry lost his move in District Court, but the matter is now pending in the Court of Appeals. The appellate court stayed the District Court order pending its decision.

Poppy Snubbed!

NAACP Tea Party Backfires!

Courier, Sat. 3-11-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. (Judge) Waring Didn't Show, 'Cause Walter and Poppy Were Ignored

MRS. J. W. WARING
. . . insult to our friends

NEW YORK—A social snub, latest in a series of NAACP "incidents," threatened further sub-division of the organization's ranks this week when Mrs. J. Waites Waring, wife of the South Carolina judge, refused to attend an NAACP reception in her honor because Mr. and Mrs. Walter White had not been invited.

In a wire to Mrs. Lisle C. (Eunice Hunton) Carter, leader of the "friends of the NAACP" sponsoring the reception, Mrs. Waring, whose husband last year handed down the ruling making it possible for Negroes to vote in South Carolina's Democratic primary elections, said:

> **"Unable to reach you by telephone all day and evening. Discovered my friend, Mrs. Walter White, not asked to your NAACP tea represented as being given in my honor. Then I am informed divorced wife of Walter White attending your tea. Judge Waring and I consider this an insult to your associates who esteem Walter White as their leader and it is an insult to our friends, the Walter Whites, and hence I refuse to attend. (Signed) Elizabeth Avery Waring."**

The tea, scheduled for Saturday at the home of Mrs. Carter, 10 Jumel Terrace, was held with two other guests of honor, Mrs. Gunnar Myrdal, wife of the author of "American Dilemma," and Mrs. Constance Warren, president emeritus of Sarah Lawrence College.

Mrs. Waring, reached at the Essex House where she and her husband are staying while he is on a temporary assignment from the Federal bench in Charleston, S. C., refused to comment on the matter, stating only that she had refused to attend, that she had sent a wire to the group sponsoring the tea and that she had no objections to the contents of the wire being made public if the NAACP group consented.

Both Judge and Mrs. Waring have been honored by numerous civic and social groups in New York. She gained particular prominence when in a Negro YWCA of Charleston, S. C., she blasted white supremacy and white Southerners. She and her husband have been socially ostracized in their hometown ever since.

Courier Sat. 3-11

MRS. POPPY WHITE
. . . a social snub?

JUDGE WARING
. . . he didn't go

NAACP Files Suits In Behalf Of Plaintiffs

WILMINGTON—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Monday sought admission of Negro students to the University of Delaware, in a suit filed in Chancery Court here.

All of the plaintiffs in the case, except one, are students of Delaware State College, a Negro institution. Alleging that Delaware State vastly inferior to the University of Delaware, they point out that accreditation of Delaware State has been withdrawn by the Middle States Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, on grounds of inferiority in curricula, physical facilities, library, laboratories, dormitories, and financial support. The college has never been accredited by the Association of American Universities.

GOVERNOR, UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES, NAMED

The complaint, served on approximately forty persons comprising the Board of Trustees (including Governor Elbert N. Carvel of Delaware), the President of the University and the Committee on Admissions, charges that these defendants have denied the plaintiffs' "right and privilege to obtain college education in the only college of accredited standing maintained by the State of Delaware."

By placing the plaintiffs and others similarly situated "at a grave disadvantage with regard to obtaining a college education within the State of Delaware," the NAACP asserts, the defendants' action "amounts to denial of the equal protection of the laws; is unequal, oppressive, and discriminatory; deprives the plaintiffs of liberty and property without due process of law, and is unconstitutional and violative of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution and the law of the land."

BLANK ISSUE ASK

The NAACP requests the court to order the trustees of the university (1) to issue application blanks to plaintiffs; (2) to plaintiffs' race or color; (3) to admit plaintiffs to the University of Delaware on the same basis as all other students if plaintiffs are found qualified.

The attorney handling the case of the NAACP are Louis L. Redding of Wilmington and NAACP Assistant Special Counsel Jack Greenberg of the national office. This is the first suit filed by the NAACP for admission of Negro students to a so-called "white" under-graduate institution of higher learning.

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NAACP Secretaryship

If there has been any insistent demand upon the part of rank and file members of the NAACP for Dr. Walter White to return to the secretaryship of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People we have not heard of it. If there has been any criticism of the work of Mr. Roy Wilkins the acting secretary for some policy that was at variance with the ideology of Dr. White we have not heard of that.

Globe

We think that it is safe to say, if a referendum were taken among the NAACP membership in the nation the majority would favor a change in the secretaryship. It is probable that many would favor a "new deal" for the NAACP with regard to the secretaryship. That is they would favor bringing in a new leader to direct NAACP affairs.

Jun 17-50

But it is probable that all concerned would favor what would seem to be reasonable compromise between re-employing Dr. White and getting a new secretary, not affiliated with the regime of Dr. White. That plainly suggests the employment of Mr. Roy Wilkins and giving him an opportunity to develop his own program for the association. Mr. Wilkins, it can be assumed, would not follow the ideas of Dr. White altogether but would seek to take the good and reject the bad, of which there has been plenty of both in the program Dr. Walter White has carried out with almost dictorial authority for the past twenty years or more.

[illegible]

There is no need to dodge the fact that Dr. Walter White has become too controversal a figure within the past two years to provide the NAACP the new lease on life it so badly needs. This is especially true with regard to building the NAACP in the South. Mr. Wilkins, on the other hand, is not handicapped by the controversy that has been raging over Dr. White's words and deeds within the past two years.

It is probable that many of the influential white people affiliated with the NAACP are insistent that Dr. White return and take over the leadership of the NAACP. But after all NAACP must depend upon colored people for membership in the South and the officials should do all that is wise and proper to enhance the growth of the association in the area affording it the best opportunity for service and membership growth.

NAACP Leader Cited Threats

Afro American

No Anti-Communist Moves, Advisor Says

Sat. 3-25-50

WASHINGTON

Dr. Vincent Browne, advisor of the Howard University chapter of the NAACP, this week, denied a charge made to the AFRO that "social action" in the community had been curbed by the university's administration.

Baltimore Md.

Fred L. Lander 3rd, in a letter to the AFRO, charged that Dr. Browne had threatened the members of the campus NAACP chapter that their charter would be removed if they persisted in engaging in social action campaigns in the community under the identity of Howard University.

According to the students' grievance, "a few weeks ago, when passage of the FEPC bill was a prevalent topic on the tongues and minds of all fair-minded people, a special committee on FEPC was formed to bring the issue before the students by literature, meetings etc."

Mass Meeting Banned?

A mass meeting was planned on the campus to get students to attend the Congressional sessions, according to Landers, when Dr. Browne demanded that such active participation by the students was contrary to university regulations and the NAACP's leaders could be expelled.

Dr. Browne, when asked about this charge, said it was untrue.

He explained that the students tried to obtain a room to hold a meeting prior to the House session on FEPC, last month. However, he said, the leaders failed to go through channels to obtain the room.

No Curb off Campus

He pointed out that the students' manual doesn't interfere with campus organizations participating in off-campus activities as long as 'they receive clearance from the dean of students and faculty committee on student activities."

According to Dr. Browne, as long as this procedure is folowed, there is no denial of this right to the student organizations.

As for Lander's charge that "an amendment was bulldozed through barring all students as members of the NAACP with progressive ideas," Dr. Browne said this also was untrue.

Fear of Red Brush Felt

He explained that several members of the campus chapter became alarmed during the civil rights mobilization held in January over the report that delegates from Howard were denied credentials because of aleged Communist leanings.

As a result, three weeks ago, an amendment barring Communists from the chapter was discussed, but never passed.

As it stands, all Howard students, regardless of political ideology, are eligible to join at present, Dr Browne said.

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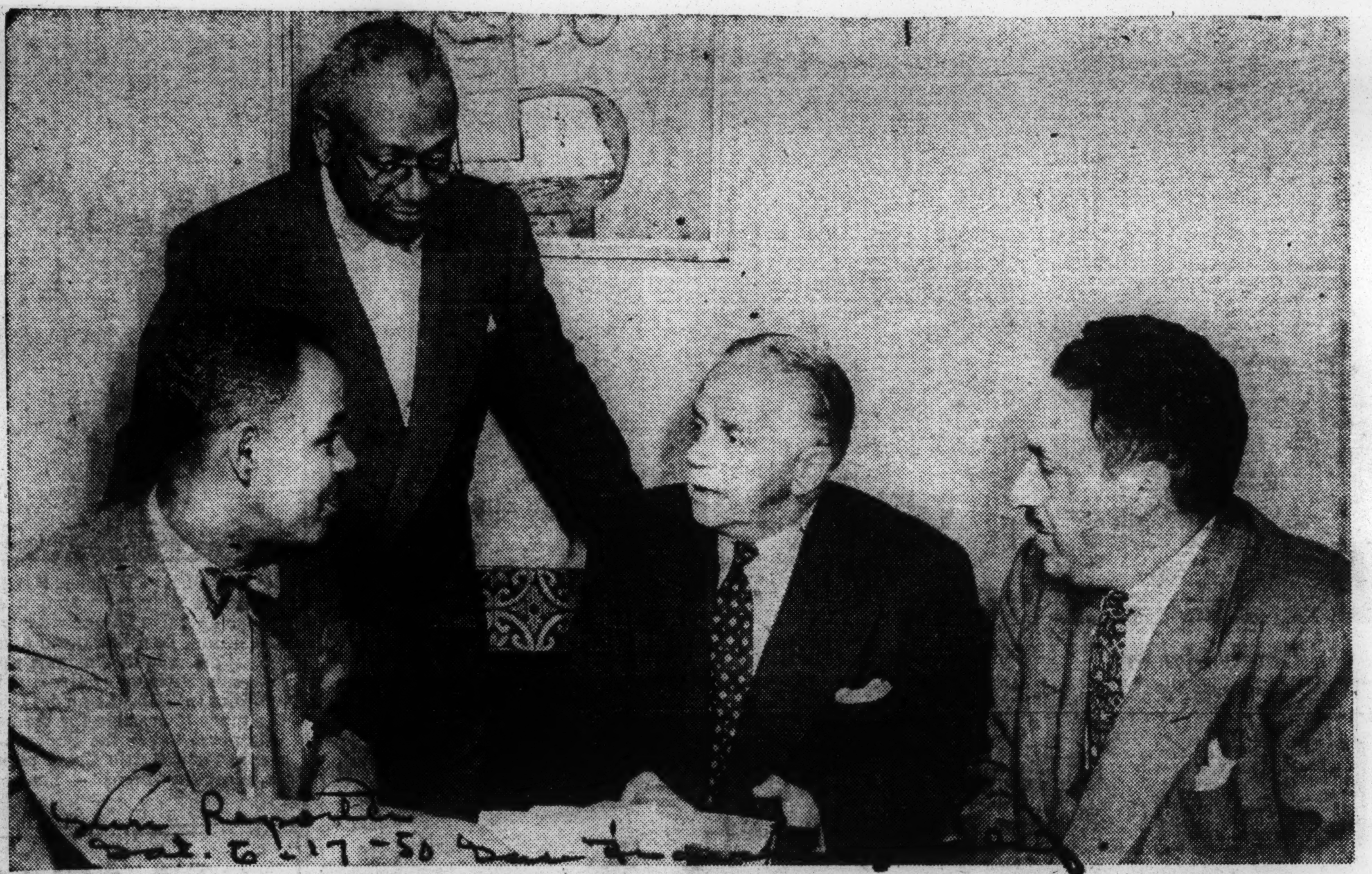
Atlanta, Ga.

NAACP BIG FOUR — Top executives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People confer on a policy problem. Seated, l. to r.: Roy Wilkins, administrator; Walter White, executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations, is standing. Mr. White was recently reappointed to his post under a staff reorganization plan which places the four top level executive officers in positions directly responsible to the board.

Daily World

Jun 6-9-50



Sun Reporter
Sat. 6-17-50 San Francisco, Calif.

BIG FOUR: *Top executives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meet to confer on policy problems for the organization. Left to right (seated): Roy Wilkins, administrator; Walter White, executive secretary; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations (standing). This was the first meeting held since the board of directors voted Mr. White's return to the NAACP.*

Call

5-19-50

Kansas City

BACK AT HELM. — Walter White, who was returned to his post as executive secretary of the NAACP by the board of directors at its May 8 meeting. Mr. White had been on leave of absence for a year. He will resume his duties at the NAACP on June 1. He issued a statement this week calling upon everyone to "buckle down to work" in the light of the civil rights crisis.

ADMINISTRATOR. — A new title was created for Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP and acting executive secretary in Walter White's absence. In its May 8 meeting, the board of directors named Mr. Wilkins administrator of the association, effective June 1. Under the new organizational plan of the NAACP, the administrator will be appointed by the board instead of by the executive secretary.

Texas Editor Thinks White's Return to NAACP Would Split Group Further

Afro American. Sat. 5-13-50

32b

Wesley Fears Secretary's Marriage Necessarily Weakens Racial Lovaltv

By CARTER WESLEY

(In the Dallas (Tex.) Express)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The views expressed here by Mr. Wesley, editor of the Southwest's largest chain of weekly newspapers, have also been expressed by the editors of the Cleveland Call and Post and the Los Angeles Tribune, respectively.)

Currently most of the discussion is over Walter White's announcement of having withdrawn his resignation, and of his intention to resume the secretaryship of the NAACP in June.

There is of course the academic question as to whether or not Walter can finally withdraw his resignation just like that. Once he has submitted his resignation, it seems that it ought to be in the bosom of the board to which he submitted it.

Should Depend on Board

If he desires to file a letter of retraction, it seems that that should go to the board, and that the board would have the both before it.

In such circumstances it would be true that it would be up to the board to decide whether to accept the resignation which it still would have, or to permit the withdrawal by the subsequent letter that it would receive.

But in any event, the decision normally would rest with the board once the resignation was turned in.

But in this instance, the board doesn't announce that Walter has withdrawn the resignation, which would mean that the board acquiesced in such withdrawal, but Walter, in the absence of a meeting of the board, makes the public announcement. It seems backward to us.

Judge Bolin Upheld

But Judge Bolin, in her letter of resignation, said that the working staff of the NAACP ran affairs, and that the board did not really make the decisions anyway. Maybe this is proof of that fact.

As to the wisdom or lack of wisdom of having Walter return as secretary, after having married a white lady, I talked to a member of the board not long ago.

This particular member of the board said he was going to vote for Walter, despite the fact that he thought it was a bad thing for the organization for him to have a white wife.

I asked him why he was going to vote for Walter, if he thought it was bad for him to have married the white lady.

He said he reckoned it would be better to have Walter as secretary than to have him outside fighting the NAACP.

No Reason for Fear

I suggested that if Walter were not the secretary of the NAACP, his influence and strength on his own would be practically negligible, and I could see no reason why the NAACP should be afraid of any fight or any opposition that he'd put up.

Then this board member shifted his ground to say that he was going to vote for him because over the years Walter had made many powerful and influential contacts which the organization should not lose.

I then suggested that the contacts that Walter made were made as a representative of the NAACP, and most of them accepted Walter because of the fact that the NAACP was back of him, and without the NAACP Walter's contacts and influence would not be worth anything.

In other words, I pointed out that any secretary they had would make similar contacts and have similar influence, and that Walter had it only because he was secretary and they did not need to make him secretary to get it, but he had to be secretary if he wanted to regain it now.

No Principle in Argument

I thought, as I left the conversation with this member of the board, that he was probably typical of the surface and shallow thinking that most members of the board brought to the NAACP problems.

Both of his arguments were of expediency, and nowhere did he bring up any agrument based in principle.

Even Walter's confidential reason, as given to his friends for wanting to come back, is entirely divorced from principal or from any real consideration of interests of the organization.

He is reported to have confided that he had intended to resign permanently, but when the fight was made against his return he decided to return because he did not quit under fire.

The only person he is considering is Walter, and he isn't thinking, or even in a mood to listen on any consideration of the organization itself.

Racial Fidelity Helped

Throughout the active years the NAACP it has been characterized by militant colored leaders as secretaries, about whose colored background, affiliations and loyalties, there could be no question at all.

Walter won the good will of many colored persons, because not only his early words but his early acts in going into places where colored people had been mobbed and getting information, because of the lightness of his skin, gave evidence of his fidelity to the race.

We strongly believe that both colored and white people in America have thought of the NAACP over the years as seeking and as representing the aspirations, the thinking and the ideals of colored people.

Even as Caesar

Now trat Walter has married a white woman, nobody will be able to think of him again, or of his actions or statements, as pure, unadulterated colored thinking, acting or feeling.

Even Caesar was influenced by his wife. So to take Walter back is to change the pattern of the working head of the NAACP. Walter now is not the same Dubois or Kinckle Jones. If Walter comes back now, they will have a colored person as secretary with a white covering.

It seems common sense to recognize that if Walter White comes back now, even those who vote to bring him back will spend a good deal of their time watching, listening and conning what he says, because they won't be sure of him.

But the mutual faith inside the organization should not be fragmented that way.

Can't Help but Color Things

As to the people outside, with whom he is supposed to have had great influence, everything he says in the future will be modified by the fact that he is now married to a white woman.

Sure, Walter, as any other man, should have the right to marry anybody he wants to marry. But whom a man marries always influences the question as to whether or not he be chosen for certain jobs.

Walter knew this when he sent his resignation in, in prospect of marrying Poppy.

Now that it has a chance to consider the matter on the basis of the status in which Walter now is, why would the board undertake to do the thing it knows is pregnant with difficulties and is likely to sever the loyalty of more of their members?

If Walter had never been in the NAACP, and were being weighed with other candidates for the job, he would not get notice from anybody as a candidate, just because he is married to a white woman.

But because Walter has been in, there is a whole lot of maudlin sentiment actuating the people who have the responsibility of making sound decisions for all of the people in America on this question.

If they bring Walter back, and select a good man, they will hold what members they have and probably go on to win more.

But few seem to be thinking of the fundamentals involved; they talk about expediencies, and they cite a lot of sentiment.

It is in Walter's favor that the board has not been used to make serious decisions, and for the most part such decisions have been made by the working part of the organization.

So as a matter of habit the working group, which would benefit by Walter's return, will naturally plug for Walter.

The board is both too unwieldy and too far removed from the common people to cope with the problem brought by Walter's on-again, off-again resignation.

N.Y. NAACP Branch May Lose Charter

Afro-American Sat. 5-13-50

Baltimore

NEW YORK—According to reports here, the New York branch fo the NAACP is threatened with loss of its charter on the grounds that it has become infiltrated with Communists.

At the same time it was revealed that ~~Justice~~ Charles E. Toney and Alfred Bakre Lewis, members of the national, have had two meetings with local groups in connection with the formation of a new branch. It is said that 100 persons already have been signed up for the branch.

Meanwhile, protests against such a change hvae been sent ti the national board by the Rev. E. Elliot Durant, rector of the St. Ambrose Church in Harlem.

Walter White Retained By NAACP; Roy Wilkins Named "Administrator"

32b

Walter White returned to the helm of the NAACP as executive secretary this week after a hectic, 3½ hour meeting Monday evening of the Board of Directors. Mr. White was recalled by a 23-12 vote but was shorn of some of his former powers with Roy Wilkins appointed second ranking in the national office in the new position of "Administrator."

WALTER WHITE

Afro Sat. 5-13 Baltimore

"I intend to get down to business on the Civil Rights laws," Mr. White said afterwards. "I intend to make the NAACP a bigger and better organization."

When asked about reports that he may run for Congress this fall, Mr. White said he had "no comment."

A new plan of organization was adopted by the board in the Monday meeting as a result of a committee appointed by Dr. Louis T. Wright, NAACP board chairman. The new plan has Mr. Wilkins responsible to the board and not to Mr. White. His new duties, however, actually were performed by him in the past.

Thirty-five members of the 48-member board attended Monday's meeting. One group was for Mr. White's dismissal, reportedly becuase of his marriage to Poppy Cannon. This group was composed mainly of Southerners.

The Board assumed more authority over the affairs of the NAACP than it has in the past and virtually banned any extra curricular activties by administrative officers after next January. Madison Jones was named administrative assistant to both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins and Thurgood Marshall, head of the NAACP Legal Bureau was retained in his position.

Actually, the new setup is a sort of Tinkers to Evers to Chance play—White to Wilkins to Marshall.

Both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins will continue under their present salaries. They are believed to get $10,000 and $9,000 a year respectively.

Top officials will be named again next January by the Board and at the same time a manager of the Washington office will be named. The position there is now held by Leslie Perry who has undergone considerable publicity since his marraige to Ruth Weynand, a white attorney, was revealed.

NAACP Shower For Mrs. Henderson Throughout Day

Members of the Women's Auxiliary Atlanta, Branch NAACP are conducting a Pantry Shower for Mrs. Lizzie Henderson, wife of Clarence Henderson, of Carroll County, Ga., today at the NAACP Headquarters 204 Auburn Ave., N. E. (Hooper Building)

The public is requested to bring item of food supplies to the local branch headquarters to be given to the wife and three children of the man who was convicted and condemned to die last January. The case, however, is being appealed to the Georgia Supreme Court. In the meantime, Mrs. Henderson is living in the city with the children, with no income whatever depending upon the generosity of friends and sympathizers. Since the NAACP has been authorized to take charge of Henderson's Defense the Women's Auxiliary headed by Mrs. Geneva Haugabrooks, decided to help the family with appeals to the public.

Atlanta

Texas Editor Thinks White's Return to NAACP Would Split Group Further

Afro American

Wesley Fears Secretary's Marriage Necessarily Weakens Racial Loyalty

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Now For A United Front

Daily Record

Wed 5-10-50

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its monthly meeting last Monday, voted to return Walter White, Executive Secretary, to his former position, which he held with distinction for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. White had been on a year's leave of absence on his personal request. Within the span of that brief year, many eventful things transpired, affecting directly or indirectly the work and welfare of the organization, as well as the personal popularity and following of Mr. White himself. The record of these is so well known as to bear no repetition here. Nevertheless, as is so commonly said, that is now water over the dam and it behooves all of us to our attention and bend our interests to the common of gaining full civil right status for the Negro people.

In the past, Mr. White has served the Associatio well. He is still capable of doing so. But whether the American Negro masses will elect to forget the past, remains to be seen. We personally hope they will. The mighty challenge to the organization from every section of the Nation demands that we unite for a solid attack upon our common problems and our common enemies. We need to rebuild the crumbling membership rolls. We need to overhaul many sagging spots in the framework of the Association. Too many Americans are dependent upon the work and service of the NAACP to allow rancor and dissension to creep in.

This is not to say that there is widespread dissension and disunity. To the contrary, we think it is doing a splendid job, winning suit after suit, opening new avenues for the Negro people and waging a successful battle for the full civil rights of all. But it is a warning to the leadership to be on guard against the Communists and others who would like to divide our ranks and thus capitalize on our msifortunes to grow strong themselves.

The Best Strategy

32f

Globe

Tri 3-31-50

Nashville, Tenn.

Sound strategy demands that Southerners who are trying to make the NAACP a growing institution in their region, ignore the tactics of the New York NAACP leaders who do not understand the way of getting things done in the South.

The New York leaders appear not to have a very high opinion of the intelligence of Southern Negroes and think that they are wholly without moral courage. A colored Southerner, all along, has had as much chance to be awarded the Spingarn Medal for NAACP achievement as to be elected U. S. Senator from Georgia.

Take the remarkable victory won before the all-white jury in the "Columbia Riot" case, in which Attorney Z. Alexander Looby was the leading counsel. It is a fact that no other NAACP lawyer ever won a lawsuit against such overwhelming odds as did Attorney Looby before the jury in Lawrenceburg, Tenn. Tennesseans and other Southerners know that Mr. Looby ought to have been awarded the Spingarn medal for this victory. But it is doubtful if the New Yorkers ever gave him more than honorable mention. At a later date they gave the medal to one member of their Board of Directors who merely had signed his name to the "President's Civil Rights Program."

Colored people in the South it is certain are not going to get hot and bothered over passing an FEPC bill "with teeth in it." They would be willing to accept the bill that has been adopted, and move on to something else. The so-called McConnell bill, it is certain, will get Negroes of the South more jobs than a coercive FEPC bill. Southern Negroes would like to see a "cease and desist" order issued by NAACP officials with regard to their pet "bill with teeth in it." They would like to see the New Yorkers adopt a strategy that does not array ALL white people of the South against the Negro race, but instead, adopt a strategy that will permit Southern Negroes to "cash in on" the tremendous reservoir of good will that Southern white people, outside the realm of Southern politics, have for the Negro.

Among the great Southerners it is vital for Negroes to keep on their side is Ralph McGill, former Nashville newsman, now editor of the Atlanta CONSTITUTION. The NEGRO DIGEST for March quotes from an article Mr. McGill recently wrote for the Atlantic Monthly. What Mr. McGill says is worthy of the most serious study by the New York leaders of the NAACP.

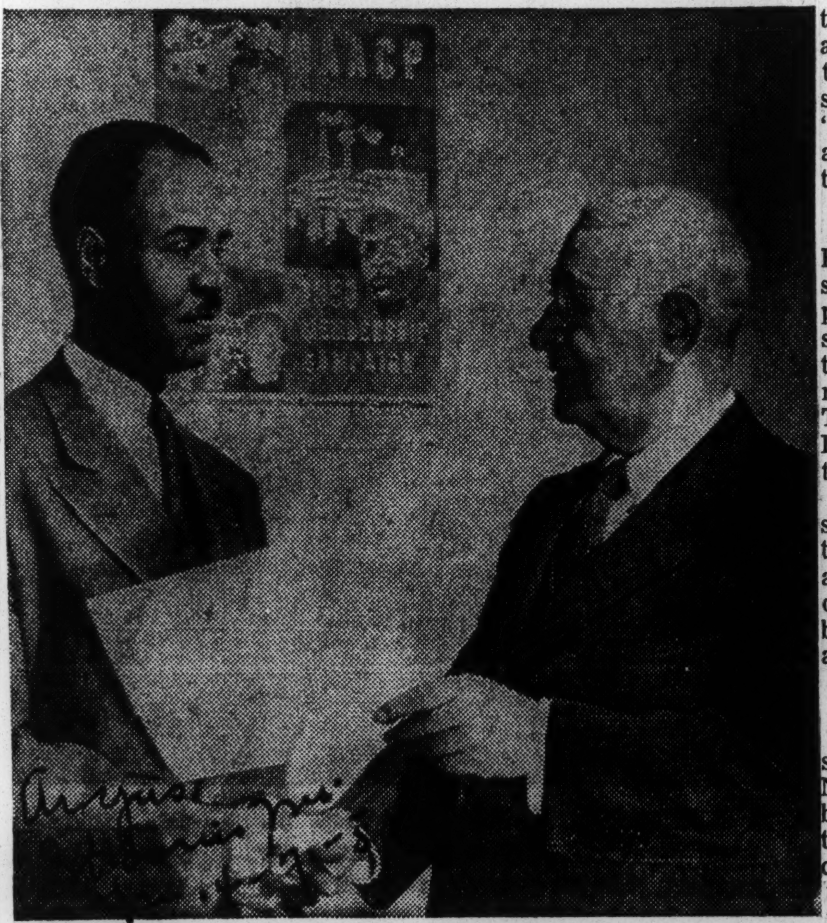
After stating that Southern white people in a large number, no longer fall back on states' rights as a protest against passing a Federal Anti-Lynching Law; that progressive Southerners" ceased to argue the point long ago in the face of cynical, even farcical trials and the brutal callousness which simply ignored some lynchings," Mr. McGill holds that the effort to pass a coercive FEPC bill is something different. Says he:

> **"We (the South) are a region which has never had enough jobs. As industry and as more Negroes come to the ballot box, this economic and social condition will change. But jobs by fiat in a region historically short of jobs would not work out. The laws would be unenforceable. I believe we are correct in saying that a majority of Southern Negroes, while wanting an FEPC, prefer one of investigation, arbitration, conciliation and not one with coercive police powers.'**

The enemies of any and all advancement for colored people are helped as much by an insistence on an FEPC law "with teeth in it" as the Communists are helped by disfranchisement and mob violence. Both win supporters to their "cause" by showing how evil their adversaries are.

Southern Negroes do not contend that job discrimination, or even segregation in education are the worst evils from which they suffer. It is the New Yorkers who make that contention. Freedom from terror and freedom to vote are of primary concern to all sensible Negroes of the South. Southerners believe if they can get these two "freedoms" the others in time will be added unto them. But the Northern NAACP leaders are adamant, apparently, in insisting that the HARDEST row to hoe must be tackled first. "Take what you have and make what you want out of it" is the motto of the Baptist Sunday School Congress. Southerners are willing to adopt that attitude toward the so-called "toothless" FEPC bill and at the same time they can endure until their change comes, the "Jim Crow" school if it is made equal in every respect to the "Jim Crow" school for whites. only.

Becomes NAACP Life Member



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Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, receives congratulations and life membership certificate from Arthur B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP. Altough several officers and board members, past and present, hold life memberships, Mr. Wilkins is the first NAACP staff member whose name appears on the roster of 500 life members of the Association

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Judge Bolin's Resignation Not Accepted

Afro-American

Sat. 4-8-50

Baltimore, Md.

32e

NEW YORK—Commenting on the action of the NAACP board of directors at its last meeting in voting, two to one, not to accept her resignation as a vice-president, Judge Jane M. Bolin said:

"This action indicates that a two-thirds majority of the board, aware of my 20 years' service to the association, does not consider my resignation motivated by 'bad faith' or personal reasons, as publicly charged by one or two members."

Peace Committee Named

In voting not to accept Judge Bolin's resignation, the board also authorized its chairman to appoint a committee, including himself, to confer with the jurist to request that she withdraw her resignation. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Judge Charles Toney and Dr. Louis Wright were named to the committee.

In this respect, Judge Bolin said: "I shall always be pleased to meet with this committee or any NAACP board committee to discuss not only my resignation but any matter of interest to the association."

She added:

Met Responsibility

"I have discharged what I consider my responsibility to the NAACP by informing the membership of some internal conditions which appear to me to need correction if our association is to be the effective and powerful instrument we want and need.

"This concludes all public statements from me on this matter. Corrective action following the recommendations of an impartial, independent survey committee or any other means is now up to the membership."

Champ Gives NAACP Fund A Boost

Lighthouse [illegible] 3-11-50

Columbia, S.C. Lighthouse

Joe Louis, retired world heavyweight champion, presents $500 check to Franklin H. Williams, assistant special counsel of the NAACP. Joe's contribution, made in his home in Orlando, Fla., is for the legal defense of three Florida youths whose conviction on a trumped-up rape charge is being appealed by the NAACP. Looking on are, (left), James Collier, chairman of the legal redress committee of the Orlando branch of the NAACP, and J. P. Ellis, president of the branch.

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Mitchell Tells House Group FEPC Most Important Measure

Daily World

Wed 5-10-50

BY ALICE DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The Mundt-Nixon bill aimed at outlawing Communism in this country might be a good bear trap, but what the colored people "need is a cage to contain the wild cats who are tearing up our civil rights," declared Clarence Mitchell last Wednesday while appearing before the House Un-American Activities Committee in opposition to H. R. 7595.

Mitchell told the committee that job discrimination which exists in the nation's capital, where a colored man cannot operate a street car because of his race, is much more important for the preservation of our democracy than the passage of this anti-Communist legislation.

The colored people of the southern states "cannot believe that the threat of Communism is a more serious menace to their freedom than the actual and present danger of mob violence, he continued. Reminding the congressmen of the passage of the Dyer- Anti-Lynching bill in 1922. Mitchell declared that every Congress since that time has failed to give the Negro the people of this country any protection against lynching.

EMPLOYEES PROBED

The NAACP spokesman called to the committee's attention the fact that many government employees are now being investigated under the loyalty order if they associate with members of the opposite race. This line of procedure is followed he said because such association "includes recognition of colored people as social equals."

Mitchell pointed out that the method now used by the top loyalty board in investigating and holding hearings on the loyalty of persons in the government service is contrary to what Americans claim to believe that citizens should have in the way of a fair trial, and the right to confront accusers. Even if he is found innocent, think of the anxiety and shame suffered by any loyal citizen if he is accused of being a traitor simply because he was active in the cause of civil rights.

32

NAACP To Probe Alleged Killings

32

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri 5-26-50

Atlanta officials of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People have initiated an investigation into what they term "police brutality and homicides caused by police among Negroes."

The legal redress committee of the Association met yesterday and appointed a group to conduct the probe.

The action grew out of "three killings of Negroes in the Atlanta area since May 1," NAACP Executive Sec. J. H. Calhoun stated.

The purpose of the probe, he added, would be to arouse concern over the gravity of such continued occurrences in Georgia.

Atlanta Ga

Honor Comes After Death

Afro-American

Harvard Law Dean to Present Award

Sat 5-27-50

35TH GIVEN

Baltimore, Md.

Family to Accept Posthumous Honor

NEW YORK—The posthumous award of the 35th Spingarn Medal, for outstanding achievement of a colored American, to the late Charles H. Houston, was announced Tuesday by the NAACP.

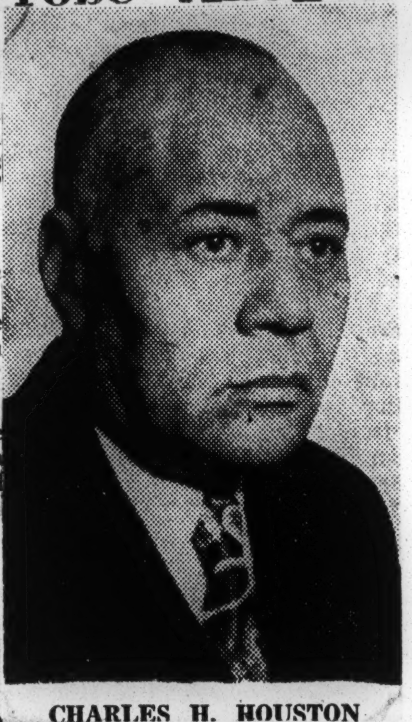
Presentation of the award will be made to a member of Mr. Houston's family by Dean Ervin Griswold of the Harvard Law School at the closing session of the 41st annual convention of the NAACP in Boston on June 25.

32

In consenting to make the presentation, Dean Griswold said: "We are very much pleased to learn that the medal will be awarded to the late Charles H. Houston. He was one of the distinguished graduates of this school, and I shall be happy to have a small part in your honor to him."

Afro Suggest Honor

Suggestion that the medal be awarded to Mr. Houston was made in an AFRO editorial shortly after the death of the noted constitutional lawyer on April 22.



CHARLES H. HOUSTON

At that time, the AFRO pointed out that although it was late, it was more than fitting that he be honored posthumously.

The Spingarn award was established by the late Joel E. Spingarn, one-time NAACP president, who set up a trust fund "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother. Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the colored Americans."

Mr. Houston, chairman of the NAACP national legal committee, died in Washington of a heart ailment. He was 54 years of age.

Credited With Many Victories

As the Association's special counsel from 1935-1940. Mr. Houston engineered and was responsible for a long line of court decisions protecting our civil rights.

In expressing the Association's grief at the death of the distinguished attorney, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, said, "he will be remembered as the inspirational genius for all types of legal action based upon the recognition of the principle of the equality of man—that all men are equal before the law."

Afro-American

Sat 5-27-50

Instilled Ideals in Students

"As dean of the Law School of Howard University," Dr. Wright said, Mr. Houston "insisted that colored lawyers be first of all social engineers dedicated to working toward better conditions for all men regardless of race or color."

Among the best known of the many significant legal decisions won by Mr. Houston were the restrictive convenant cases, Donald Murray case, and the Gaines case.

32

His last legal victory before his untimely death was the ruling by the Maryland Court of Appeals ordering the admission of Miss Esther McCready to the University of Maryland Nursing School.

Other Award Winners

The only other posthumous award made by the Spingarn Medal Committee was presented in 1936 to the late John Hope, the president of Atlanta University.

Among other prominent Spingarn medalists are: Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Percy L. Julian, Judge William H. Hastie, Miss Marian Anderson, A. Philip Randolph, the late Dr. Carles R. Drew, the late Harry T. Burleigh, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Walter White, the late James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

FBI Seeks to Indict State Officers in Groveland Abuse

32b

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was informed today by the Department of Justice that the case against the law enforcement officers in the Groveland, Florida, rape cases will be presented to a Federal Grand Jury in Ocala on April 17.

Sun Reporter

U. S. District Attorney Herbert F. Phillips will seek an indictment, on behalf of the Justice Department, against any state officers who might have violated the Groveland defendants' constitutional rights. FBI intervention followed reports by NAACP attorneys that Samuel Shepherd, Walter Lee Irvin and Charles Greenlee, the three youths whose conviction is being appealed by the Association, were brutally beaten and otherwise badly mistreated by state police officers following their arrest. Franklin H. Williams, NAACP assistant special counsel who is handling the case, reported, after a visit to the prisoners in the state penitentiary, that the beatings continued after their conviction.

Sat. 4-15-50

The appeal of the convictions is scheduled to be argued by Mr. Williams and Alex Akerman, Jr., of Winter Park, Fla., on April 13, before the Florida Supreme Court at Tallahassee.

San Francisco, Calif.

Dewey Commended for Anti-Bias Legislation

NEW YORK—Governor Thomas E. Dewey was today congratulated by the NAACP upon signing the Wicks-Austin bill, which forbids segregation and discrimination in all publicly-assisted housing in New York State.

In a letter to the Governor, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, said: "We especially commend your personal interest in seeing this legislation through to a successful end. It is our earnest hope that the legislation will be implemented by a strong commission in order to insure the intent and purposes of the act being carried out to its fullest extent."

NAACP Joins in Wisconsin Attack on Bowling Congress

MILWAUKEE—Continuing its nation-wide attack on the discriminatory membership provisions of the American Bowling Congress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week filed a brief as friend of the court in the suit filed here against the ABC.

James W. Dorsey of Milwaukee filed the brief on behalf of the NAACP. The suit was filed at the request of the Association, which seeks to prevent the ABC from operating in Wisconsin and other states having civil rights statutes, while it maintains its constitutional limitation of membership to white males only. Other suits are pending n New York, Illinois, and in Ohio, where the ABC will hold its annual tournament this spring.

NAACP Mourn Death of Drs. Drew and Woodson

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week mourned the loss of two distinguished Americans and Spingarn medalists, Dr. Charles R. Drew and Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

In a wire to Mrs. Drew, expressing the Association's condolences, Acting NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins referred to Dr. Drew as "one of the nation's outstanding scientists, and individual with a deep understanding for bettering human relationships." Mr. Wilkins said that the world looked to Dr. Drew, winner of the 29th Spingarn Medal for his outstanding work in blood plasma research, "for a future of continued achievement and contribution to mankind."

Of Dr. Woodson, teacher and historian who was awarded the 12th Spingarn Medal for his years of "devoted service in collecting and publishing the records of the Negro in America," Mr. Wilkins said: "His contributions will remain an everlasting monument to a truly great American. Dr. Woodson pioneered in telling the true story of the Negro in the American scene."

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Outlaw Jim Crow Schools, NAACP Asks Supreme Court

33b

WASHINGTON, April 14—Challenging the whole concept of segregated education on the graduate and professional school levels, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today completed argument before the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

Associated with Mr. Marshall in the cases was a distinguished battery of NAACP attorneys including Robert L. Carter, W. J. Durham, William R. Ming, Jr., James M. Nabrit and Amos T. Hall.

Mr. Marshall and his associate urged the court to reverse its 54-year-old ruling that the states may provide "separate but equal" facilities for white and Negro citizens and to declare that to segregate is to discriminate and accordingly is unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court was asked to direct the University of Texas to admit Heman Marion Sweatt to its Law School, from which he has been barred solely because of race, and to order the University of Oklahoma to cease segregating G. W. McLaurin in the use of the University facilities.

Writing in the magazine *The Reporter*, Douglas Cater observes that a decision for Sweatt and McLaurin "might tumble the walls of segregation in education once and for all." Alarmed by this prospect, the attorneys general of eleven of the other southern states joined the legal representatives of the States of Texas and Oklahoma in opposing the NAACP plea.

Sun Reporter

NAACP Conference Hails Mobilization Leadership

CHATTANOOGA—A resolution commending Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for his contribution to the success of the recent National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, was adopted by the 250 delegates here last week for the Southeastern NAACP Conference.

"The Southeastern Regional Conference of the NAACP is aware of the attack made by certain newspapers upon the present administration in regard to the Civil Rights Mobilization," the resolution said. "We feel that an attack upon the leadership, who, in reality, are governed by our wishes, is an attack upon all the members of the Association."

"We reject this criticism," the resolution continued, "and commend Roy Wilkins, acting secretary and co-chairman of the Mobilization Committee, for the exellent performance which helped to make the Mobilization a success. We further commend the entire National Office staff for rendering service to our branches and carrying on under very trying circumstances."

Sat. 4-8-50

Wilkins Reports On FEPC Progress

NEW YORK—Approximately 300 delegates to the Eastern Leadership Training Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held here last week-end, were brought up to date on the progress of Fair Employment Practice legislation by Acting NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Mr. Wilkins pointed out that the Senate will have to act on the McGrath FEPC bill, S. 1728, and that if this bill is passed, a committee representing both Senate and House will confer to decide whether the House-passed McConnell bill or the McGrath bill shall become law. He urged the delegates to contact their senators to press for enactment of the McGrath bill.

San Francisco, Calif.

Tells How Community Action Banned Segregated Schools

NEW YORK—The story of how Jim Crow was banished from the public school system of East St. Louis, Ill., is recounted by Gloster B. Current in the April issue of *The Crisis*, monthly organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The abolition of the 85-year-old policy of segregation was not the "result of a sudden conversion to democracy on the part of the local school authorities." writes Mr. Current. the Association's director of branches. Rather, he asserts, it was the result of "the effective utilization of legal and social action techniques by the local branch and its militant president, David Owens, and its colorful attorney, Billy Jones."

Other *Crisis* articles include a sketch of Mme. Jane Vialle, the African-born member of the French Senate; an historical piece on Benjamin Banneker's proposal for the establishment of the cabinet office of Secretary of Peace; and the story of a new Mexican film on miscegenation.

NAACP Joins In Protest Against Seretse Exile

NEW YORK—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week accepted an invitation to join the Seretse Khama Fighting Committee, a group organized in London to fight for reversal of the British government's decision to ban Chief Seretse from Bechuanaland, where he heads the Bamangwatos tribe.

Expressing the "outraged" feeling of the NAACP at the ruling in the case, Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, wrote Nii Odoi Annan, joint secretary of the Committee, that the Association is with the fighting group "in spirit."

At a recent mass meeting, the Committee adopted resolutions denouncing Seretse's exile as "a flagrant violation of civil liberties," and asserted that in banning the chief from his tribe, "the British Government seems to have bowed to the racialist doctrines of the Governments of the Union of Soutoh Africa and Southern Rhodesia, on an issue which goes to the root of relations between black and white within the Commonwealth." Chief Seretse was exiled following his marriage to a white Britisher.

The Committee further accused the British Government of "in effect weakening the cohesion of the tribe, thereby opening the way to incorporation by the Union of South Africa."

NAACP Renews Attack On Bowling Congress

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The lily-white American Bowling Congress continued to be under attack from all quarters as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin County, seeking to enjoin the State of Ohio from honoring its contract to hold the annual ABC tournament at the State Fair Grounds in Columbus.

Filed in conjunction with the National CIO, the NAACP petition requests the Court to issue an injunction restraining the state from honoring the lease for the use of state property, so long as non-white persons are barred from the tournament.

Pointing out that the ABC limits membership to white males only, the NAACP petition avers that the act of entering into the lease, and the lease itself, "insofar as it permits the exclusion of persons because of race from a tournament conducted on property owned by the State of Ohio," are "illegal, unjust, unlawful and inequitable in that they constitute a denial to non-white bowlers of the full and equal protection of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and . . . the Constitution of the State of Ohio."

Bunche Elected To NAACP Board

Atlanta Ga. World

5-21-50

NEW YORK —Election of Dr. Ralph . Bunche, director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was announced Saturday by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board. Dr. Bunche will fill the vacancy created by the death of Charles H. Houston of Washington.

Members of the board are elected for three-year terms by the branches, voting annually for one-third (16) of the directors. Vacancies for unexpired terms are filled by vote of the members of the board. The vote on Dr. Bunche was taken at the board's regular monthly meeting on May 8.

Notified of his election, Dr. Bunche wrote Dr. Wright: "I am pleased to inform you that I shall be happy to accept this responsibility."

Our Opinions

The White And Wilkins Team

Defender

AS A RESULT of the Board of Directors of the NAACP in New York last week, Walter White retains his post as Executive Secretary and Roy Wilkins was appointed Administrator of the affairs of the association.

The Board also adopted some sort of reorganization plan which will probably become clear to us in the weeks ahead. From the news dispatches it appears that the Board includes some expert hair-splitters and a few Philadelphia lawyers. We have complete confidence in the Board, however, and we are sure they are loyal to the best interests of the association and the cause it represents.

Playing politics is a traditional game in all big and important organizations and perhaps it would be foolish to expect the NAACP to be an exception. We do hope now that the Board has made a decision on Messers. White and Wilkins that all the kibitzers and wiseacres who have been trying to create factions within the NAACP will kindly fold their tents and steal away.

The records of both Walter White and Roy Wilkins are well known to the American public. They have worked together for years in building the association and we are sure that they are big enough men to drown their differences in the common cause. From where we sit, it appears that the Board has acted wisely. Both men have something to contribute and both have the experience in NAACP affairs which is invaluable for continued success.

Considering all the hypocrisy among whites and Negroes about intermarriage, the Board should be congratulated for not getting itself tangled up on this issue. With 80 per cent of the Negroes in the United States having some admixture of so-called white blood, all the jabbering about intermarriage sounds a little silly. Incidentally, the Southerners who get most excited about intermarriage have done the most to mix the races and without benefit of the clergy, as the saying goes.

Since neither Mr. White nor Mr. Wilkins can be considered pro-Communist, it seems that the Russia-firsters who have been trying to slip into the high command of the association under a smoke-screen of scandal-mongering will be properly rebuffed.

In short, the deck has been cleared for action in the NAACP national office and in this crucial period action is necessary. The Civil Rights program in Washington is on the rocks and the Dixiecrats are gloating over their victories. Certainly there is no time to waste on petty bickering over who is going to have the honor of putting the bell on the cat of racism today.

Says NAACP Will Suffer

Afro-American

Sat. 5-20-50

Man Calls Election 'Most Unfortunate'

CLEVELAND—Echoing the sentiments of many members here, the Rev. Wade McKinney, pastor of Antioch Baptist Church, charged that Walter White's election as executive head of the NAACP was "most unfortunate."

The minister also predicted that the NAACP would suffer more from lack of funds than in the past. The White marriage last year precipitated a national drop in membership, ~~he charged.~~

"The organization is more important than ~~any one man~~," the Rev. McKinney said. "It has to get its support from the people. The Board's action will make the NAACP even more insecure.

To Make NAACP Suffer

"White has every right to marry whom he pleases," the minister added, "but he does not have the right to force the NAACP to suffer. He is secure and doesn't need the salary."

Although there was general comment here over the recent NAACP Board action, few local leaders would permit their names to be used in direct quotes. However the general feeling now is:

The fate of the NAACP is with the little people—the $2 members. They can readjust the organization to show their feelings, and this will be harmful to the local branches in their recruiting drives.

Now For A United Front

Memphis Tenn.

The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its monthly meeting last Monday, voted to return Walter White, Executive Secretary, to his former position, which he held with distinction for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. White had been on a year's leave of absence on his personal request. Within the span of that brief year, many eventful things transpired, affecting directly or indirectly the work and welfare of the organization, as well as the personal popularity and following of Mr. White himself. The record of these is so well known as to bear no repetition here. Nevertheless, as is so commonly said, that is now water over the dam and it behooves all of us to turn our attention and bend our interests to the common goal of gaining full civil right status for the Negro people.

5-20-50

In the past, Mr. White has served the Association well. He is still capable of doing so. But whether the American Negro masses will elect to forget the past, remains to be seen. We personally hope they will. The mighty challenge to the organization from every section of the Nation demands that we unite for a solid attack upon our common problems and our common enemies. We need to rebuild the crumbling membership rolls. We need to overhaul many sagging spots in the framework of the Association. Too many Americans are dependent upon the work and service of the NAACP to allow rancor and dissension to creep in.

This is not to say that there is widespread dissension and disunity. To the contrary, we think it is doing a splendid job, winning suit after suit, opening new avenues for the Negro people and waging a successful battle for the full civil rights of all. But it is a warning to the leadership to be on guard against the Communists and others who would like to divide our ranks and thus capitalize on our msifortunes to grow strong themselves.

Snub Mrs. White, So Mrs. Waring Cuts NAACP Tea

32b

NEW YORK — Mrs. J. Waties Waring, wife of the distinguished South Carolina jurist who outlawed the white primary, did not appear at tea Saturday given by Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter and "friends for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" because Mrs. Waring learned that the present Mrs. Walter White had not been invited.

Mrs. Waring sent a telegram Thursday to the wife of the NAACP executive secretary, Mrs. Roy Wilkins, who had helped plan the tea.

Defender

"Unable to reach you by telephone all day and evening. Discovered my friend Mrs. Walter White not asked to your NAACP tea represented as being given in my honor. Then I am informed divorced wife of Walter White attending your tea. Judge Waring and I consider this an insult to our friends the Walter Whites and hence I refuse to attend." Signed Elizabeth Avery Waring.

Sat. 3-11-50

The tea was held with the impromptu services of Mrs. Gunnar Myrdal and Miss Frances Warren, president emeritus of Sarah Lawrence college, who were honored guests. Sponsors of the tea seek to form a committee which would raise funds and offer support to the NAACP.

Chicago

The Chicago Defender reached Mrs. Walter White and secured the following statement from her last Saturday. Mrs. White said: "Mr. White is out of town. He is speaking for the Indianapolis branch of the NAACP tomorrow. I am sure I am speaking for him as well as for myself when I say we have a deep love and respect for Elizabeth Waring who is a great and courageous woman. We are proud that she and Judge Waring, two people who have done so much for the cause of human decency, honor us with their friendship and loyalty."

NAACP Rejects Legion Bid To Anti-Red Meet

Dr. Louis T. Wright, Chairman of Board Sees Toc Many Names of Segregationists in Group Enlisting For Holy Crusade

New York, Feb. 16,—An American Legion invitation to participate in a national anti-Communist conference was rejected this week by the NAACP board of directors in a letter to National American Legion Commander George N. Craig.

Jour

While expressing the Association's opposition to Communism, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP board, asserted that the NAACP feels that "the effective way to combat Communism is to build an America that will be so meaningful for every citizen that Communist missionaries will find no converts willing to listen an America without racial discrimination and segregation, with complete economic, political and social equality for all men."

national Jour

Dr. Wright noted that among the organizations joining the Legion's anti-Communist crusade are several "who favor the segregation of Negro Americans in the armed services and in veteran's organizations others who bar Negro artists from their properties, others who oppose equality of opportunity in employment still others who favor segregated schools, lily-white residential areas, and exclusion of Negro Americans from places of public accomodation." Dr. Wright stated that the NAACP "cannot collaborate with those who would maintain the inequalities of the color bar."

2-25-50

Following the conference held in New York, January 28-29, at which the NAACP was not represented, it was announced that a position on the continuations committee was being held open for the Association. The borad action rejects all collaboration in this movement

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NAACP Officer in Name Only Judge Bolin Quits

Afro-American. Sat. 3-18-50

Baltimore, Md

NEW YORK — Justice Jane M. Bolin of the Domestic Relations Court this week announced her resignation as vice-president of the NAACP.

32b

In a letter to Arthur Spingarn, NAACP president, Mrs. Bolin said that she accepted the vice-presidency believing that its responsibilities included participation in the business of the association.

At a board meeting, on Feb. 14, she said, she learned from the board chairman that she was ineligible to vote on association affairs. On Jan. 23, she said, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, had written her to the effect that the board had not provided any duties or functions for the vice-presidents.

Pointing out that there are 20 vice-presidents, "a ridiculous number," she called it, she said that they are only "names used to lend prestige to the association."

"I refuse to share in this deception . . . and let the public hold me in part responsible for the actions of the NAACP," Mrs. Bolin said.

Declaring further that the prevailing attitude is that "all the brains in the NAACP lie only in the national board and staff," Mrs. Bolin said that the NAACP can ill afford to oppose democratic procedures within its own organizational setup.

Must Work Out Program

Pointing out that every branch of the association except the legal department is programmatically bankrupt, she stated:

"The NAACP cannot continue to blind the public to its lack of a positive and alive program by continuing to yell 'Communist' and 'fellow traveler' about every board member and branch which is opposed to its inaction and wants to see come out of the NAACP less talk and more action on a vital civil rights program."

Afro-American 32b 3-18-50

Declaring that she opposes the ideology of both communism and fascism, she says in conclusion, "I have become personna non grata to the NAACP hierarchy" and adds that it is time for the NAACP high command to forget personal and political intrigue.

Rumblings At the NAACP

Because she has been denied the opportunity of voting, Justice Jane M. Bolin of New York's Domestic Relations Court, has resigned as a vice-president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Afro-American 32b

In her letter of resignation, Justice Bolin charges that the association's 20 vice-presidents are "merely names on NAACP letterheads, used to lend prestige to the association and to mislead the public that these persons have responsibility in formulating policy."

Sat. 3-18-50

The question of whether the national office of the NAACP has wrongfully denied its vice-presidents the right to vote should easily be determined by the organization's constitution.

Baltimore, Md

But Justice Bolin's charges that members of the NAACP's paid staff have usurped certain board functions and that the NAACP's program has become "sterile and barren," resulting in its membership dropping from "nearly a half million to about one-eighth of a million," call for a searching inquiry with the public being fully informed of the findings.

Unfortunately, the charges made by Justice Bolin have been heard rather frequently within the past year and following the theory that where there is smoke there usually is fire, the public has become increasingly confused by the charges and counter-charges.

We hold no brief for Justice Bolin or for members of the NAACP staff and/ or board of directors, but we do feel that these recurring indications of internal disunity cannot help but have their effect upon an organization that needs 100 per cent unity if it is to be of greatest benefit to the largest number.

The time has come, we believe, for facing up to the facts. Much of the success of the NAACP depends upon hundreds of unsung volunteer workers. If they are to do an effective job at the grass roots, they must be assured of unified top-level leadership.

We hope that Justice Bolin's resignation may serve a useful purpose by bringing forth direct and positive replies to her charges. Until this is done, the future of the NAACP seems to be definitely in jeopardy.

Walter White Withdraws NAACP Resignation; Boomed For Congress

Defender Sat. 3-25-50

NEW YORK — Walter White, on leave as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last week officially withdrew his resignation offered the board last spring, according to information gained by the Chicago Defender here.

No official confirmation could be obtained. Mr. White, when contacted, gave a "no comment" reply.

Mr. White, whose leadership days were supposedly numbered last summer after his marriage, was demonstratively still very much alive and kicking here last week. A leading Harlem weekly reported that uptown politicians are seriously considering him as a Congressional candidate against the present Democratic incumbent, Cong. Adam Clayton Powell.

Chicago Ill.

Reportedly Democratic leaders, dissatisfied with Mr. Powell, feel that Mr. White has not only the goodwill and popularity but the local and national prominence necessary to unseat Mr. Powell, who is widely recognized as a hard man to beat. It is also believed that Republican support could be gained in Mr. White's behalf.

To all this however, Mr. White laughingly replied, "It's news to me," when questioned by the Defender.

Political observers with long memories recalled that Mr. White had been approached in 1944 and asked to run by a group of Democratic and Republican politicos. At that time, he declined to run.

3-25

As to Mr. White's withdrawal of his resignation, sources close to the NAACP say that it will serve to make any future board action on him crystal clear.

In the May board meeting when action has to be taken on his leave of absence, which expires May 31, the board must now either act to retain Mr. White as secretary, or oust him from the association top office entirely.

Had he not withdrawn the resignation, the board, if it wished, might have been able to technically accept it despite the fact that, according to this newspaper's information, it refused to accept it last spring when it was first proffered.

Tuskegee NAACP Begins Campaign

Courier Sat. 3-25-50

TUSKEGEE — The Tuskegee branch of the NAACP will open its annual membership campaign with a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Trade "A" Building, Tuskegee Institute, Sunday, March 26. The campaign will extend over a priod of four weeks, closing on Sunday, April 23.

3-25

The membership goal set by the campaign committee is 500. A core of workers is being selected, and two divisions of five teams each are being organized.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Chairman for the 1950 membership campaign is C. G. Comillion. Assisting him will be Mmes. M. S. Bibb, Hattie M. Flennoy, M. L. Hemmons, Mamie H. Love, Ruth F. Peterson and Hattie S. West, Misses Ardelle A. Henry and Dorothy C. G. Lewis; Messrs. D. L. Beasley, R. E. Guinn, L. W. Hemmons, R. E. McDonald, W. P. Mitchell, R. D. Reid, W. H. Winston and Dr. George W. Cooper.

Dr. J. A. Berry is president of the branch, and Mrs C. G. Gomillion is chairman of the standing membership committee.

Wilkins First Of Salaried Staff To Pay His $500 Fee

Globe

New York, March 23—Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, became the first NAACP staff member to hold a life membership in the Association when he completed payment this week on his $500 membership.

3-25

Fri. 3-31-50

Mr. Wilkins was appointed acting executive head of the NAACP last June 13, to serve during Walter White's one year leave of absence. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Wilkins had been assistant secretary since he came to the NAACP in 1931, after serving as managing editor of the Kansas City Call since 1923. He also served as editor of The Crisis, NAACP magazine, from 1934 until his appointment last year as acting secretary.

Nashville, Tenn.

Although several officers and board members of the NAACP, past and present, hold life memberships, Mr. Wilkins is the first of the Association's paid executives to add his name to the roster.

Ark. NAACP Bolters Plan New Rival Group

Defender

3-25

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — The recent ousting of Pine Bluff NAACP branch officers by the national executive board of the Association, will lead to the formation of a rival organization in Arkansas, a former officer of the chapter here said Thursday.

Harold Flowers, Pine Bluff attorney, said he will immediately "begin the task of setting up a statewide organization dedicated to the advancement of the Negro race in Arkansas, but in a way we ourselves can work out."

Sat. 3-25-50

Flowers, as president; B. W. Daniels, secretary, and Jack Shaw, treasurer, were among the officers of the branch here who were ordered to vacate office.

Chicago, Ill.

The attorney, who has been active in NAACP work in Arkansas for more than 20 years, was removed as head of the Pine Bluff chapter on charges of "gross neglect of official duties." The other officers were similarly accused.

In Dallas, U. Simpson Tate, NAACP regional counsel, said Flowers, Daniels and Shaw were ousted for failure to report on memberships and records.

It was pointed out that the branch officers had failed to render a financial and other required reports to the national office during 1949 and that the amount of $683.25 was owed to the national office for memberships secured during the year.

Defender Sat. 3-25-50

Flowers said the action against the branch officers was the result of his refusal to allow the NAACP to send its attorneys into Arkansas to handle civil rights suits.

The Pine Bluff attorney has represented Negro groups in several such instances recently.

He said the organization he plans to build will compete directly with the NAACP in Arkansas.

The ousted officers declared "I believe that working from this end we can work out a far more practical and plausible solution to our problems than the NAACP can."

On the other hand, it was learned that the NAACP will definitely undertake to reorganize the Pine Bluff branch next month.

$500,000 Fund Sought In N. A. A. C. P. Drive

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has began a nation-wide campaign to raise $500,000 for the association's legal defense and educational fund, Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. has announced.

3-25

News & [illegible]

Mr. Wilkins said that twenty cities are being selected throughout the country for the drive and he listed a committee of seventeen persons, including Senator Herbert H. Lehman, of New York, as sponsors of the campaign.

Sat. 5-6-50

"The legal work of the association, under the direction of Thurgood Marshall, our special counsel, is vital to the success of our efforts to eradicate racial discrimination and segregation from American life," Mr. Wilkins said.

Of the $500,000, he said, $197,000 will be used for "community education" and processing legal cases involving "educational inequalities, housing discrimination, voting and registration and due process in criminal cases." The remainder of the amount, he said, will be used to establish four regional legal defense offices, staffed by lawyers; local defense funds; research; salaries for five national office attorneys, and administrative expenses.

Medalist— The late Charles R. Houston, brilliant Washington (D. C.) attorney and civic crusader, is the posthumous Spingarn Medal winner for 1950, the NAACP announced this week. The Courier is now carrying a series of articles on the life of Attorney Houston. This week's article, dealing with housing, may be read inside.

3-25

Courier Sat. 5-27-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

32b 1950

NAACP

Mrs. F.D.R. Retains Her NAACP Post

Argus

Ari -1-6-50

Persuaded To Withdraw Offer Of Resignation

NEW YORK—Reversing an earlier decision to resign from the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People because of the pressure of her duties at the United Nations, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has consented to complete her present term as a board member, Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary announced.

In a letter to Arthur B. Spingarn, NAACP president, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote, under date of December 26: "I am very glad to stay on for a year." Her three-year term expires on December 31, 1950. Mrs. Roosevelt has been a member of the board since 1945.

Her decision to continue her board membership followed requests that she reconsider, made by Mr. Spingarn, Mr. Wilkins, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Alfred Baker Lewis and other NAACP officers.

"We are, of course, very happy to have the continued interest, counsel and assistance of Mrs. Roosevelt as a board member," Mr. Spingarn said upon receipt of her letter. "Her contributions to the work of the Association have been invaluable and deeply appreciated by the officers and membership."

NAACP Reports Negro Gains in 1949

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The annual "Balance Sheet of Race Relations," released here recently by the NAACP, viewed 1949 as a year of "good gains" for the Negro in this country. The report, a seven-page document issued by Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP executive secretary, treated with these points:

1. Failure of Congress to enact federal civil rights legislation.
2. Evidences of progress in state legislation along this line.
3. Political development.
4. Court decisions.
5. Lynchings.
6. Recognition of personal merit of Negroes.

The report accused a coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats of voting "further obstacles to securing effective cloture rules" in Congress, and pointed out that the failure to enact federal civil rights with the increase in unemployment "has made it proportionally more difficult" for Negroes to obtain jobs. In New York, one out of every five members of minority groups seeking work has reported some form of discrimination, despite the state's FEPC law.

However, the report praised the ten states which adopted FECP statutes. It mentioned Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island for their FECP laws; New Jersey for its additional civil rights legislation; Wisconsin and Illinois for laws banning segregation in schools; and the ten states which have adopted measures to abolish segregation in the national guards.

Several Leaders Of Association Giving Its Enemies "Lift"

32c

Coming "Mobilization" To Aid Democrats Is Overshadowed by Latest Affair Involving Chief NAACP Lobbyist; Officials Seem to Forget Part Wives and Mothers Play in Membership Drives

Southern members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who all along have challenged its enemies who have sought to paint it as a "radical" organization and devoted only to promoting what is called "social equality" will doubtless continue to stand up for the real aim of their organization, but must acknowledge that they are getting little help from the New York officials, who are paid handsome salaries to safeguard the association's welfare in all that the term implies.

Ari 1-13-50

Bad publicity over the affair of Walter White, is now followed by still worse publicity involving Leslie Perry, the Washington lobbyist of the organization. These affairs focus more attention on these individuals than can be commanded for the actual advancement of colored people, it is generally admitted, in the North as well as in the South.

And then there is the frightening publicity which shows that the organization which has been working for forty years in building up some four hundred thousand members in the nation only to lose a total of 168,000 of them in 1949. The reason for this loss in membership and the revenue the loss represents, is attributed to many factors, but it is probable that bad publicity, which the officers acknowledge was so harmful last year, is the chief cause of the frightening setback.

It is by no means proper to suggest that this, the greatest interracial organization ever formed in this country, is on its way out. These setbacks, it can be believed, could force the remnant of the once great membership to gird their loins for a fight that will force the New York leaders who elect the officers of the association to change officials all down the line and thus recapture for the NAACP the prestige it had when such greats as W. E. B. DuBois, James Weldon Johson and William Pickens were at the helm of leadership.

All of these leaders had their own personal views on political matters but they never fell out among themselves over politics and best of all they never allowed any political party to lay claim to "owning" the NAACP as a result of it making party "hacks" out of its chief executive officers. It remained for the regime of Walter White and Roy Wilkins to put the NAACP in partisan politics up to its eyebrows. This naturally made watchful enemies out of all who were of an opposite political faith and gave them excuse to divert attentions fro mthe real aims of the association whenever any personal affairs of NAACP leaders afforded an opportunity. Such opportunities most certainly came in 1949 and that is why the New York office acknowledges that bad publicity seriously harmed the work of the association in the year when practically one third of the membership melted away.

1-13-50

Bad publicity for the NAACP got started when feuding between Drs. White and DuBois began several years ago, causing the great Dr. DuBois to give up the editorship of the Crisis and take a position on the faculty of Atlanta University. A short while later Dr. DuBois returned to the NAACP as a worker and recently he became involved in another fued with Dr. White because of their political differences. Dr. DuBois asserted his right to esbouse the cause of Henry A. Wallace and this got into the hair of Dr. White, who is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat of the New Deal persuasion, and as narrow in his views as any of the other Democrats of his native Georgia. Dr. DuBois has found it necessary again to separate himself from the work of the NAACP and his going undoubtedly has caused many of the ardent followers of the greatest scholar and author of the Negro race to cease being NAACP members.

Just as damaging to NAACP prestige was the bitter attack that Walter White made on William Pickens shortly after the dynamic field secretary expressed in 1940 a preference for Wendell Willkie for president. At the time Walter White and Roy Wilkins were doing all they were big enough to do for Roosevelt. It would have been healthy for the NAACP to have leaders on both sides of the political fence as was the case back there when Dr. DuBois was rated favoring the Democrats and Secretary James Weldon Johnson was a noted Republican. But White and Wilkins "couldn't take it." They made it so uncomfortable for Dr. Pickens that he severed his connection with the NAACP and the organization lost its most eloquent campaigner for membership.

1-13-50

At the time Dr. Pickens was expressing his personal preference for Wendell Willkie, Roy Wilkins was serving as a publicity man for the Democrats. That arrangement also could have been healthy for the NAACP but White and Wilkins would brook no challenge to their power to deliver the NAACP as a whole to the Democrats. They have always paid lip service to non-partisanship for NAACP officials and members but no intelligent persons have believed this to be the situation in the New York office. An outstanding Republican has had as much chance to get the Spingarn Medal during the White and Wilkins regime as he has had to be elected a senator from Georgia.

Not only have White and Wilkins antagonized the Republican leaders but they antagonized the Wallaceites whose every announced principle was in line with all that the NAACP has espoused down through the years. It would have been healthy for the NAACP if White and Wilkins had "tolerated" Wallace supporters in the officialdom of the NAACP. But they did not do so. This partisanship drew from the Wallace leadership the most bitter attack on Wilkins that he has endured. In the end, loss in NAACP membership has followed. Walter White also drew down upon his head a bitter attack from the gifted Pittsburgh Courier columnist, Joe Bibb who is a Republican but who years ago, as the editor of the "Chicago Whip", was a crusader for fair employment practices long before FEP had ever crossed the mind either of A. Phillip Randolph or White and Wilkins. Mr. Bibb reminded Dr. White that all of the "inside stuff" he was telling in an argument with the Hon. James A. Farley as to where Presideint Roosevelt stood on Democrat strategy was knowledge that Dr. White got, not because of his personal popularity of wisdom, but solely because the Democrats let him enter the Democrat inner circle solely to use NAACP prestige to boost the Democrats.

White and Wilkins, by going all out for every New Deal vagary, antagonized the leading colored newspapers of the country. All these were backers of the Taft-Hartley labor law because it outlawed the closed shop. The closed shop was the device which curtailed job opportunities for colored orkers. The Negro press felt that it must fight for job opportunities or Negroes. This it was doing, but even now, with White and Wilkins paying lip service to fair employment practices, the NAACP is a record of demanding the repeal of the Taft-Hartley law as vigorously as President Truman demands repeal. In addition, White and Wilkins are demanding that the od-gates be opened to allow more displaced persons" to come into his conutry from Europe, thus to become workers and union members and certain to injure the job opportunities of Negro woorkers.

This excitement over "displaced European workers" seems surprising to all who know that White and Wilkins are paid to work for the "advancement of colored people" who, they admit, are the last hired and the first fired" in industry. But White and Wilkins are rst and foremost hard working Democrats and followers of the Truman party line. Mr. Truman says he mants more and more "displaced Europeans" brought into this country anl so White and Wilkins, in unison, say "me, too."

The marital and social affairs of NAACP leaders, admittedly are their own personal affairs. But as NAACP leaders they know too well that bad publicity about these affairs hurts the NAACP more than it hurts them. And while under ordinary circumstances no publicity would be given these affairs, NAACP leaders have "asked" for such menacing publicity largely because they have been doing all they could to smear people of other political persuasions than Democrats.

Where this publicity hurts the NAACP most, it can be believed is in arousing the ire of colored wives and mothers, whose work in the field accounts for at least seventy-five percent of the members the NAACP pets from year to year.

It can be said to the everlasting credit of Drs. W. E. B. DuBois and William Pickens that they never allowed any of their personal affairs to become more prominent in the newspapers than their work for the advancement of colored people. Nor did they spend the major part of their time as inner circle members of any political party or fight any NAACP officials because of their political prefer- who can see the need of the NAACP being independent in politics and wearing no political party's collar.

They never would have been parties to such a "mobilization" ucas, Democrat senate leader, as the keynote speaker, while offering an insult to Senator Wherry, the Republican senate leader, by advising him that he can sit on the platform while Senator Lucas delivers his campaign speech for the

Globe
1-13-50

WON'T FIGHT REDS WITH LEGION, NAACP REPORTS

New York- The board of directors of the NAACP grappled with the issue of Communism in its February 14th meeting here, with two chief results:

1. A rejection of a New York City Branch petition highly critical of the recent Civil Rights Mobilization, which barred Communists; and
2. a refusal to join in the war against Communism recently launched by the American Legion.

The New York and Jamaica branches had asked that the Board reprimand Roy Wilkins, Acting Secretary for the handling of credentials by the Mobilization chieftains, who carefully screened all known Communist sympathizers.

The branches charged that accredited members of the NAACP were kept out of local delegations which they claimed, was a violation of their democratic rights.

The board moved sternly, that "We reject the petition of the New York and Jamaica branches for an investigation or for reprimand of our Acting Secretary, because screening of the credentials necessary, and instead, we vote a vote of confidence to the National Office staff and to Roy Wilkins for their part in the mobilization."

Less sternly the Board took note of the 'branches' grievances by adding: If any mistakes were made in the evaluation of the credentials of any delegate, this is a matter of sincere regret. The Board will make every effort to secure in all gatherings sponsored by the Assn., fair and careful screening of persons claiming to be accredited delegates. The Board urges all persons of good will who feel sincerely aggrieved in any action on accredition to subordinate any sense of personal grievance to our common interest in advancement of civil rights."

Last month, the American Legion invited the NAACP to join other organizations in "a national conference to consider ways and means of coordinating our efforts in opposing the godless conspiracy of Communism."

The NAACP Board answered, tartly "This Assn., which seeks full citizenship for Negro Americans has no sympathy whatsoever for Communism. We are convinced that the effective way to combat Communism is to build a strong America.." Then the Board's answer took note of other participating organizations in the legio drive which "favor" segregation of Negroes in schools and housing and "favor" discrimination in employment.

Our Assn., the Board finished, emphatically, "has made it plain that it will not collaborate with Communists. We feel we must make it equally plain that we cannot collaborate with those who would maintain the inequalities of the color bar. We shall continue our fight against Communism by fighting for a more democratic America."

Defender
Sat. 2-25-50
Chicago, Ill.

32b 1950

NAACP

Supreme Court Decisions
University-College Discrimination

Three Advances, One Set-Back in Supreme Court Decisions

Call Fri. 10-20-50

32

NEW YORK. — **Developments** this week in the fast-moving offensive of the NAACP for an end to segregation in higher education advanced the association three steps nearer its goal, as the doors to one more southern state university were opened to Negro students and those to two others were kept open. At the same time the NAACP suffered one setback on this front.

In Louisiana, a special three-judge federal court issued a preliminary injunction in favor of the NAACP and ordered the admission of Roy S. Wilson to the law school of Louisiana State university. The opinion, rendered by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright and concurred in by Judges Herbert Christenberry and Wayne G. Borah, held that "in conformity with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth admendment . . . the plaintiff and all others similarly qualified and situated are entitled to educational advantages and opportunities available within the state, at the same time, upon the same terms and substantially equal to those which the state provides and makes available to other persons."

Judge Wright reviewed the histories of the Louisiana State and Southern University (a Negro institution) law schools, noting that LSU's present plant is valued at $34,724,654.84, while Southern university's is valued at $2,500,000. He pointed out that while LSU is a full university, accredited by every recognized accrediting agency, Southern is not a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and "except for the law school . . . is merely a college and not a university."

North Carolina Resists

In contrast to the decision handed down in Louisiana, Federal Judge Johnson J. Hayes of the Middle District of North Carolina refused to order the University of North Carolina to admit four Negroes to its law school. NAACP attorneys are preparing to appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for a reversal of this ruling, which maintained that the facilities of North Carolina College (for Negroes) were equal to those of the University of North Carolina. In refutation of this assertion, the NAACP had presented as expert witness Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law, who testified that "on every point of comparison, North Carolina college is secondary to the University of North Carolina."

Texas and Maryland Decisions Stand

Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, expressed gratification that the United States Supreme Court denied to the University of Maryland a review of a Maryland Court of Appeals decision ordering the admission of Miss Esther McCready to the university's nursing school, and refused to the State of Texas a rehearing of the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, whose admission to the University of Texas law school was ordered by the high tribunal last June. Miss McCready and Mr. Sweatt have been attending classes at these respective universities.

The total number of southern states which have relaxed the ban on Negro students in their state-supported universities directly or indirectly as a result of NAACP action now stands at 11 Negroes are attending classes at the Universities of Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Virginia, West Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware. Louisiana State university was ordered to admit Negroes this week, and the attorney-general of Tennessee has advised officials of the University of Tennessee that that institution can no longer deny admission to qualified students because of race.

NAACP Convention Battles Reds

STORMY SESSION PASSES ANTI COMMY BILL 5 TO 1

32b

BY CONRAD CLARK

Age

Sat. 7-1-50

BOSTON, Mass.—The recent No. 1 song hit of the Nation, "If I had known you were coming I would have baked a cake," was turned around here last Friday morning, in the "battle between the old die-hards of the NAACP and the youthful influence of the college campus," over the anti-communism resolution, which was finally, after many hours of stormy session, voted for by the delegates, 309 to 57.

Interpreting the song to read, "I Knew You Were Coming, So We Baked A Cake," the old die-hards went at the youthful group in a head to head clash, and told the delegates that the resolution was "deliberately aimed to rout out Communist infiltration from the ranks of the NAACP wherever it may be," while the youthful group, headed by college groups including both Negro and white delegates from the Youth Councils of New York, Chicago, California, and Rhode Island, termed the resolution as "Undemocratic and playing in the hands of the enemies, such as the Rankinites, Bilboites and proponents of the Mundt-Nixon Bill."

A Major Accomplishment

This "anti-communism" part of the resolution was listed as one of the major accomplishments of the convention by hundreds of the older members of the organization, who have been seeing their ranks gradually being split apart by reputed "Communist" infiltration.

The principal parts of the Resolution, which was headed "Anti-Communism" read that:

New York, N.Y.

"WHEREAS, certain branches of the NAACP are being rocked by internal conflicts between groups who follow the Communist line and those who do not, which threaten to destroy the confidence of the public in the Association and which will inevitably result in its disruption; and

"WHEREAS, it is apparent from numerous attacks by Communists in their official organs "The Daily Worker" and "Political Affairs" upon officials of the Association that there is a well-organized nation-wide conspiracy by Communists either to capture or split and wreck the NAACP; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that this forty-first Convention of the NAACP go on record as unequivocally condemning attacks by Communists and their fellow-travelers upon the Association and its officials, and in order to safeguard the good name of the Association, promote and develop unity, eliminate internal idealogical friction, increase the fight for civil rights, herewiht, call upon, direct and instruct the National Board of Directors to appoint a committee to investigate and study the ideological composition and trends of the membership and leadership of the local branches with a view of determining causes of the aforementiooned conflicts, confusion and loss of membership; be it further

"RESOLVED, that this Convention go on record as directing and instructing the Board of Directors to take the necessary action to eradicate such infiltration, and if necessary to suspend and reorganize, or lift the charter and expel any branch, which, in the judgment of the Board of Directors, upon a basis of findings of the aforementioned investigation and study of local branches comes under Communist or other political control and domination."

NAACP Proposes Militant Race Equality Program

Journal and Guide

Sat. 7-8-50

BOSTON — (NNPA) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Saturday, June 24, proposed a militant program for racial equality with stern penalties for offenders against civil rights.

In its forty-first annual convention at the Union Methodist Church of Boston, delegates passed resolutions which, if translated in fact, would put colored people on a social, professional and civic plane with other Americans and would make any form of discrimination expensive. In doing so, they served notice that an aggressive legislative drive will be made to that end.

The NAACP called upon Congress, in one of the most drastic of its resolutions, to reduce the representative of Southern states in Congress in proportion to the number of persons of voting age who are disfranchised in those states, as provided for in the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

* * *

"THIS IS A PENALTY which those states justly deserve for their persistent programs aimed at denying colored people the right to vote," the resolution declared.

In the same vein, another resolution opposed the Lodge-Gossett resolution proposing a change in the method of electing the President and Vice President. The resolution, sponsored by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Republican, of Massachusetts, and Representative Ed Gossett, Democrat, of Texas, would divide the electoral votes of a state according to the number of popular votes each candidate received.

It was termed "dangerous because it would make the votes of Mississippi ninety times as effective as the votes of Ohio in a close election."

* * *

TO PUT TEETH into their determination to attain equality, the delegates passed a resolution calling on members to help register 2,500,000 colored voters in Southern states by 1952 and to sponsor pay-your-poll-tax campaigns in states still requiring such payments as a requisite for voting.

The delegates stood pat in their opposition to the poll tax, condemned police brutality (hundreds of Negroes have been brutally beaten and dozens murdered wherever it arises, and demand elimination of the government's loyalty program.

A major plank was the demand for a real two-party fight to enact fair employment practice legislation and condemnation of the Senate for keeping the issue from a vote.

Norfolk, Va.

THE NAACP RESOLUTIONS urged the Defense Department to increase opportunities for training and placement of colored officers, especially in the Navy, and called for abolition of racial segregation in National Guard units.

The convention voted overwhelmingly to bar Communist infiltration and, if necessary, disband Communist-dominated branches.

Two hours of heated debate preceded the 309-to-57 vote on the resolution to "eradicate and suspend, reorganize or lift the charter and expel any branch which in the judgment of the board of directors comes under Communist domination."

* * *

THE RESOLUTION SAID internal conflicts within units of the association in which there are groups which follow the Communist line "threaten to destroy the confidence of the public in the association."

Denounced by the resolution was a "wide conspiracy by Communists to capture and wreck the NAACP."

Leaders of the NAACP announced they would conduct a door-to-door campaign to solicit support for legislation abolishing segregation in housing and education.

* * *

ROY WILKINS, administrator, said the organization opposes any federal aid to education or federal support of housing that does not specifically forbid segregation and discrimination.

"The NAACP insists that it cannot condone the use of federal moneys to segregate citizens on the basis of race," he said. "We are not a political organization, but if we are to get legislation we want—and the country needs—we must put on political pressure."

RACE PREJUDICE HELD HURTING U. S. ABROAD

Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, June 25—No other factor is as much responsible for the distrust of the United States abroad as the continuation of race prejudice in this country, Walter White, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today.

Mon. 6-26-50

Mr. White spoke at the closing session of the forty-first conference of the organization.

"The recent loss of China to the Soviets," he said, "was due in part to the fact that the Chinese had lost faith in the white world of Europe and America because of white exploitation and condescension. Precisely the same thing is about to happen in India, Indonesia, Indo-China and other parts of Asia unless the United States wakes up in time."

New York, N.Y.

At today's session the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American for outstanding achievement, was presented posthumously to Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C. Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard Law School made the presentation.

Of Mr. Houston, who served as special counsel for the association and as chairman of the organization's legal committee, Dean Griswold said:

"It is doubtful that there has been a single important case involving civil rights during the past fifteen years in which Charles Houston has not participated directly or by consultation and advice."

A WISE HOUSECLEANING

Times

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People did a wise thing in voting overwhelmingly at its forty-first annual conference last Friday to divest itself of any possible association with the Communist line. The directors are instructed to weed out those who have infiltrated the organization and, if necessary, to lift the charter of any branch that comes under Communist domination. This may cause some friction in the organization but it will add, in the long run, to its stature.

Wed. 6-28-50

New York, N.Y.

Most important, this move serves to pillory the hypocritical Communist profession of concern for the Negro and at the same time to make it even plainer that the cause of justice for our fellow countrymen does not need direction from Moscow. There is, unhappily, still abundant reason for Negro discontent in this country. But there is no reason why we should allow that discontent to be turned into capital for the enemies of freedom or permit any shadow of the base charge of disloyalty to fall on the great group of patriotic American Negroes.

32b

NAACP Adopts Strong Anti-Red Resolution

BY EMORY O. JACKSON
Editor, Birmingham World

BOSTON, Mass. — (SNS) — The forty-first annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday adopted a strong anti-Communist resolution and then extended a generous vote of confidence to Roy Wilkins, Administrative Assistant, for his stand in denying communist participation in the Civil Rights Mobilization rally held last winter in Washington.

7-4-50

In another resolution, the delegates censured two members of the Jamaica, N. Y. NAACP chapter who had sued the National Office.

Delegates voted 309 to 57 to direct the Board of Directors of the NAACP to "take the necessary" steps to eradicate Communist infiltration and if necessary, to "suspend and reorganize or lift the charter and expel" any branch coming under Communist or other political control and domination.

The anti-Red declaration pointed out that certain branches of the Association were being rocked by internal conflicts between groups who follow the Communist line and those who do not. This threatens the confidence of the public in the Association and will eventually result in its disruption.

Mr. Wilkins, who has been under constant and bitter attacks from the Communist since the Civil Rights Mobilization rally, hailed the action of the delegates and declared: "this decisive vote leaves no grounds for doubts as to what the Association position is toward anti-Communist and other Un-American organizations."

The strong anti-Red resolution added: "that it is apparent from numerous attacks by Communists in their official organs, the Daily Worker and political affairs upon NAACP officials that is a well organized conspiracy by Communists to either capture or split and wreck the NAACP.

In adopting the resolution, sponsors of the document, headed by A. Maceo Smith, chairman of the resolution committee, said the action was taken so as to place the convention on record as unequivocally condemning attacks by Communists and their fellow-travelers upon the Association and its officials and in order to guard the good name of the Association.

World

The board was called upon to appoint a committee to investigate and study the ideological composition and trends of the membership and leadership of the local branches with a view to determining the causes of the enumerated conflicts, confusion and loss of membership.

Voting 269 to 40 to censure Lawrence Bailey and Guy Brewster of Jamaica, New York who brought a law suit jointly against Roy Wilkins, administrator and the NAACP. The censured pair sought by court action in New York to compel Wilkins to give them the list of branches of the Association. The matter is still in litigation. Emory O. Jackson of Birmingham, championed the anti-Communist resolution in closing the argument for the side that favored it. Dr. Joseph Berry of Tuskegee was the key speaker for the censure resolution. Berry was chairman of the 40 delegates in the southern region which voted solidly for both resolutions.

Obviously, the southern delegates managed the floor fight and furnished the inspirational oratory which swung the convention. Carefully the strategy had been developed with a view to out-maneuver the Communist delegates who were sprinkled among delegations.

Some 485 delegates and alternates from 38 states had registered for the convention by Friday.

VARIED RESOLUTIONS

Eighteen pages of resolutions covering eight general fields were adopted by delegates at the windup business session of the 41st annual convention of the NAACP Saturday at Union Methodist Church.

Excepting the sections on labor and employment and international and colonial problems, the resolutions as presented by Maceo Smith, of Dallas, Texas, chairman of the resolutions committee. were adopted with only minor changes.

Efforts by left-wing groups to have the section on trade unions amended to include independent and CIO-expelled unions were beaten down after a heated debate. This same faction sought to have the section dealing with the "Point 4" program delected on the grounds it would aid imperialism.

In addition to these two subjects the resolutions spoke on education, political action, racial and religious tensions, armed services and veterans affairs, health, civil liberties, and general matters.

In the political action resolution, opposition was registered against the Lodge--Gassett resolution which would change the method of dividing the electoral votes in presidential elections. The resolution said that the proposal "is dangerous because it would make the vote of Mississippi ninety times as the votes of Ohio in close national elections." It called for "reducing the representation of Southern States in Congress as provided by Section II of the 14th Amendment.

The filbuster was condemned. The resolutions a majority-vote cloture rule to halt filibusters. It described the Wherry 64-vote cloture rule as "unworkable." The Civil Rights Mobolization Rally held in Washington did "tremendous good," the resolutions said.

Dr. H. Claude Hudson of Los Angeles, J. Thompson, of Ambler, Pa.; Rev. A. C. Keith of Grand Rapids, Mich. and W. R. Saxon of Asheville, N. C. were elected to the National Nominating Committee.

Charles Lucas of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Kitty Hall of St. Louis and Charles McClean of Winston-Salem, N. C. were elected to the committee on conference procedure. society which has enlarged the individual rights of all persons.

ONE WAY PROPOSITION

"Too many of us look upon our heritage as a one-way proposition. We are willing to receive, but not willing to give. We preach one thing and practice another - all the while unmindful of the fact that when we can have liberty for ourselves and deny it to others. We are placing our liberty in jeopardy."

Prominently mentioned as a Republican presidential hope, Governor Driscoll lifted a working FEPC law, a strong bill of rights provision in the constitution, 8 laws prohibiting discrimination in housing as part of the "continuing to practice what you preach.

He suggested that if we are to have a world based upon the brotherhood of man, "there can be no rule for discrimination in any of its forms. Everyone of us must strive unremittingly for a world cleansed of bigotry, the expressions of economic exploitation false racialism and the spirit of narrow nationalism."

Atlanta Chosen Host Of 1951 NAACP Meeting

Memphis, Tenn.
World

BOSTON, Mass. - The Atlanta and Tuskegee branches of NAACP both received the Thalheimer award at the Friday afternoon session of the 41st annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people.

32 1/2

Tues. 6-27-50

John Calhoun accepted the $50 award for Atlanta and Doctor Joseph Berry a similar award for Tuskegee.

Atlanta was selected for the 1951 NAACP convention by unanimous vote of delegates at the 41st Annual Convention of the association Saturday morning.

1950 NAACP (Atlanta Branch Ripples- Monthly Bulletin)

NAACP Publishes Monthly Bulletin

June 5-50

Another star has been added to the ever-expanding firmament of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the advent Monday of its monthly bulletin, entitled the Atlanta Branch Ripples.

The bulletin, priced at five cents, is mailed to more than 2,000 branch members free of cost. It is a six-paged supplement dealing with the activities of the branch, in addition to the specific work of the several committees who service the organization.

Some of the titles are: Rippling On! We Keep on Rolling and report on the work of its important committees. The editors include the Executive Secretary, as Chief Editor with Mrs. Reba Greenwood, office secretary, together with assistants.

A few of the high points of achievements include: "We aided in securing bond for Henry J. Johnson; we took over the Clarence Henderson case and our attorneys were successful in securing a new trial for him. We had a big part in defending the cases for Attorneys Robinson and Moore, and Rev. B. J. Johnson against contempt charges in Carroll county. We helped Bush Mountain Progressive League in securing city facilities, rather than having their homes condemned. We successfully defended Marcus Thrasher against violation of the segregation law on an Atlanta bus."

There are other areas where great progress has been reported. For example, over 2,000 members have been reported; from a five-weeks' carnival, the branch reports cash receipts of $1,641 net profit for July and early August, more than $780 for the Clarence Henderson case among the churches, while a total of $7,500 was collected during the city-wide membership campaign. In all, the organization has rendered a good account of itself in the nine-month period it has had the services of an executive secretary.

Most important achievement of all is the action of the Committee on Administration which approved a motion to have a paid audit of the books for the benefit of the membership and the general public from which the branch secures its support. J. B. Blayton and Company was employed to perform this service and the report, published in part in the first issue of the Bulletin, is a great credit to the management and efficiency of Mr. Calhoun and the Committee charged with the responsibility of handling the funds.

32b 1950

NAACP

ORIGINATED FEPC in 1918

FEPC ORIGINATED BY NAACP IN 1918

Sun Reporter Dec 1-50

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Fair employment practices laws, popularly known as FEPC were thought of as an idea in 1918 by the NAACP.

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The association also advocated a full civil rights program calling for the end of segregation, the end of lynching, equal education, and other demands still advocated by American liberals of today. The plank on fair employment practices read:

"An equal chance for a livelihood in public and private employment."

San Francisco Calif.

This program was advocated by the NAACP for its 1919 year as a result of its report for the years of 1917- and 1918. Other planks included . . . equal voting rights . . . equal education . . . fair trial in court . . . right to serve on juries . . . anti-lynching program . . . equal service on public carriers . . . equal right to use public parks, libraries, etc . . .

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Informer

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Oct 7-50

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Houston

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Insists Wilkins Was Right in Blocking Reds

32b NAACP Civil Rights Mobilization

By ALFRED BAKER LEWIS

Vice President, NAACP

Afro American

[illegible]

NEW YORK — The article about the Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington in your Jan. 17 issue and the editorial in your Jan. 10 issue critizing Roy Wilkins (acting NAACP secretary) indicate that the scope and purpose of the Mobilization and the attempts of the Communists' and their fellow-travelers and dupes to sabotage it are not fully understood.

Early last year the incept leadership of Walter White caused the excellent ruling of Vice President Barclay curbing the "right" to filibuster in the Senate to be defeated. He apparently wanted to do the whole job and get all the credit himself.

He, therefore, did not call on other organizations on a basis of equality to help the NAACP to mobilize support in the Senate for Vice President Barclay's ruling. There were, as a result, only a very few persons trying to get such support outside the NAACP members, and the ruling was defeated on a close vote.

[illegible] 1-28-50

Mr. Wilkins, who has a much more genuine sense of democracy than Walter White, and the Board of the NAACP, in order not to repeat this fiasco, invited other organizations to help get civil rights legislation enacted.

Besides many other colored organizations, they asked the help of the AFL, the CIO, Jewish organizations, Americans for Democratic Action, the American Civil Liberties Union, and important Catholic and Protestant Church organizations and these groups enthusiastically responded.

The Civil Rights Mobilization was not, therefore, "the colored people's own conference" as a delegate who was quoted in your news story said.

Didn't Want "Reds"

These groups, not just the NAACP, all agreed that organizations dominated and infiltrated by Communists and their fellow travelers would not be invited to participate and would be excluded. This is natural and proper.

The AFL has gotten rid of its Communists, and the CIO is in process of doing so. These great union organizations have many thousands of colored members and considerable political influence.

If we want their support, and we do, we have to keep out the Communists. Catholics have been denied their civil rights by governments controled Communists.

If we want their support, and we do, for there are far more Catholics than Communists, we keep out the Communists.

Others Set Pattern

The American Jewish Congress and the American Veterans Committee have had to throw out the Communists. If we want their support, and we do, we have to keep out the Communists from the Civil Rights Mobilization.

Americans for Democratic Action, which has among its members such well-known and determined advocates of civil rights as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, excludes Communists and would not come into united fronts with them.

Since some of the most liberal Senators and Representatives are ADA members, it is wise to follow this policy.

For Everyone's Rights

Excluding Communists is not a "Hitler policy" or a "Rankin policy" as your paper's headlines implied. Quite the contrary. The NAACP has always stood for the civil rights of Communists and every one else.

Specifically, for example, the NAACP Board unanimously condemned the Smith Act under which the 11 Communist leaders were recently tried and convicted.

(Incidentally, the Communists are such false supporters of civil rights that they approved of the Smith Act when it was used during the war against the Trotskyites who are opponents of the Communists.)

Against Domination

But while we uphold the right of Communists to carry on their own propaganda and organization, we deny that they have the right to infiltrate and dominate other organizations.

Just as it is not a denial of the civil rights of employers to exclude them from a union which is an organization of workers, so it is not a denial of the civil rights of Communists to exclude them from an organization set up by non-Communists as long as Communists have the right to have their own organization.

Not Giving That as Excuse

Excluding Communists from Mobilization was wise for another reason. Many Senators and Representatives are weak-kneed in their support of civil rights.

If they can show that the organization mobilizing support for civil rights legislation is infiltrated and dominated by Communists, then they have an excuse for withdrawing or withholding their support.

The wise advocates of civil rights do not intend to give the weak-kneed legislators any such excuses.

In other words, "support" of civil rights by Communists and their fellow travelers is actually a hindrance.

I can testify from my experience as co-chairman of the successful Committee for a Connecticut Fair Employment Practice Law, that keeping Communists out of organizations working for civil rights is the most effective way to get such legislation enacted.

Know Their Support Hurts

I believe firmly that the Communists are well aware that their support hurts rather than helps the cause of civil rights.

The reason they insisted nonetheless on horning in on the Civil Rights Mobilization when they had been notified in advance that they would not be admitted is that they did not want to see civil rights legislation enacted in the United States except by a Communistic government.

It must be remembered that Communists always follow Russia's foreign policy. They even made excuses for the Nazis when Russia had an alliance. the Hitler-Stalin pact, with Nazi Germany.

The existence of racial discrimination in the United States is helpful to Russia because it reduces the influence of the United States as a leader of the democratic opposition to Russian imperialism and aggression.

It is certain, therefore, that following the interests of Russia as they always do, the Communists do not want to see racial discrimination abolished in this country until it can be done by a government so subservient to Russia that it will bow before Russia's demands and give the green light to Russian aggression.

They Deny All Rights

This well-justified suspicion that the Communists did not want to see civil rights legislation enacted now is further strengthened by the fact that they themselves deny all rights of free speech, free press and free assembly to their opponents whenever they have the power to do so.

They even take away from their opponents the right to hold elections with free discussion and competing candidates.

Where they have government control, they curtail the religious liberties of Protestants and Catholics, especially the latter, and forbid the Jews to engage in Zionist propaganda.

They condemn their opponents to forced labor. Even when they do not have control, they applaud the denial of civil rights to their opponents. They would do none of these things if they truly and honestly believed in civil rights.

For all these reasons the exclusion of Communists from the Civil Rights Mobilization was not merely wise and expedient, it was just and right.

Secretary White Hits Subtle Politicians

BY EMORY O. JACKSON

BOSTON, Mass. -(SNS)- "The entire Nation with the exception of Congress, is moving forward on the civil rights front."

In a speech that carried those ringing, stinging, slugging words, Walter White, in his first major address since returning in June to the helm of the NAACP, climaxed the 41st annual convention of the NAACP at a mass meeting held Sunday in Mechanics Hall.

White reveiwed the 41-year history of the association during which 28 of 30 cases carried to the United States Supreme Court were won.

This tied in with the Spingarn award speech made by Erwin N. Griswold, dean of the Harvard Law School in which he praised the legal work of the late Charles H. Houston, winner of the awaed.

QUESTIONS OF SURVIVAL

Whether democracy and communism can live in the same world and the problem of race and colonialism are the two questions upon which hangs the survival of the people, White said.

White lashed out again "subtle politicians" who "have sold us out on civil rights." He said both major parties included an FEPC plank in their platform but that some senators were "piously campaigning for reelection on the spurious ground that they were prevented from keeping their promises by those pesky Dixiecrats.' He added that Senator Taft (R. Ohio)" wrote the 1948 Republican Party platform plank promising unequivocal support of a Federal FEPC" but a year later proposed a toothless measure denouncement in it against racial segregation, the outlawing by executive order of segregation in the national guard and the enforcement spite the failure of a "voluntary plan' in Cleveland which had to be replaced with an enforcement power FEPC.

White said that Democratic Majority Leader Scott Lucas of Illinois approached the Senate fight for FEPC with quaking knee and quavering voice much as one would march to the electric chair."

Answer to this problem, White said, was to "step up registration and voting." He asserted that 'the Negro vote is respected and feared because of its political independence" and that it has a potential balance of power in 17 states with a total of 281 electoral votes."

FIGHT POLITICANS

Another way White said planned by the NAACP board of directors was to call a meeting this fall of interested organizations to "plan a united fight against those politicians in Congress who sold us out on civil rights." He served notice that "no political party will be permitted either to participate or to influence the decisions of actions of this (proposed) conference."

He praised Roy Wilkins administrator for "faithfully and successfully" managing the colossal Mobolization Rally in Washington and described it as "the largest and most effective demonstration in behalf of civil rights legislation which has ever been staged."

Praising the "28 victories in defense of human rights" White said that these eegal triumphs had not only been for Negroes but for all Americans and that they "had done more to preserve democratic process than almost any other event in American history." He suggested: "They have been won because the able and unselfish lawyers have given generously of their time and skill. Yet there still are those who cannot see that human freedom cannot be won unless we are willing to pay for it."

The NAACP secretary praised the recent transportation and school Supreme Court although stating "Our legal staff and all other competent authorities inform us that many score-possibly several hundred-legal actions may have to be initiated and fought to secure South wide compliance in every professional and graduate school."

CONTEMPT PROCEEDINGS

He added: "It may be necessary to bring contempt proceedings against governors like Talmadge of Georgia who has bluntly asserted that Supreme Court or no Supreme Court he will never permit Negroes and whites to attend the same schools in Georgia as long as he is governor. It is certain that we shall have to bring numerous cases like the one in Delaware to challenge the gross inequality at the undergraduate and lower levels of education which totals more than one billion dollars. That sum the nation should realize is the amount which has been stolen from public funds from Negroes in the states where there is segregation."

White cited the "example of Atlanta" and other branches where conducted.

In his progress exhibits, White called attention to the improved role given Negroes by the movies, radio, television, the states, in literature and journalism as the results of a 20-year effort of the NAACP, White said, had made Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Federal Judge William H. Hastie Ambassador Edward R. Dudley and others who "break new ground and prove how great are the gifts which Negroes can make to their country."

Breach of the color line in organized and amateur sports, abolition of racial segregation in the armed services, were among other gains cited by White. However, he said: "Employment and grading of Negroes in industry lags behind that of other Americans."

The "success and prestige" of the NAACP, White said, had make the association "the target of many petty, envious and ambitious men and political movements."

HOUSTON PRAISED

"The establishment of any right requires a victim who must fight to vindicate the right," declared Dean Griswold, of Harvard Law School, said in the Spingarn Medal presentation speech.

He said that if such a man prevails, "he must have a champion School, said in the Spingarn Medal presentation speech.

He said that if such a man prevails, "he must have a champion . . . (who is) talented, able, deovted, consecrated, a man of wisdom and judgment, a man gifted with the arts of persuasion, and with the skill and determination to make his efforts effective! He said that Charles Hamilton Houston noted civil rights lawyer who was being given the award posthumously, was such a champion.

Tues. 6-27-50

The Harvard dean praised Houston's scholastic record at Harvard where he attained the doctorate of law, edited the Harvard Law Review, won Phi Beta Kappa membership and later in life went on to legal glory. He praised other Negro graduates of the Harvard Law School, among them William Hastie now a Federal Judge. He added that Harvard "has been operated on a basis of complete disregard of race or religion in the selection and education of its students."

Houston's outstanding contribution, according to Dean Griswold, himself a Harvard graduate, was "the organization of effective legal work in support of basic civil rights under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

A movement is on foot by a citizen group in Washington to establish a scholarship memorial in honor of Houston.

32b 1950

NAACP. ($5,000 from The Lessing J.Rosenwald Foundation)

Rosenwald Fund Gives NAACP $5,000

Afro

32b

New York, Jan. 5 — The Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People received this week a contribution of $5,000 from the Lessing J. Rosenwald Foundation, it was announced by Acting NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins.

The NAACP also received as a gift from William Wyler two stock certificates issued by Paramount Pictures, Inc., covering 45 shares of common stock at a value of approximately $1000. Another gift of three common stock shares of the Gaylord Container Corporation, was presented to the Association by Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll.

32b 1950 NAACP - EMORY UNIVERSITY

Emory Students Organize Local NAACP Chapter

32b

World.

A local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been organized at Emory University by 12 students, the Atlanta Daily World was informed Monday.

Tues. 1-31-50

The organization is the result of the interest shown during a recent all-campus debate on the admission of Negroes to Emory's Graduate school.

Atlanta, Ga.

The group will inform students on the problems and advances of the Negro race. Its first project will be to make an investigation of the possibility of obtaining Negro speakers for the Lecture Series.

Officers of the Emory NAACP are: Richard Alper, president; Bill Calhoun, secretary and Rembert Brown, publicity chairman..

A Blow to Regional Education

Afro-American

Sat. 4-22-50

Baltimore, Md.

When the Maryland Court of Appeals ruled last week that the University of Maryland must admit Miss Esther McCready, Baltimore high school graduate, to its School of Nursing, it not only sounded the death knell of jim crow higher education in Maryland, but it also knocked the last prop from under the so-called "regional plan" of education in the South.

Although the regents of the university were "undecided" on Saturday as to what course of action they would take in the matter in view of the two "separate-but-equal" education cases now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court, there seems to be no other recourse left.

Main bases of the Maryland court's decision were the U. S. Supreme Court's opinions in two earlier cases—Gaines vs Canada in Missouri (1938) and Sipuel vs. Board of Regents of University of Oklahoma (1948)—both of which required:

1. Provision of equal educational facilities within a State.
2. Provision of such facilities for colored applicants as soon as they are provided for whites.

Back in 1936, the Maryland Court of Appeals, in the case of Murray vs. U. of Maryand, had commanded the university to admit Mr. Murray to its law school. As fate would have it, Mr. Murray, who entered and was graduated, was one of Miss McCready's counsel in this latest case.

Not since that time, however, has the court ruled on the question, the university having taken the position that the Murray decision applied solely to the law school and not to any other division of the State institution.

University officials sought to send Miss McCready to the school of nursing at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, one of the institutions in a compact drawn up by the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. They even argued that she would receive there an education superior to that available at the University of Maryland.

By her refusal to accept this arrangement, Miss McCready became the first person to challege in the courts the legality of the regional compact.

Six other cases against the University of Maryland, involving engineering, pharmacy, home economics and dentistry, are pending in the courts but, because of the McCready decision are not likely to go to trial.

Every possible subterfuge under the sun has been used by the university to prevent the enrollment of colored students despite the fact that the university gets its support from all taxpayers, regardless of race, creed or color.

Because of the delays involved in court litigation, the NAACP, which has sponsored these education cases, has had a difficult time finding suitable plaintiffs which accounts for the fact that no major tests of the university's policy of segregation have been made since 1936.

There is no question but that the McCready decision opens the doors of all divisions of the university to qualified applicants regardles of race, creed or color as far as available courses at the university are concerned.

This would seem to indicate that the State's out-of-State scholarship program will not be abolished but rather will continue to operate in those fields in which the university offers no instruction.

What is needed now is a flood of applications from Marylanders who desire education in the fields of study offered by the University of Maryland. Current reports that a half dozen or more Marylanders are studying pharmacy at Howard University indicate that even larger numbers in other fields are paying more for their education than they would in Maryland.

Such persons and those finishing high school this year should waste no time in filing applications for next term.

What will happen throughout the South, however, may still be conditioned by decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court in the McLaurin (Oklahoma) and Sweatt (Texas) cases now pending before it. We anticipate that the entire pattern of tax-supported education in the South will be changed as a result of one or more of the high tribunal's decisions.

As far as Maryland is concerned, the issue is clear-cut. Lily-white education in State institutions has come to the end of the road.

Excuse No Longer Valid to Bar Race, Says NAACP Lawyer

Courier

Sat. 4-29-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK—The decision of the Court of Appeals of Maryland upholding the right of Miss Esther McCready to admission to the University of Maryland School of Nursing clearly demonstrates that the regional education compact cannot be used as an excuse for excluding qualified Negro students from existing educational facilities within a state," said Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, this week.

The opinion, handed down by the Court of Appeals on April 14 at Annapolis, reversed a decision of Chief Judge W. Conwell Smith of the Baltimore City Court. Judge Smith had held that the university could legally exclude Miss McCready through arranging for her training at the nursing school of Meharry Medical College in Nashville.

Judge Smith's decision, Mr. Marshall said, "inferentially upheld the regional compact as an instrument for exclusion of Negroes from state universities."

CITES OTHER CASES

The Court of Appeals cited its decision of 1938, ordering the admission of Donald Murray to the University of Maryland Law School, and stated that the law "permits no distinction between the study of law and the study of nursing." It referred also to two other NAACP cases, the Gaines and Sipuel cases, in which the United States Supreme Court established the responsibility of a state to provide educational facilities for Negroes within its borders equal to and at the same time as facilities provided fc white students.

Miss McCready applied for admission to the university on Feb. 1, 1949. In August of that year the university, refusing to enroll her, offered to arrange for her matriculation at Meharry. She rejected this offer and took her case to the NAACP. Charles H. Houston of Washington, chairman of the association's national legal committee, assisted by Mr. Marshall and Donald Murray of Baltimore, plaintiff in the aforementioned case of 1938, represented her.

In the trial before Judge Smith, John E. Ivey Jr., director of the Regional Council for Education, filed a brief pointing out that the regional compact was not intended to be used for the purpose of excluding Negroes from the only state facility offering the desired courses.

We Have Already Won

32b

Whether or not the NAACP wins a substantial victory in the McLaurin and Sweatt cases, the most stimulating and invigorating fact rests in the action of the government of the United States supporting the view of the petitioners that the doctrine of "separate but equal" is a judicial myth.

Hitherto, in all cases, where the constitutional rights of Negroes have been invaded, the government has always been found on the side of the oppressor and against the oppressed, but in the McLaurin case we find the government defending the constitutional rights of citizens as guaranteed by our fundamental charter.

Black Dispatch

Hitherto we have observed government telling black men whose relatives have been lynched, that the U. S. has no authority to act in their behalf, despite the fact the government guarantees life. The attorney-general discovered no authority to act when Negroes complained across the years that their suffrage rights were abridged or that their property rights were confiscated. This sort of connivance with wrong has been going along for such an extended period that folk somehow overlooked the fact that it is the government that first should leap to the rescue of its citizens when complaint is made that life, liberty or property has been molested.

Sat.-4-15-50

This is what Attorney-General McGrath and his Solicitor-General have done. In the McLaurin case we find the government of the United States, through its attorney-general taking the position for the first time that racial segregation in itself constitutes discrimination and is unconstitutional. Said McGrath to the court:

Oklahoma City

> "Facilities segregated on the basis of race or color, are not, and never can be equal in the full sense of the word."

Okla.

That is our position, and we go further in assuming the position of Attorney Amos Hall, when he told the high court last week that those who practice segregation intend it as a badge of inferiority. The individual who feels the Negro is an inferior human being, and who separates him from other citizens because of this false notion, is bound to conclude that the inferior people are not entitled to the same level of treatment as superior folk. Thus in the very thinking of a segregationist discrimination emerges. His later action is based entirely upon the error in thinking. The experience minority groups in this country have had with the "separate but equal" doctrine results entirely from the wrong and incorrect thinking of the segregationist.

We think the NAACP attorneys met the issue squarely when asked by Justice Sherman Minton:

> **"Is it your view that this discrimination is directed in the field of education or social regulation, or is it so interwoven that education necessarily embraces the other?"**

Very subtly stated, but in the question above is the whole issue in a nutshell. Every Negro with self-respect and pride of race considers it an insult for the imputation to be made that he is not qualified as a human being to associate in public places with human beings of another race. Segregation is basic in the idea that one human being is better than another, and whenever government gives recognition to the idea of superiority of race, as given expression in segregation laws, justice has left the portals of society and placed the stamp of partiality upon its regulations.

Certainly no black or white man would endorse a law that forced arbitrary entry of any individual in another man's home, or social club, but there can be no equity or fairness that shows the suspicion of discrimination in public places and in tax-supported institutions. Unquestionably there is a social question involved in the McLaurin complaint and we think the NAACP attorneys met it head-on when queried by Justice Minton. Every Negro in America has social contact with white people. In the stores, on buses, elevators and the streets constant companionship is social relation. The very moment, however, that government steps in to ultra-do that which every American citizen has a right to do, regarding the degree or status of that contact, discrimination legally raises its ugly head. The individual right of citizens is not the right of government.

Without any temerity whatsoever we take this position. The fight of G. W. McLaurin and Herman Sweatt against segregation practices in Oklahoma and in Texas, is a fight for social equality. That's the stark naked issue stripped down to the bone, and we had just as soon it come in the open now as any other time. The Negro has arrived at a point and place in America where he resents any attempt to infer or suggest that he is not as good as anyone else. Certainly he does not want his government to assume that position in the administration of its laws.

Of course the argument of those who endorse segregation is always vulnerable. Take the position of Attorney-General Hansen. In his statement to the court, attempting to show that the kind of segregation practiced at Oklahoma university is all right, Mr. Hansen overlooked the fact that he was arguing against himself. He told the court "both Negro and white students have cooperated and are respectful to each other."

All Segregation Is Unconstitutional, Marshall Contends

NAACP Attorney Asks U. S. Supreme Court to Make New Ruling on Meaning of 14th Amendment

Globe

Washington, April 6—A blistering attack on the 54-year-old "separate but equal" segregation doctrine was made this week before the United States Supreme Court, as attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were joined by the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General of the United States in asking the high tribunal to declare that racial segregation in itself constitutes discrimination and is unconstitutional.

Fri 4-14-50

The arguments, made on April 3 and 4 before a jam-packed courtroom, while several hundred disaroom, while several hundred disappointed would-be spectators waited vainly for a chance to witness the proceedings, were presented in two precedent-shattering cases involving segregation in higher education and a third involving segregation in railway dining cars. The intervention of the Justice Department in all three cases on behalf of the appellants added to the history-making atmosphere that surrounded the cases and attracted the largest crowds in recent Supreme Court history.

Nashville. Tenn.

Marshall Argues Sweatt Case

In his argument in the celebrated Sweatt case, involving the appeal of Heman Marion Sweatt for admission to the University of Texas law school, NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall set forth clearly the Association's position that the **Plessy V. Ferguson** decision of 1896, upholding the doctrine of "separate but equal" facilities for Negroes, should be reversed and that segregation in itself should be declared a violation of the "equal protection" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Segregation Issue Clear

"We have been trying for thirty years to get this issue before this court to get a ruling," Mr. Marshall stated. In previous cases in this field the court has considered only the issue of total exclusion of Negroes from educational facilities provided for others he said. In the Sweatt case however, Mr. Marshall declared, the issue of segregation was crystal clear from the very beginning. At each stage we plainly said that a deliberate attack was being made on the validity of the segregation laws as applied to prevent Sweatt from entering the University of Texas."

Globe

Fri 4-14-50

Mr. Marshall denied that this attack on segregation came "as a surprise" to the Attorney-General of Texas, whose brief contended that the State did not enter any evidence up to this time to substantiate its segregation laws because it was relying on court decisions on the "equality" of its Jim-Crow law school.

Nashville. Tenn.

"The Attorney-General of Texas, to make certain, called the petitioner to the stand (in the trial court) the NAACP Attorney asserted, "and developed the point from Sweatt that Sweatt would not attend any law school no matter how equal the physical facilities were, as long as it was segregated."

Improved Facilities Called Irrelevant

Although the State of Texas has since the suit was instituted, built a separate law school for Negroes, the NAACP position is that these changed circumstances in no way alter the fact that separate legal education is in itself unequal legal education.

"Public education is not a privilege," Mr. Marshall declared. "It is the foundation of the exercise of all our constitutional rights." Pointing out that Texas spends millions of dollars a year on public education, Mr. Marshall said that racial barriers should be removed from governmentally-supported schools, and referred to "uncontradicted evidence that there is no rational relationship between racial differences and public education."

In Texas, he recounted, there is no segregation among lawyers in the courtrooms, bar associations, or in law libraries and, in fact, in no activity of the legal profession. Yet the statutes of that state would prevent Negro and white law students from attending classes together.

Violence Threat Discounted

The threats of violence constantly referred to by the Southern Attorney-General in their brief supporting the State of Texas were discounted by Mr. Marshall with the statement that "our rights cannot be conditioned by a threat of what a few unlawful people will do." When the "white primary" cases were before the courts, he recalled, violence was predicted if Negroes were permitted to vote. No such incidents resulted and "Negroes are not only voting freely in Texas, but are part and parcel of the political machine as though this had been going on for a hundred years."

Norman Grad Appreciates NAACP Fight

MRS. ANNA SWAIN STRONG

"I want everybody to know how I appreciate the fight the NAACP has made, and especially the sacrifice of Mrs. Ada Lois Fisher and G. W. McLaurin, that made it possiblie for me and many other Negroes in the state to receive higher educational advantages offered here in the state," stated Mrs. Anna Swain Strong to a Black Dispatch reporter this week. Black Dispatch

Mrs. Strong was one of the members of the graduating class a Norman during the institution's exercises held Monday night, Augus 7th. Dat-8-19-50

She is the wife of Mr. R. J. Strong, owner and operator of the Strong's Auto Service, 815 N. Lottie. They live at 1317 Grand Blvd. in Edwards Addition. Oklahoma City

Mrs. Strong, a mother of two children, received her Master's degree in Education. She has been a member of the faculty of the Edwards Addition School for the past four years. She plans to begin her work on the doctor's degree in education in the near future. Mrs. Strong is a 1945 graduate of Langston University. Okla

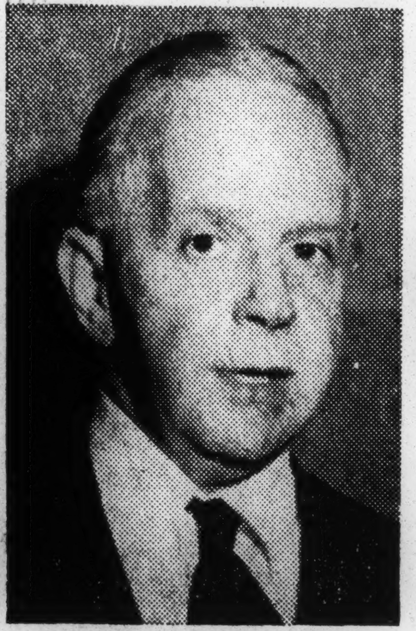
32b 1950

NAACP
NAACP's annual Convention -(Boston, Mass.)

400 Invade Boston for NAACP Convention

32b NAACP

ROY WILKINS
. . . keynote speaker


WALTER WHITE
. . . closes out meet

THURGOOD MARSHALL
. . . wide recognition

DR. ROBERT WEAVER
. . . on speaker's slate

DR. FRANK HORNE
. . . to address meet

CHARLES H. HOUSTON
. . . remembered by NAACP

Legal Gains Made By Organization To Hold Spotlight

Courier
Sat. 6-24-50
32b

BOSTON—More than 400 delegates from thirty-five states assembled here this week for the NAACP's annual six-day convention. This is the first time since 1911 that Boston has been host to the noted organization.

Advance registration for this forty-first annual convention of the world's largest civil rights organization was heaviest from New York, the New England region, and New Jersey, with the next largest groups from California, Indiana, Virginia, Texas, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Michigan, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Alabama and Tennessee.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

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THE CONVENTION is being held under the auspices of the New England Regional Conference of the NAACP, of which George Gordon of Springfield, Mass., is president. Co-chairmen of the conference committee are Mrs. Florence B. Lessuer, president of the Boston branch, and John L. Saltonstall Jr., Boston attorney. Allan Forbes, president of the State Street Trust Company, is treasurer, and Lionel O. Lindsay, financial secretary.

Highlights of the convention include the posthumous presentation of the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually to a Negro American of outstanding achievement, to the late Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C. The award honors Mr. Houston, who as special counsel for the NAACP and later as chairman of the association's national legal committee, was the architect of a broad legal program resulting in tremendous victories for Negro Americans in their continuing fight to break down the barriers of racial discrimination.

The presentation will be made by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law, at a mass meeting in Mechanics Hall on Sunday afternoon, June 25.

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CONVENTION SPEAKERS include Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., Pulitzer prize-winning historian and Harvard professor; Rabbi Irving Miller, president of the American Jewish Congress; Edward R. Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Opportunity Fellowship program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation and formerly with the United States Housing Administration; Dr. Frank Horne, special assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency; John C. Davis of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and Bishop Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte, N. C.

NAACP Administrator Roy **Wilkins** delivered the keynote **address** Tuesday evening, and **Executive** Secretary Walter White will address the closing mass meeting Sunday, June 25.

In the four decades that have passed since its last Boston convention, the NAACP has grown from a small group dedicated to the fight against man's injustice to his fellow man, to a nation-wide mass civil rights organization with a membership of a quarter of a million Negro and white Americans in forty-five states and the District of Columbia.

The outstanding achievements of the NAACP legal staff came into prominent focus recently, when NAACP attorneys won the sweeping unanimous anti-segregation decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases.

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THE DECISIONS, which successfully culminated the four-year fight of Heman Marion Sweatt for admission to the University of Texas School of Law, and ended segregation at the University of Oklahoma, are expected to have far-reaching effects in the final phase of the association's all-out fight against segregation.

With these two history-making decisions, the association chalked up its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh victories out of a total of thirty cases carried before the highest tribunal of the land.

The legal staff, headed by Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, has won wide recognition and respect throughout the North and South for its achievements in the battle against jim crow in housing, travel, education, employment, and the armed forces.

Clean House Big Order at Convention

Courier
Sat. 624-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

BOSTON—All indications point to a hot battle in the council halls of the NAACP this week when the subject of communism within the NAACP ranks comes before the body in its forty-first convention.

Ever since the now historic "Mobilization for Civil Rights" in Washington last January, that subject has been an explosive issue.

At that Washington meeting, directed by Roy S. Wilkins, then the acting NAACP executive secretary, the conference made it a definite point to "exclude all communistic affiliations and avoid Congressional slurs about 'Red' or 'Communist' sponsorship. This brought about fireworks, for in the shuffle Progressive party members were refused the privilege of participating in the conference.

ISSUED EDICT

Mr. Wilkins issued an edict, which said: "Young Progressives or Young Republicans, Socialists, Democrats, members of the American Labor party, or Communists, will not be given credentials as representatives of those groups. From the very beginning, all political party groups have been banned. This is a non-partisan, non-left movement."

[Read Schuyler's "Views and Reviews" and another NAACP story (inside).]

Charges and counter-charges were immediately hurled by many considered "leftist," and Mr. Wilkins found himself under fire from several directions. For a time it seemed that the issue would cause a rift in the NAACP ranks, but the matter simmered down to a cooling point.

But, it has never been forgotten. Now, facing a positive desire to make sure that the NAACP is never brought into any possible "smear" because of "Red" charges, the NAACP high command is determined to remove everything that smacks—even lightly—of communism or left-wing connections.

The Civil Rights' Congress—termed subversive by the U. S Attorney General — also came under the ban of the NAACP and the body rejected offers of help from the CRC in several civil rights' cases.

NO NAMES CALLED

No names have been called in recent months during which talk about communism in the NAACP has been heard, but it is quite obvious now that the board of directors does not intend to take any chances with the good name and repute of the organization, which could be injured by such associations. Therefore, the issue will be met head-on.

If there are any Communists in the NAACP—as rumors would have one believe — every effort will be made this week to weed them out and put the organization on a clear basis of unassailable purity.

Admittedly the subject is a rather delicate one on technical grounds, in that an individual may actually be considered a Communist, or as having pro-Communist sympathies and at the same time be absolutely sincere and honest in his desire to help improve racial welfare, the objective to which the NAACP is dedicated. Such individuals holding NAACP memberships would necessarily suffer ejection from the NAACP if the tenets of organizational purity are to be adhered to.

The whole matter will be fought out on the convention floor, probably Friday or Saturday of this week, with resolutions being submitted to take care of the situation. But one thing is certain: the NAACP does not want any Communists in its ranks, regardless of their intentions, pure or otherwise.

NAACP Leaders at Boston Dumped Rights of Negroes

7-2-50 new york
worker

By Abner W. Berry

It has been remarked that the 41st annual NAACP conference, concluded last Sunday in Boston, was the best-organized public gathering run by the United States State Department since the 1949 CIO anti-Communist bee in Cleveland. The carrot of cold war jobs for Negro reformist leaders and the club of job sanctions against dissenting delegates, many of whom were subject to Truman's loyalty probers, did the trick. But even so it took the ball carriers of the Truman team three full convention days to set the stage for their betrayal.

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IN ITS POINT FOUR resolution, the State Department sought to arrest the development of the anti-war and anti-imperialist unity between American Negroes and the peoples of Africa and Asia by condemning all colonial freedom movements against Western Europe and America. The anti-Communist resolution, empowering the NAACP board to expel whole branches judged "Communist-dominated," served notice to the war camp that NAACP leaders had placed the cold war above and against the fight for civil rights.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, was the main front man for the State Department's disastrous anti-Negro policies. Rank-and-file pressure against Wilkins' red-baiting, splitting tactics and cold war partisanship had forced his removal as acting secretary just a month before the convention.

Wilkins left nothing to chance. By special arrangements with the State Department, he gave the conference Edward R. Dudley, one-time Harlem politico and NAACP attorney, now Ambassador to Liberia. Dudley's speech became the basis for the conference's pro-Truman Point Four resolution.

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THE NEXT NIGHT the delegates were served with the Harvard academic imperialist Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger, a man in high State Department favor, who painted the awful Russians as villains in the civil rights fight. And then, to assure the Pentagon and White House that Wilkins and company would not be troublesome on civil rights, Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll, of New Jersey, made the first full speech on the subject.

Driscoll, as chief executive of the state which framed the Trenton Six, would have to be considered an accomplice to the legal crime committed against these six Negroes. He didn't mention them; neither did any of the conference resolutions. A look at the resolutions committee would tell why.

Attorney A. Maceo Smith, of Dallas, Texas, a violent anti-Communist with political ambitions, was chosen chairman of the resolutions committee. The State Department employe; Dr. Rayform Logan, Ambassador Dudley and Walter White, Truman's built-up Negro colonial apologist, were members of the sub-committee on foreign affairs. But even with the committee so stacked, the internal affairs sub-committee unanimously rejected the first anti-Communist resolution presented to it. The full resolutions committee arrogantly rejected the sub-committee report and received the resolution which finally passed from A. Philip Randolph, who acts in the Negro movement for David Dubinsky and Walter Reuther.

On the floor the gangster-like, prepared attack implied that every opponent of the State Department resolutions was a Communist, representing a foreign government.

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BUT EVEN IN THAT LYNCH atmosphere, 57 delegates fought the open desertion of Negro rights and the sell-out of the colonial people. Another 115 of the 481 delegates did not vote.

It was clear that a substantial group of delegates are going back to work in their branches consciously to defeat the aim of the anti-Communist resolution—the destruction of the fight for civil rights, and the NAACP itself. And in this fight Negro and white progressives, it is certain, are not going to be any the less active but will act more energetically to save the NAACP from governmental domination and death.

Already, since the 1947 conference in Washington, the membership has dropped from 500,000 to less than 250,000 because of the pro-Truman, Uncle Tom leadership policies.

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THE NEGRO LEADERS who sold out the struggle for Negro rights in Boston for a promise of cushy jobs and immunity to fascist attacks which are a part of the Truman war program will never deliver on their promise to "root out the Communists." The Communists are fighting for the freedom of the Trenton Six while these leaders are feting one of the jailers as a "civil rights champion."

All up and down the line in the fight for civil rights the Negro people can recognize more Negro rights in the finger of a Benjamin J. Davis than in the entire kit and caboodle of the sellout artists who ran last week's State Department show.

It remains for those who opposed the sellout on the floor and those whose class interests coincide with those of the Negro people to prevent a delivery of the organization as promised, and save it as a shield for the Negro masses in their fight for peace and freedom.

Dubois, Bolin Left Out Of NAACP Board

Daily World

Sat. 1-7-50

32b

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, an NAACP founder, and Justice Jane Bolin failed in their bid for reelection to the board of directors of the NAACP which ended its 41st annual meeting here Tuesday.

Atlanta Ga.

Justice Bolin, of the New York Domestic Relations court, ran as an independent when the nominations committee did not rename her. However, the board did elect her an NAACP vice-president.

Dubois, who has been a storm center in the NAACP since he joined Henry Wallace in the latter's unsuccessful campaign for President on the Progressive party ticket, had resigned as director of special research in December, 1948.

The new board of directors immediately reelected Walter White as executive secretary and continued his present leave-of-absence status, until June 1. 1950.

Walter White Still on Leave

Afro American

NAACP Also Elects 16 Directors, 22 VP's

Sat. 1-14-50

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—The national board of directors of the NAACP voted last Tuesday to continue Walter White as secretary-on-leave of the organization until June, 1950, and re-elected Roy Wilkins its acting secretary for the same period.

32b

In other actions taken at the 41st annual meeting of the organization, 16 members were elected to the board of directors of the organization, Arthur Spingarn was re-elected president, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board, Allan Knight Chalmers, treasurer, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, assistant treasurer.

The board also elected 22 vice-presidents, including Miss Mary White Ovington, one of the founders of the NAACP, and Judge Jane Bolin who was defeated in her bid to win a seat on the board of directors as a write-in candidate after failing to be nominated for such a post by the nominating committee.

Vice-Presidents Elected

Others elected and re-elected as vice presidents include:

Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Nannie H. Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Marion Cuthbert, Hon. Harry E. Davis, Douglas P. Falconer, Buell G. Gallagher, Bishop John A. Gregg, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes;

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Isadore Martin, H. L. Mitchell, T. G. Nutter, the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, A. Philip Randolph, the Rev. James H. Robinson, Isaac Smalls, Willard Townsend and Bishop W. J. Walls.

Afro American

The action of the board in voting to continue Mr. White as secretary on leave failed to settle the question of his future status as an executive of the organization.

Actually, the action taken was merely an official confirmation of an earlier action taken by the board last May when it voted Mr. White a year's leave of absence after refusing to accept his offer to resign.

Sat. 1-14-50

At that time the board voted Mr. White a year's leave with pay effective on June 1, 1950.

Apparently, however, some members of the board questioned the legality of such a move by the board inasmuch as Mr. White held his position by annual elections held in [illegible]

Baltimore

No Question of Legality

Md.

After the board meeting last Tuesday Dr. Louis T. Wright, board chairman, was asked whether or not the vote of the board to continue Mr. White last Tuesday indicated that there was some question as to the legality of the earlier move made by the board in granting him the year's leave.

Dr. Wright said there was not any question as to the earlier move but that it was customary to elect the secretary each year and the board had re-elected Mr. White until June, 1950.

Dr. Wright was then questioned as to whether or not a motion had been made in the board meeting to oust Mr. White from his position as secretary of the organization.

Exact vote not Revealed

He admitted that such a motion had been made but he said it had been defeated. A reporter then asked Dr. Wright whether or not there had been much opposition to the re-election of Mr. White. He answered that the vote to re-elect him "was not close."

Pressing the point further in an effort to get more definite figures on the election, another reporter asked Dr. Wright if Mr. White's election had been "near unanimous." Dr. Wright said, "I didn't pay any attention to that."

The board chairman was then questioned as to the status of Mr. White in the organization when his leave terminates in June of this year. He said that at that time the matter will again be laid before the board for "reconsideration."

None Contacted Yet

Dr. Wright emphatically denied a report that the NAACP has already contacted certain persons to determine their availability for the post now held by Mr. White. When a reporter broached that subject he stopped him in the middle of the question and said it was positively untrue.

The interest centered around Mr. White's status and the interest in the voting of 16 members to the board of directors attracted 27 members of the 40-man board to the meeting. It was one of the largest board meetings in recent years, an official said.

Five New Board Members

In the board elections 275 branches participated in the voting. They elected Kelly M. Alexander of North Carolina, Dr. W. Montague Cobb of Washington, Harry J. Greene of Philadelphia, Carl R. Johnson of Kansas City, Mo., and Wesley W. Law of Savannah, Ga., to the board for the first time and re-elected 11 other board members.

The 11 re-elected were:

Dr. Chalmers of Boston, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher of Cleveland, Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, Dr. George D. Flemmings of Fort Worth, Dr. Allen F. Jackson of Hartford, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore;

The Rev. O. Clay Maxwell of New York. Philip Murray of Washington, Theodore Spaulding of Philadelphia, Judge Charles E. Toney and Dr. Wright of New York.

Mrs. Jackson Gets 596 Votes

Dr. Cobb was elected chairman of the national medical committee.

FIVE NEW MEMBERS NAMED TO NATIONAL BOARD OF N. A. A. C. P.

Black Dispatch

Sat. 1-14-50 Oklahoma City Okla.

Spingarn Re-elected As President; Mrs. Roosevelt Attends Session

WALTER WHITE STILL SECRETARY-ON-LEAVE

NEW YORK, Jan. 5 — Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard university, is among five new members elected to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the Association's forty-first annual meeting, held here on January 3.

32b

Others newly elected to the N. A. A. C. P. board include Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina State Conference of branches; Harry J. Greene, member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia branch; Carl R. Johnson, president of the Kansas City, Mo., branch; and Wesley W. Law, former president of the Savannah NAACP youth council.

Eleven Members Re-Elected

Eleven former board members were re-named on January 3, when ballots submitted by the Association's branches were tabulated. Those re-elected were: Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers of Boston, Dr. Nathan K. Christopher of Cleveland, Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, Dr. George D. Flemmings of Fort Worth, Dr. Allen F. Jackson of Hartsford, Mrs. Lillie N. Jackson of Baltimore, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell of New York, Philip Murray of Washington, Theodore Spaulding of Philadelphia, Hon. Charles E. Toney and Dr. Louis T. Wright of New York.

Mrs. Roosevelt Attends

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. John Hayes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, and A. Phillip Randolph were among board members and vice-presidents attending the board meeting which followed the annual meeting. The group re-electetd Arthur B. Spingarn as president of the Association, Dr. Louis T. Wright as chairman of the board, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers as treasurer, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias as assistant treasurer.

Vice-Presidents Elected

Miss Mary White Ovington, a founder of the Association, was elected vice-president and honorary treasurer. Others elected and re-elected as vice-presidents include Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Hon. Jane M. Bolin, Nannie H. Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell abot, Marion Guthbert, Hon. Harry E. Davis, Douglas P. Falconer, Buell G. Gallagher, Bishop John A. Gregg, Rev. John Haynes, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Isadore Martin, H. L. Mitchell, T. G. Nutter, Rev. A. Clayton Poyell, A. Philip Randolph, Rev. James H. Robinson, Isaac Smalls, Willard Townsend and Bishop W. J. Walls.

The board voted to continue Walter White as secretary-on-leave until June, 1950. Roy Wilkins was reelected acting secretary for this period. Dr. Cobb was elected chairman of the national medical association.

What's Happening To NAACP Crusade?

The Worker

By Benjamin J. Davis

EVER LARGER SECTIONS of the Negro people are coming to realize that the only way to halt the mounting lynch offensive of reaction and to expand democratic liberties is through unity within themselves and with their allies in militant struggle.

DAVIS

The wide response to the NAACP's call for the Jan. 15-17 mobilization in Washington gives fresh evidence of this fact. The Negro people regard this action as an opportunity to establish that all-inclusive, consistent and militant unity which alone can secure enactment of civil rights legislation in this session of Congress and end the bi-partisan runaround.

Jan. 1-8-50

However, certain forces within the top leadership of the NAACP, in particular Roy Wilkins, acting national secretary, entertain a quite different idea with respect to unity of the Negro people, and of the NAACP itself. Wilkins appears bent upon destroying the unity of the Negro people, and of the NAACP as it tries to forge solidarity around a common program of mass action.

New York N.Y.

Under the promptings of Wilkins, certain leaders of the Civil Rights Mobilization, in the original preparations, tried to exclude thousands of tested and staunch battlers for Negro rights among the Negro workers and white progressives, by resorting to red-baiting. These militant forces were characterized as undesirable on the ground that they were "left-wing," "Communist or subversive but actually because they represent the conscious unity forces. This divisive approach came with ill grace from the NAACP acting secretary inasmuch as the NAACP mobilization is itself attacked as "Communist" by the Rankins and other fascists who are the main enemies of Negro rights.

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BUT IN THE NAACP as in other Negro peoples and progressive organizations, the desire for unity is stronger than the attempts of Wilkins to prevent that unity by red-baiting slanders against whole sections of the Negro people and their progressive supporters. NAACP branches, conferences and members on a local level have been building the mobilization and its effectiveness by including and cooperating with all forces that have civil rights genuinely at heart. They realize that this is a gigantic task, and that no one organization can achieve it.

On virtually all levels of the NAACP, the membership has placed the interests, welfare and unity of the Negro people above red-baiting which is the last refuge of splitters, bankrupts and of those who are afraid of the people.

Consequently, on December 22, Wilkins issued still another blast designed to halt the growing unity of the Mobilization. This time he resorted to more vicious and dictatorial methods, adding new organizations to his ban and virtually setting up a "subversive list" rivalling that of the fascist-like Attorney General's office formerly headed by the poll taxer, Tom Clark.

Under the guise of barring "Communist-front" organizations, Wilkins' statement declared that none of the 11 unions which now face expulsion by the reactionary Murray-Carey-Reuther leadership in the CIO will be permitted any delegates. This was done, according to Wilkins, in the language of the despised House Un-American Committee because "of the persistent efforts of Communist elements to gain acceptance in the Mobilization for purposes other than passage of Civil Rights legislation. . . . Offers of 'cooperation' by several left wing organizations have already been rejected."

It is apparent that this latest red-baiting statement was never submitted to the NAACP branches and members, whose sentiment Wilkins presumed to speak. Nor was it submitted to many national leaders and Board members of the organization, a large number of whom are vigorously opposed to Wilkins' disruptive and destructive attitudes. It is clear that such a splitting, red-baiting policy, if permitted to continue, could destroy the NAACP itself.

Certainly, the Rankins, the Republican and Democratic machines and all the other reactionary, red-baiting enemies of the Negro people must have greeted Wilkins' latest divisive statement with hilarious approval.

It is well-known that the 11 unions now under attack by the Murray-Carey-Reuther traitors, are being persecuted, in no small part, because they have refused to betray the cause of peace and democratic rights to the war program of big business. Even so, it is significant that the NAACP leader Wilkins, has found these unions "guilty" and "sentenced" them even before the CIO has itself has done so.

Some 300,000 Negro workers are in these progressive unions. It is not likely that either they or the Negro people as a whole will permit the big business stooge Phil Murray or even Mr. Wilkins to break up the united struggle of the Negro people for their full citizenship.

★

WILKINS' BLAST is aimed not alone against so-called "left wingers and Communists" but against all who do not bow and scrape before the reactionary red-baiters, particularly against those who do not go down the line with the war program and empty demagogy of the Truman Administration.

Wilkins, it seems, is insistent upon turning the Mobilization, not into a historical struggle to compel passage of civil rights legislation, but into a partisan gathering which can be used by the Truman Administration as a sounding board for the 1950 Congressional elections. Even many independent Republicans, who are members and leaders of the NAACP, are beginning to feel the pressure of Wilkins' partisan maneuvers to exclude them. It is clear that there is widespread resistance to the attempts of Wilkins to put the NAACP—and now the Mobilization – into the vest-pocket of the Truman Administration, or of any other party.

★

COMMUNISTS are among the most progressive unity forces and have maintained a constructive attitude toward the Mobilization as they have toward every other movement or effort to halt the ravages of lynch oppression against the Negro people. They will not be deterred from their responsible, constructive attitude by such red-baiting provocations and diversions as Wilkins' latest statement.

Communists will not be drawn into the trap of any phony issues which Wilkins is apparently depending upon to disrupt the Mobilization. Their main objective remains the development of the broadest unity of the Negro people and their allies – irrespective of race, color creed or nationality. While adhering firmly to this common goal, they will not fail to work in the most self-sacrificing manner to achieve it, despite all obstacles.

Communists, as always, are ready to unite with all forces — Republican, Democratic, Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, Negro and white – in achieving passage of FEPC, anti-lynch, anti-poll tax and any other measures which can implement, to any degree the democratic rights of the Negro people and all other minorities.

Only a few days remain before the Mobilization on January 15. Realizing that this effort constitutes a major struggle in the fight against fascism and reaction, one can be sure that no stone will be left unturned to guarantee that this project exceeds the hopes of the Negro people and all other anti-fascists in securing civil rights legislation as the first order of business in the present session of Congress.

Booklet Tells Of Progress In Race Relations

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — During 1949 the various states enacted more civil rights laws than in any previous years, according to "Civil Rights in the United States in 1949," the second annual balance sheet of group relations, published last week jointly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Jewish Congress.

Jan 3-4-50

In a foreword to the 71-page booklet, Roy Wilkins, acting NAACP secretary, and David W. Petegorsky, AJC executive director, observe that while progress was made during the year, "racist patterns of conduct still shape most of our lives."

Norfolk Va.

"The major portion of the task still lies ahead," they say. "We have made progress, but not nearly enough. This progress, too, we must remember, has been achieved during a period of relative economic prosperity, the most favorable condition for such gains.

"If discrimination is to be abolished during our lifetime, our rate of progress will have to be greatly accelerated. The groundwork is being gradually laid but we shall have to move more rapidly in building the structure," the authors say.

The booklet summarizes advances and setbacks during the year in the fields of law enforcement, suffrage, employment, education, housing, public accommodations, immigration and naturalization, armed forces, voluntary associations, sports, press, radio and theatre, and other areas.

THE NAACP'S EDUCATIONAL FIGHT

32b

Debate Between The Informer And The NAACP's Counsel

(Second In A Series)

(EDITORIAL NOTE: It must be remembered that all of this correspondence took place before the decisions in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases, and that Thurgood Marshall and the lawyers for the NAACP fully expected the Supreme Court to knock segregation out as unconstitutional. This will be evident if the reader will turn to the paragraphs marked with the Roman numerals V and VI and to the last paragraph in Mr. Marshall's letter.

Informer

Well, the Supreme Court, in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases, told Mr. Marshall exactly what we had been telling him all along, namely, that they were not at this time going to pass upon the constitutionality of segregation, or to put it the way Mr. Marshall has it, [illegible] not going [illegible] knock segregation out and decree integration.

....I had argued that with Mr. Marshall and the NAACP for four years, telling them that the sensible thing to do is to make the states in the South give equality, wherever they insist upon segregation. In the Sweatt case the Supreme Court again voted for equality "in segregated pattern, where Mr. Marshall says it can't be done."

In both the McLaurin and Henderson cases the decisions are based on the concepts that the governments have failed to provide equal facilities to Negroes, and that is all the Supreme Court is holding. So Mr. Marshall has rested his case upon what the Supreme Court would decide in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases, and they have decided each one exactly as we predicted they would.

Besides, the three Supreme Court decisions back up our contention that currently the only real progress that can be made is to force the South, wherever it insists upon segregating us, to provide equal facilities. This is what Mr. Marshall has refused to do, and this is what he has been giving facetious, unrealistic arguments against in this correspondence.)

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE

Mr. Carter Wesley
The Informer
2418 Leeland Avenue
Houston, 1, Texas

Dat. 7-8-50

Dear Carter:

This will acknowledge your letter of January 24th. As soon as I read your letter, in my mind I immediately joined those who take the position that nothing can be gained from correspondence when one party refuses to see a point. However, I will try once more to make my position clear to you.

I. It has been our position, supported by uncontradicted testimony of .exsperts, .that a segregated Negro school can never be the equal of any school which has all other racial and ethnic groups in it.

II. This would be true even if the two schools were practically identical as to plant, library, curriculum, and faculty.

Houston

III. Where there is room enough in the so-clled "white" school to accommodate the Negro students it would be my idea that the school that is inferior in equipment would be abandoned and all students of all races admitted to the superior school, that is, superior in equipment and other physical facilities. A combination of the faculties of the two schools and the library of the two schools would be insisted upon to the end that we would have a mixed school as to student body and faculty, as well as all administrative officers. We would insist on the right of every Negro who is qualified to try out on an equal basis with all others for positions on the faculty and administrative staff.

Texas

IV. In an area where there are two schools of comparative physical value, one white and one Negro, we would insist that both of the schools be integrated.

V. As to your pet hobby of urging others to concentrate on suits to equalize school facilities within a segregated system, it has been my position all along that you cannot equalize schools under a segregated system. You can get near equality but you can never get absolute equality on a segregated basis. You take the postion that you can have equality on a segregated basis so that it is apparent that these two positions are more or less in conflict. I must say, however, that the wealth of material that has been written on the subject demonstrates clearly that there has been terrific support and there is ever increasing support for the position that there can be no equality within a segregated system. If you want any authority for this, you need but examine the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, the several briefs that have been filed in the Sweatt case and the Henderson case, including the brief filed by Solicitor general Perlman, which you carried verbatim in your paper.

VI. In holding the position as to the impossibility of equality in a segregated system, this does not in any manner, shape or form follow the argument first advanced in **Plessy v. Ferguson** and adopted by others since that time that it is because of a feeling of inferiority on the part of Negroes themselves. Rather it is the feeling of equality on the part of Negroes which makes them object to being singled out for separate treatment to be ostracized from all other Americans. One of the reasons that makes it impossible for separate schools to be equal is that in one you have all of the many racial and ethnic groups making up our country except Negroes and in the other you have only Negroes. The very singling out of Negroes and their ostracism from the existing facility places upon them the badge of inferiority and this badge is placed upon the school so that the words Negro and inferior, when used in relation to schools have become synonymous in the eyes of the public. Whenever and wherever Negroes have been admitted to the existing facilities such as in Arkansa, Kentucky, the Law School at Maryland, the Negro students have been completely integrated and have taken their place without friction of any kind. In schools where mised faculties have existed Negroes have done good and bad to the same extent as other teachers.

The only point in my letter to you was that I did not believe that you actually thought I had an inferiority complex. It is obvious from your letter that you do. I still cannot for the life of me see how you can in good conscience take the position that a person who insists on the right of a Negro to be admitted to a school on the same basis as any other citizen and to cmplete with other citizens without regard to race or color, the right of Negro school administrator to compete with all others demonstrates a feeling of inferiority. I say to you, in all sincerity that I believe that some place in the past you have made up your mind that we were wrong in our initial fight against segregation in public education and that you are determined to carry on these side issue squabbles rather than to face up to the real difference between those who are not only opposed to segregation but are willing to take all legal steps to remove it and those who believe, even sincerely, that there is a possibility of equality within a segregated system.

At least until the Supreme Court tells us differently in the **Sweatt, McLaurin** and **Henderson** cases I am going to stick to my guns. At the same time, I still hope that you will at least be fair in the conclusions you draw as to our actions.

Sincerely yours,
Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel

February 3, 1950

Atttorney Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel, NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dat. 7-8-50

Dear Thurgood:

In answer to yours of January 27, I don't think it is a matter of my refusing to see a point. I think it is rather a matter of your attempting to get me to assume the existence of a point, which you are unable to make.

You will recall that in your first letter the burden of complaint was that the editorial had misquoted you. I took the trouble to get the original paper, and to give you the verbatim statement in the paper, to show that we had followed it absolutely without a single deviation. But in this letter of January 27, you have now abandoned any further question of the accuracy of our quotation from the story in the North Carolinian. That means that we must now take it that you did actually say that if a Negro school and a white school were exactly duplicates of each other, the Negro school would be inferior to the white school.

We said in our editorial in the issue of January 7th that under such circumstances there was no more reason for saying that the Negro school would be inferior to the white school than in saying that the white school would be inferior to the Negro school. We said further in the last paragraph of the editorial, to which last paragraph you took special exception in your last letter: "What should happen in such circumstances is that both schools should be opened to all qualified persons of all races and religions and national origins, without any distincton whatsoever." In your last letter you tried to get on the bandwagon of this position, while at the same time taking exception to the postion. You do the same thing more briefly in this letter in No. IV, by saying that under such circumstances you "would insist that both of the schools be integrated."

Before our editorial was written you had never anywhere taken the position that white children should be admitted to and integrated into a so-called Negro school. The first time you ever took that position was in your last letter to me and the second time in this letter of January 27.

What you are clearly trying to do in this letter is to get me off the debate of our Durham statement into the general arena of your theoretical statement of the **NAACP's** position on the fight for educational equality. I know what that general position is just about as well as you do. I know, for instance, that you have brought suit after suit to get equal salaries for Negro teachers (the Negro professional class) in the most unequal segregated schools in the South: but I likewise know that you have not turned a finger to provide equal buildings and libraries and laboratores and the rest for the children (the Negro masses) in those schools. How come that difference? Nowhere have you ever undertaken to answer that question either on the public platform or in private correspondence.

You said at Durham that "if Negro schools are exact duplicates of white schools, and are segregated, they are not equal." **We said editorially that is showed an inferiority complex to brand only the Negro schools as unequal in such circumstances and that "what should happen in such circumstances is that both schools should be opened to all qualified persons of all races and religions and national origins, without any distinction whatsoever".** You yourself now say although you had never said it before our editorial, that "in an area where there are two schools of comparative physical value, one white and one Negro, we would insist that both of the schools be integrated." If a Negro school can become physically equal to a white school, so that the Negro school deserves integration as much as the white school, then what is it but an inferiority complex to say that only the Negro school is inferior to the white school prior to the integration? What is more, why is it not the just and fair thing for the children of the Negro masses to bring suits to make every Negro school physically equal to every white school, so that all schools, both white and Negro, deserve to be integrated and not just the white schools? Especially since you have brought all those suits and are still bringing them, to get equal salaries for the Negro teachers in schools that are not even physically equal? You are the slippery guy that is refusing to face the point and the issue, and not me.

As to your point No. V,I have never urged anybody "to CONCENTRATE on suits to equalize school facilities within a segregated system (this is a deliberate untruth on your part and you know it). All I

have urged upon you and the NAACP and everybody else is that there should be two kinds of lawsuits: one to open up the white schools and another to do for the children of the Negro masses what the NAACP has done time after time for the Negro teachers, namely, get equal buildings and equal libraries and all other equal physical facilities as long as the authorities insist upon a segregated system. You and the NAACP have said that this kind of equality in the segregated system is all right for the professional Negro teachers, but not worth a damn for the childen of the Negro masses .

Further as to this No. V, I have never anywhere even expressed myself as to the equality or inequality of the two sets of schools after complete phsical equality has been achieved. On this point I have contented myself with my unvarying position that segregation is an evil and should be abolished Even in our editoral of January 7, we were ahead of the NAACP in saying that if the white and Negro schools "are exact duplicates" of each other, except for the separation ,then both schools should be integrated and not just the white schools. You now are saying "me-too" on this point, for the NAACP has never taken the position prior to our editorial that the Negro schools should be opened up to white students as well as the white schools opened to Negro students, when the physical facilities were equal. We have said it in many editorials in the past, when we have contended that, not only do the children of the masses deserve equal physical facilities as long as there is segregation, but also that if lawsuts should bring about equal facilities, white students would be seeking to get into the Negro schools.

In your point No. III you say that, when Negroes are admitted to the white schools, you would "insist on the right of every Negro who is qualified to try out on an equal basis with all others for positions on the faculty and the administrative staff." In your No. VI, you refer to "the Law school at Maryland," which has been open to Negro students now for quite a few years. How much insisting have you and the NAACP done to get Negroes "on the faculty and administrative staff" of the University of Maryland Law School? If you have done any insisting. you have kept it completely hidden.

As to your lengthy discussion in No. VI about the question of inferiority complex, this is pertinent only in the frame of reference of your Durham statement "that if Negro schools are exact duplicates of white schools, and are segregated, they are not equal." I say that, if you believe that, then you have an inferiority complex. If two schools "are exact duplicates" of each other except that one has Negro students and Negro teachers while the other has white students and white teachers, then my firm belief is that neither is inferor to the other but that as we said in our editorial of January 7, "what should happen in such circumstances is that both schools should be opened to all qualified persons of all races and religions and national erigins, without any distinction whatsoever."

Either you have an inferiority complex, or you cannot sincerely and in good conscience continue to bring lawsuits to get equal salares for Negro teachers in the most unequal segregated schools, while refusing to bring lawsuits to get equal buildings and equal libraries and equal playgrounds and equal laboratores and all other physical facilities on an absolutely equal basis for the children of the Negro masses, as long as they have to attend schools in a segregated school system. When you deny that Negro children can get better education in equal physical facilities than they could in unequal facilites, while stoutly maintaining that Negro teachers can do a better job on equal salares in segregated schools, you either show that you have an inferiorty complex, or else you are not faithful to the best interests of the children of the masses of Negroes.

As to the theoretical question which you pose in No. V and No. VI as to whether or not there can ever be equalty in a segregated system, that theoretical queston is not germane in the least to this debate. You are telling an untruth, and you know it, when you say that "you take the position that you can have equality on a segregated basis." The issue is (1) whether or not Negro children of the Negro masses can get a better education in segregated schools when the physical facilities are equal to the physical facilities in the white schools, in the same way that Negro teachers have a right to and can do a better job on equal salaries in the segregated schools, and (2) whether, if the only difference between a white school and a Negro school is that one has Negro students and teachers and the other has white students and teachers, that difference alone makes the Negro schools inferior to the white school. That is what you said in Durham. We took the position in our editorial of January 7 that in No. 2, the schools are on a par as to inferiority and superiority and both should be integrated. As to No. 1 we take the position that, as long as there is segregation, the children of the Negro masses have a legal right to equal facilities of every kind and they can get a better education with equal physical and other facilities than they could with unequal facilities.

In your final paragraph you say: "At least until the Supreme Court tells us differently in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases I am going to stick to my guns." As I see it we have no such limited perspective. Whatever decisions the Supreme Court renders in these cases, I think our position will be the same. That position, as I understand it, is: (1) Segregation is an evil and should be abolished, no matter what the Supreme Court may say in any one or a dozen cases. All efforts, both by lawsuits and otherwise, should be put forth to bring an end to this evil in American life and morals. (2) As long as there is segregation, the Negro children of the Negro masses have at least just as much right, if not a better right, to equal buildings, equal libraries, equal laboratories, equal playgrounds, equal transportation, and every other equal facility, as the Negro teachers have to equal salaries in the segregated schools.

I hope you will stop trying to straddle and face up to the issue. You know I am against segregation as much as you are, and that the real issue is whether, in addition to trying to break segregation by direct attack, we should also try to break it by making it too expensive in whatever areas the state has already placed it.

Very truly yours,
Carter Wesley

A Shameful Disclosure

32b

Black Dispatch

Feb. 4-50

Oklahoma City Okla.

Something is wrong with a community that will pay more money for band uniforms than it will for its basic civil rights. The Junior high school has been busy the past month among the citizens raising funds for band uniforms, and last week reported more than two thousand dollars raised. Sunday, following around six weeks drive the local branch of the NAACP reported only 246 Negroes in the capital city who had this year renewed membership in the organization, representing about $650.

Get the Black Dispatch straight now. We need to uniform the band. We have put our money into it along with others. That is not the question. The issue surrounds the inclination of a minority group who will pay more for pomp and parade than they will for substantial citizenship. This issue sticks out stark, naked and bare during the past month's effort in raising funds for two causes.

This is an alarming situation. Can it be that Negroes in the capital city in view of court victories won during the last year have the impression that full citizenship has been won and that they may "call the dog" and go into the tent secure? Or, could it be that they are actually indifferent to the status of their rights and are more interested in colors and cuts of cloth than in basic problems having to do with self-respect, the right to work, vote and to own and occupy property? Just what could be the cause of the apparent disinterest exhibited in the present drive?

At this very moment Negro students for the first time in the history of this state are getting the same kind and quality of graduate training as whites. This fair play was forced through the militant program of the NAACP. Just last year this organization won another victory in the supreme court of the United States which clinched forever the right of the black man to own and occupy property anywhere on the top side of America. The record in this state shows the state conference has secured the right of black men to sit on juries and to secure a fair trial in the courts. In almost every field of civil liberty the NAACP has matched steel for steel and has won signal victories for justice. The Americanism of the NAACP is established in the fact that almost ninety per cent of the cases carried to the supreme court by this organization has been affirmed by those eminent gentlemen of the cloth.

In addition to this through the NAACP the voice of the American Negro has become internationally resonant. It is heard in the United Nations, in Asia, Africa and in Western Europe. Is it possible in an hour like this the Negro could forget the NAACP? If you have not paid your membership this year look this matter squarely in the face. Frankly face this issue. Why have you failed to pay your membership?

This writer went to Langston Sunday and was not in the meeting closing out the membership drive, but we were humiliated when a white lady called this writer Sunday night and said, "What's the matter with Oklahoma City Negroes. I was present Sunday and paid my membership in the drive, but to my astonishment only 246 out of the 30,000 Negroes in Oklahoma City have paid their membership this year."

We can imagine just how a liberal-minded white person would feel following discovery that Negroes do not have as much interest in the NAACP as have they. It should be a deterent to further outside assistance when this situation is discovered to exist.

During the World War just past more than half a million Negroes joined the ranks of the NAACP, realizing what the organization was doing for their loved ones overseas. For the first time in history the NAACP was able to send representatives to the front lines to study the actual conditions under which the sable-hued sons of black mothers were fighting, and at that time the work of the NAACP was so effective that many Negro soldiers joined the NAACP. One soldier sent this writer at one time more money than has been collected in the recently closed drive here. To be exact he sent $900.

But are we overlooking the threat of war that hovers at the present time over humanity? While Negroes in Oklahoma City turn an indifferent ear to those who would keep them well organized and alert to current problems, the world is engaged in another arms race to manufacture frightful engines of destruction such as the world has never known. It could be that chaos, confusion and disaster are running this moment at our very doors. Today as never before we need the NAACP and similar organizations to guide us in the paths of vision, understanding and truth. Our problems as a race have in no wise been solved but instead are becoming more complex and difficult. What part are you taking in marshaling the substance and strength of black people and seeing to it that this power is properly and intelligently directed?

When you have read these lines do not vascillate any longer. You can bring your membership to the Black Dispatch. You can call the membership chairman, Mrs. D. J. Diggs, 2-5355, or the president of the branch, J. E. Stewart, 7-6391. In the light of the present inconsequential local membership it may be considered rather rude to say this, but the opinion of this writer is that any Negro who refuses to join the NAACP, in actuality needs a mental examination. At any rate, you figure out this enigma. Why is it Negroes in a town like this would rather invest money in uniforms for a band than join in a program having to do with their basic peace, tranquility and happiness? Does there appear anything like sanity in such actions?

Roy Wilkins Says NAACP Board Now Chosen By Branches

32b

Acting Secretary Tells Editor "Hand-picking" Has Been Ended With Constitution Chance

Globe

Nashville Tenn

5-5

Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP has sent to the press a copy of a letter recently sent to the Baltimore Afro-American in which he denies that members of the National Board of Directors are hand-picked any longer. He states that under a recent change in the NAACP Constitution, board members are now elected by the NAACP branches in a democratic manner. His letter in full explanatioin of the new system of electing the "governing authority" of the NAACP is as follows:

"Letter to the Editor of the Afro-American:

Under a Philadelphia dateline, your notional issue of April 15 carries the story alleging that the National Board of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is 'hand-picked, self-elected' and charges this board 'with exercising a dictatorship detrimental to the entire Association.' The National Board is neither hand-picked nor self-elected. Nor does it exercise any dictatorship.

"Nominations to the Board for three-year terms are made annually by a Committee composed of four members elected by Branch delegates to the Annual Convention and three elected by the Board. This Committee meets the latter part of September each year and nominates sixteen candidates for the Board.

"Branches may submit additional nominations by petitions signed by thirty members in good standing. A ballot containing the names of those nominated by the Nominating Committee and those nominated by petitions is submitted to the Branches in November. At the annual meeting of the Branch, the members vote upon these nominees and the Branch ballot is in turn mailed to the National Office and kept locked up until opened and counted at the annual meeting on the first Monday in January. Thus Board members are actually elected by the Branches of the NAACP.

"Your news story states that 'a constitutional change regarding the manner of Board selection was termed Imperative.' in 1948, the Board at the request of the Annual Convention, amended the Constitution to provide for majority representation on the Nominating Committee by delegates elected at the Convention.

"As an indication of how this system has worked to place on the Board actual representatives of the membership, a check of the 48 Board members reveals that 22 of them are now, or have been, active in Branches or State Conferences of the NAACP. They are thus working members of the Association, and cannot be classified as strangers dictating policy, or mere 'window dressing.'"

Very sincerely yours,
ROY WILKINSON
Acting Secretary

Dr. Bunche Named NAACP Director

Courier

5-26-50

NEW YORK — The NAACP board vacancy created by the death of Atty. Charles H. Houston has been filled by the election of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche. The action was unanimous.

What Are Your Civil Rights Worth?

How badly do Negroes in the Kansas City community really want their civil rights? Do they want them badly enough to pay for them? From the slow progress which the local NAACP membership campaign is making, they don't seem to be bothered about getting full citizenship. They say they want complete freedom from discrimination and segregation but "actions speak louder than words" and their poor response to the annual NAACP plea for memberships indicates that many are satisfied with second-class citizenship.

Call

A Kansas City school principal, now deceased, used to say that acts of rank injustice made Negroes blood boil, but not a dollar's worth. He was commenting on our reluctance to give $1 a year to the organization which already has wiped out many forms of discrimination and inequality and continues fighting relentlessly on against injustice wherever it exists. His observation applies today no less than it did when he made it. The NAACP campaign has been in progress now for over a month, yet the goal of 3,000 members has not even been met half way.

Fri. 6-2-50

Does it take mob violence or a severe case of police brutality or a bombing to arouse Negroes to their own defense? A sizeable fund could be raised overnight if some terror overtook Negroes in this area Shouldn't we be just as willing to pay for security against such acts of violence?

Kansas City Mo.

The NAACP represents just such security. It is the watch-dog which for 41 years has fought for the right of Negroes to live in peace and freedom like other American citizens.

There is no question about the job that the NAACP has done for Negroes during the last four decades. Through its persistent campaign for an anti-lynching bill, it has virtually halted the practice of lynching in this country. It has spotlighted the shame of this horrible crime so successfully that the number of lynchings per year has dropped from several hundred a year to less than a half dozen a year.

The NAACP has won 24 out of 27 cases carried to the United States Supreme court. Any one of them alone should be worth $2 a year to any self-respecting Negro citizen. The NAACP has won a succession of victories outlawing the "grandfather clause" and the "white primary" which kept Negroes from casting ballots in the South and as a result thousands of Negroes below the Mason-Dixon line now go to the polls without fear. The NAACP has won the momentous case outlawing the restrictive covenants by which Negroes were kept living in ghettos. It has broken down barriers in seven state-supported universities. It has fought and won cases abolishing jim crow travel and has been in the forefront in the battle against job discrimination.

In addition to these outstanding victories, the NAACP constantly fights for justice in the courtroom for Negroes accused of crime where the evidence shows they are victims of racial prejudice.

Where else could Negroes get such service for $2 a year? Two dollars a year is precious little to pay for the fight for freedom. Many of those who won't give $2 a year to the organization which defends his civil rights will spend twice that much in a single night for a few drinks of his favorite beverage or to hear a popular dance band.

It is this short-sightedness which is keeping us from gaining the full citizenship which we say we want so badly. We crave it but not enough to do anything about it.

The time-worn argument that "the national office is doing a good job but the local branch isn't doing anything" is nothing but an excuse—and a weak one at that. The national headquarters can operate only through the support of the local branches which are scattered over 45 states. And, more than that, the local branch itself has done enough in the past year to justify an expenditure of $2 per citizen. The fight which brought about facilities for the training and education of crippled Negro children is enough in itself without mentioning such matters as working to end discrimination at the Internal Revenue Processing division and its work in promoting good race relations in the city.

We hope that branches in other cities are not experiencing the same lag that we feel here in Kansas City. It should not be necessary to beg people to join the NAACP. The slowness of the drive is blamed in part on the lack of workers. For an organization like the NAACP people should send in their memberships voluntarily without waiting for someone to call upon them. And memberships in a town the size of Kansas City should not be limited to the $2 and the $3.50 variety. There should be at least 100 persons in Kansas City who think their civil rights are worth $25 a year. There should be at least 50 who value their civil rights at $50 a year. And there should be a few who can well afford to give $100 a year. Commendation is due the Principals' Study club which recently presented the final payment on its life membership of $500—the first Kansas City organization to take out a life membership, although in other cities this type of membership is fairly common.

We haven't lost faith in the Negroes of Kansas City. We believe that they have grown just a little careless and a little thoughtless and that a gentle jogging of the conscience will bring about an improvement. How about it, Kansas Citians? You need the NAACP and it needs you.

★ ★

There is one consolation that we have out of the failure of the cloture vote on FEPC. Both of the senators from Missouri and both from Kansas voted "right." They voted to close debate on the motion to take up the FEPC bill. We commend Senators Donnell and Kem of Missouri and Darby and Schoeppel of Kansas for their good judgement and urge that they stay "on the firing line for FEPC.

Bunche Elected To NAACP Board

NEW YORK.—Election of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, director of the United Nations Department of Trusteeship, to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was announced this week by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board. Dr. Bunche will fill the vacancy created by the death of Charles H. Houston of Washington.

Members of the board are elected for three-year terms by the branches, voting annually for one-third (16) of the directors. Vacancies for unexpired terms are filled by vote of the members of the board. The vote on Dr. Bunche was taken at the board's monthly meeting on May 8.

Notified of his election, Dr. Bunche wrote Dr. Wright: "I am pleased to inform you that I shall be happy to accept this responsibility."

Call

Fri 5-26-50

Kansas City Mo.

Dr. Mays Named To NAACP Board

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College in Atlanta, Ga., and a leading spokesman for Negro rights in the South, is one of three persons newly nominated for three-year terms on the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Walter White, executive secretary, annonced last week.

Nominated with Dr. Mays were Dr. James L. Leach, president, Michigan State Conference of NAACP Branches, and Samuel Williams, president of the Association's branch in Orange, N. J.

[illegible]

Norfolk Va.

NAACP Fighting for Equal Rights in 21 Cases Now Before U.S. Courts

Afro-American Nat. 9-30-50

Justice in the United States is not ment in our time, the report of the legal department of the NAACP on its activities during June, July and August indicates.

The report points out that rapid strides toward the goal of educational equality currently are being made, with the fight continued in six cases in the various States.

Although the most sweeping legal victories have been chalked up in the field of education, a total of 15 other suits, that either have been successful or promise success, have been pressed against restrictive covenants, for better housing, to secue justice for individuals denied due process, and in the fields of recreation, the Armed Services, labor and insurance discrimination.

Battles on All Levels

Spurred by litigation opening the Universities of Texas, Maryland, Oklahoma, Delaware and Virginia to colored students, the NAACP, the report reveals, has another case pending to gain educational facilities on the university level in the North Carolina courts.

Encouraged, too, by recent successful cases in Virginia, in which Federal courts have declared the counties in that State must equalize colored and white primary and high school facilities, the association has four cases pending on equalization on the grammar school level—one in Louisiana, one in South Carolina and two in New York.

Fights for Teachers Also

Watchful also that its fight for educational equality does not lag on any level, the NAACP is waging a court batle for equalization of teachers' salaries in one of the last States in which this principle has not been implemented—Mississippi

The suit in North Carolina asks that Harold T. Epps and Robert D. Glass be admitted to the Law School of the State university.

Bias in North, South

The four primary school education cases that are pending are the following:

Aubert vs. Orleans Parish, La., filed on July 15 in U. S. District Court;

Briggs vs. Clarendon County, S.C., School Board, filed on June 12;

Hempstead, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 14; and

Freeport, L.I., N.Y., decision of hearing pending.

In the first two cases, the school boards of the two Southern States are asked to be enjoined from discriminating against colored pupils and admission to white schools (superior in every case) is being sought on the grounds that an equal education cannot be obtained in a segregated grammar school.

In the second two cases, demands were made to the superintendent of the State Board of Education of New York that pupils be restrained from attending schools not in their zone because other schools in the zone contain larger numbers of minority groups.

The teachers' salary case—Bates vs. Ba[illegible]e—is in the Circuit Court of Appeals in Jackson, Miss.

4 Housing Cases Backed

In a precedent-making decision on Sept. 7, in which six NAACP lawyers intervened as friends of the court, a white plaintiff's restrictive covenant case—Poulson vs. Keller—was dismissed in Minneapolis as having no merit.

Meanwhile, in Birmingham city has appealed a District Court decision in an NAACP sponsored case a District Court decision ordinance restricting colored peoof that city—Birmingham vs Monk. ential sections

Suits in Detroit and in Schenectady, N.Y., have been filed against the municipal housing authorities of those cities asking that they show cause why colored applicants for tenancy in public housing projects are being limited to segregated projects. The suits are:

Lewis vs. Mayor Cobo in Detroit; and

Griffin vs. Schenectady Housing Authority there.

3 Condemned Men Defended

The legal battles to save the lives of three men condemned to death in Alabama and Florida for the alleged criminal attack on two white women are being waged by the NAACP up to the U. S. supreme Court level in both cases, after the State Supreme Courts have denied appeals.

Writs of certiorari are being asked in the cases of:

James Arrington vs. Alabama; and

Samuel Shepherd and Walter Irvin vs. Florida.

Brutality Cases Referred

In addition to prosecuting cases in court, the NAACP legal department has referred four cases to the Department of Justice for investigation during the three-month period of its report.

The cases include those of:

Mrs. Nehemiah Nobles, criminally attacked by a deputy sheriff in Louisiana on June 25;

James Martin, kept from voting in the South Carolina primary election on July 11;

Zack L. Gunn, illegally beaten by a policeman, jailed and fined $25 n Georgia on July 15; and

George Jamison, arrested without a warrant and beaten in Alabama on July 15, because he was building for himself a concrete house adjacent to the house of a white man.

Recreation, Service Men's Cases

On the recreational front the association has asked the U. S. Supreme Court to review a Florida Supreme Court decision denying colored golfers access to the municipally owned Miami Golf Course—Rice vs. Arnold.

The department has asked the Army to re-induct Ex-Chaplain Jacob A. Dyer of Washington, a volunteer whom it released when it was learned that there were no all-colored units to which he could be assigned.

It has also taken further action to obtain a review of the dishonorable Army discharge of Albert W. Nolen of New York.

Appeals Fired Seamen's Case

On the labor front, the NAACP has appealed the cases of John Rouse and six other waiters discharged from their U. S. Transport vessel for refusing to obey a steward's order that they remove a passenger's baggage from the ship's dining room.

The refusal of the Wiscounsin State Insurance Fund to grant policies to colored workers because of their higher mortality status is being fought in Circuit Court by the NAACP.

An ironical twist in the case—Lang vs. Rancher—handled for the association by a white attorney, is that one of the expert witnesses summoned by the plaintiff to refute the fact that exclusion was justified is a University of Wisconsin professor of genetics named James Crow.

NAACP Gets $500 Check For Court Cases

Journal and Guide Nat. 8-19-50

Miss Lucille Black, NAACP membership secretary, receives a $500 check from Charles Zimmerman, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 22 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, American Federation of Labor. The New York City local's contribution to the NAACP's campaign will be used to implement the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases.

Norfolk, Va.

Virginia NAACP Made Outstanding Record Of Activities During Year

Journal and Guide

Jan 27 '51

Norfolk Va.

RICHMOND, Va. — The major accomplishment during the year of the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the things it has been fighting for show that the organization has been active in campaigns for better schools, greater job opportunities and freer elections for all the people of Virginia.

Here is what NAACP had been doing in many fields of activity in the state during the yast year:

It pushed action which caused **Gloucester county school officials to be held in contempt of court and fined by a federal judge because they failed to obey an injunction restraining racial discrimination schools in their county.**

Obtained in the United States Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, a decision in the Pulaski county school case which will result in an injunction against the school officials of that county to stop discriminating against their Negro high school students.

* * *

OBTAINED A RULING from the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fourth Circuit, holding that Negro children in Arlington were receiving inferior education, and on a remand, the District Court ordered Arlington school officials to correct the situation.

Brought two education cases on the university level before the Supreme Court of the United States, and in June 1950, the Supreme Court ruled on the cases and substantially upheld the NAACP's lawyer's point of view.

Obtained from the Federal District Court a ruling that the University of Virginia had to admit Gregory Swanson, a Negro attorney of Martinsville, as a graduate student at its law school.

* * *

TOOK UP THE defense of the Martinsville Seven and appealed the case as high as the United States Supreme Court. When the Supreme Court declined to review the case, NAACP attorneys headed by Martin A. Martin, charged an error in the orinigal trial and secured a new hearing for the men just two days before they were to be electrocuted and after Governor Battle had refused them clemency.

Following the failure of further efforts in behalf of the condemned men, NAACP attorneys just last week instituted new moves to again bring their cases before the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals.

NAACP attorneys were active last year in another criminal action. In Powhatan county a white mob killed a Negro farmer, Samuel Taylor. NAACP lawyers secured the conviction of Frank Clayton, whom witnesses identified as Taylor's murderer. Clayton got a sentence of 20 years.

* * *

LOCAL NAACP BRANCHES have been active in other parts of the state investigating and taking action in criminal cases involving Negroes.

In Sept., 1950, the NAACP intervened in a rape case in Isle of Wight county. Here a white man raped a 16 year-old Negro girl. The Rev. J. C. Allmond, president of the branch and his co-workers are holding community mass meetings and making this crime the occasion for uniting the community into action.

The Martinsville branch is working to secure the conviction of Vernon Frith, a white man accused of criminally attacking a Negro woman, mother of three children. In this case; which has already become known as the second Martinsville case, Frith is being held without bond pending his trial. The local branch will try to get him a just sentence.

In Charlottesville, a Negro lady was raped by a white man. Local NAACP officials are active in the case.

The Sussex county branch and the State Conference are looking into the slaying of James W. Robinson, a 39 year old colored man. Robinson was shot in his jail cell by a police officer. Robinson was hand-cuffed at the time.

When Delegate Armistead of Alexandria dropped his anti-segregation bills into the hopper on February 6, 1949, the NAACP was ready to use all its energies to secure the passage of these bills. The reforms the bills called for in their final form were small, but important. By ending segregation on public carriers, these bills would have ended the insult that Negroes in this state endure whenever they take a bus or trolley or ferry.

* * *

THE NAACP HELPED mobilize the more than 2,000 people who jammed the hearings on the bill—ironically, the hearings were unsegregated.

At one of the hearings in the General Assembly, the late Dr. Luther P. Jackson, beloved Virginia State College professor, who was so well-known for his efforts to extend Negro suffrage, made one of his last public appearances to plead for the passage of the bills.

As a result of the killing of the Boothe Bills, the NAACP joined with other state-wide organizations to form the Virginia Emergency Suffrage Committee in March of this year. Under the chairmanship of Dr. Harry Penn of Roanoke, the Committee put a full-time field worker, Mrs. Helen Estes Baker of Suffolk, into the black belt counties to work at increasing the number of people who are registered voters. Concrete results were obtained in Greenville county and in the town of West Point in the increased number of voters. Suffrage Committees were set up in some fourteen communities.

Kappas Join NAACP for Life

326

Another addition is made to the roster of life memberships in the NAACP as J. Ernest Wilkins (left), Chicago attorney and national president of the Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, receives life membership certificate, on fraternity's behalf, from Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board member and assistant treasurer. Mrs. Wilkins presented Dr. Tobias with a $500 check for the membership fee.

EARLY END OF JIM CROW IN HIGHER EDUCATION SEEN

Voice Fri. 6-16-50 Oakland, Calif.

END OF JIM CROW SEEN BY MARSHALL

32b

NEW YORK, June 8—"The complete destruction of all enforced segregation is now in sight," stated Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, after an analytic study of the opinions handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt McLaurin and Henderson cases In three unanimous decisions, the high court abolished segregation at the University of Oklahoma, ordered the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt to the University of Texas law school and struck down segregation in railway dining cars.

Although the Plessy v. Ferguson decision of 1896, which set up the separate by equal doctrine, was not specifically overruled, Mr. Marshall said, "its effectiveness in graduate and professional education has been destroyed. Segregation no longer has the stamp of legality in any public education."

"In the step by step battle to outlaw enforced racial segregation," the attorney asserted, "these decisions are the most far-reaching yet attained." Noting that the ultimate end of segregation looms on the horizon, he emphasized the fact that "legal battles have to be carried on through regular legal channels. Each case must be limited to the facts in that case."

Voice

Confab to Implement Decisions

[illegible]nference of NAACP lawyers from all sections of the country will be held in New York on June 26 and 27, to map out legal strategy for cases to protect and to extend the principles set forth in these decisions. Mr. Marshall indicated that from forty to fifty attorneys, representing NAACP branches, state conferences, regional offices, national office, and national legal committee, are expected to attend the conference.

Fri. 6-16-50

Urge Applications

"Qualified Negro students desiring graduate and professional education should apply to their state universities for admission," the counsel. announced. All our conferences are being alerted to make a survey of the change in admission policies in their state universities." Mr. Marshall stressed the fact that the NAACP "can move no faster than the people will move in the fight to break segregation down completely." He added, "All segregation cannot be destroyed with one case, but through a series of cases we can achieve this ultimate goal."

Oakland, Calif.

End of Jim Crow Travel

With respect to the sweeping decision in the Henderson case, in which the NAACP had filed a brief as friend of the court, Mr. Marshall observed: "There is no question that all segregation in all forms and types of transportation is now unlawful. The railroads and bus companies will find it impossible to distinguish between interstate and intrastate passengers. So for all intents and purposes, segregation in transportation is ended. We therefore believe that Negro Americans in their travel should insist on their right not to be segregated in any form or fashion."

SAYS EVIDENCE WITHHELD

NAACP Rapped By Police Chief

Morning News

By ALLEN QUINN

Chief of Police Carl Hansson Tuesday told the City Council that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had withheld information in the investigation of Negro home bombings in South Dallas.

Hansson said the NAACP "did not see fit" to tell police about information it was given last April. Although the information later proved to be false, Hansson said, "it is not for the NAACP to decide what should or should not be told to the police."

7-19-50

The police chief said that despite many handicaps police were now working on a lead he believed would bring an arrest soon.

"I should not say at this time what the information is or whom it concerns, but I am confident there will be an arrest," Hansson said. "It may be in a few days or it may be two weeks."

Hansson also said there were apparent deliberate attempts to interfere with the bombing investigation. He told of one case in which police squads were sent rushing from all over South Dallas to a theater where race trouble was reported. Hansson himself, cruising South Dallas, made the run to the theater. The report was false. The manager of the theater. did not turn in the call.

"It just looked as if someone was trying to pull police squads out of the area," Hansson said.

The Council called Hansson to Tuesday's session to report on the bombing investigation after the NAACP last week asked Gov. Allan Shivers to intervene. Governor Shivers declined to send Texas Rangers into the case, but said the Texas Department of Public Safety already was co-operating with Dallas police.

Hansson said the investigation in South Dallas has been difficult because of reluctance of residents of the area, both white and Negro, to give information to police, and because of much false or misleading information.

"We have been hampered by false information and by information which might have helped, but was withheld," Hansson said. "Last Thursday a Negro citizen came to my office and revealed information which he said he had given to the NAACP last April. The NAACP did not see fit to inform us.

"The information proved to be false when it was checked by police, but the NAACP had no right to withhold it."

The information was a report that the dynamite used in the South Dallas bombings was obtained from a construction crew member of "a certain governmental agency," Hansson said. Investigation showed that the agency has had no dynamite for a number of years, Hansson said.

Morning News

Questioned by Councilman J. B. Adoue Jr., Hansson said his informant was C. J. Partee, an instructor at the Booker T. Washington High School.

Wed 7-19-50

"And you say this information was turned over to the NAACP?" Councilman W. H. Pierce asked.

"That's what my informant said," replied Hansson. "He said he turned it over to Reverend Riley of the NAACP."

Dallas

"Isn't the Reverend Riley the man who appeared here and accused the Council and the police of doing nothing?" Pierce asked.

"I can't say as to that, but a Reverend Riley of the NAACP did appear before the Council," Mayor Wallace H. Savage said. "I assume it is the same man."

(The Rev. B. R. Riley, president of the Dallas chapter of NAACP, twice led delegations before the Council to demand action in the bombings, and charge officials with laxity.)

"If the NAACP has any information they should turn it over to you," Pierce told Hansson. .

Mayor Pro Tem C. G. Stubbs asked if Hansson has requested information from NAACP.

"No," said Hansson. "They have never consulted with me."

"I recall that they promised to co-operate with the police," Pierce said. "I think this is evidence that if we are going to be able to deal with bombing we should have the complete co-operation of everyone concerned."

Hansson said that thirty patrolmen and from eight to twelve detectives are assigned to the South Dallas district and the investigation. The men are working in shifts around the clock, he added.

Mayor Savage told Hansson that "we on the Council feel that we have the best police department in the United States, and that's just not bragging. We felt that calling on you to make this report is the best method of letting the public know what the police are doing about the bombings."

Leader Says Shivers Ignores Negro People

Donald Jones, regional secretary in Dallas of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Tuesday accused Gov. Allan Shivers of "ignoring as of no account the black citizens of Texas."

In a sharp letter to the Governor, Jones accused him of caring only about the large property holders of Texas and about Texas white people. He wrote that the Governor apparently was more concerned with Texas Company property in Port Arthur than with the lot of the state's 1,000,000 Negroes.

"Your apparent attitude in the Dallas and Port Arthur situations does not commend your candidacy for the governorship to Negro voters," Jones wrote.

"A political life is longer than a single campaign, and we think the Negroes of this state have sufficient intelligence to file away for reference the records of those asporants for office who may later need their support."

Jones wrote with regard to the Governor's refusal to send state police officers to aid in the investigation of South Dallas bombings. The NAACP official noted that Shivers had sent Texas Rangers to quell minor disturbances caused by a strike at the Texas Company plant at Port Arthur.

Walter White

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Drive To Reduce Membership Fee Was Attempt To Scuttle NAACP

Defender
July 22-50
Chicago

BOSTON, MASS.

A STRANGE combination of Communists and of the faint-hearted attempted unsuccessfully here at the Forty-first Annual Convention of the NAACP to restore the one-dollar minimum membership fee in replacement of the two-dollar fee voted in 1948 at the Kansas City, Missouri, NAACP Annual Convention.

The minuscule number of left-wingers who advocated such a change apparently wanted to reduce the already insufficient funds of the NAACP for its work as a means of lessening its power. The others advocated restoration of the one-dollar fee because they had encountered some objections from those accustomed to paying the lower fee.

Fortunately, the overwhelming majority of the delegates were more realistic. Here are some figures from a recent article in the **American Weekly** which are pertinent to a discussion of the price of freedom. These prices are of basic food products and what has happened to them in the brief span of ten years:

Ten pounds of sugar in 1939 cost fifty-six cents; in 1949 the price had almost doubled to ninety-seven cents. A twenty-five pound sack of flour cost $1.92 last year in comparison with ninety-one cents ten years ago. A pound of round steak — not porterhouse or tenderloin — had almost trebled in price within a decade from twenty-seven cents to seventy-seven cents.

A pound of butter cost thirty-four cents in 1939; ten years later the price had jumped to seventy-one cents. A pound of coffee had multiplied exactly three times in price during the same period jumping from twenty-one cents to sixty-three cents.

If we compare prices in 1909, when the NAACP was organized, with those in 1950 the contrast is even more startling. A very good pair of shoes then cost from $2.95 to $3.95. Try and buy a pair of the same quality of shoes today for five times that price.

Quite a good suit of men's clothes in 1909 could be bought for $25.00; a suit of the same quality would cost three times that today. In 1909 one could see the best moving picture of that era for from ten to fifteen cents; today, even in second-run houses, the price is anywhere from forty cents to a dollar.

The delegates at Boston were well aware of these grim economic realities. That is why they overwhelmingly voted to retain the two-dollar membership. When one considers that this means an expenditure of a fraction less than four cents a week for human freedom, any other costs would be unthinkable.

Teachers' Association Gives $1,361 To NAACP

Journal and Guide
Sat. 7-29-50
Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK—Continuing an 11-year-old policy of contributing 10 per cent of its annual membership income to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, the American Teachers Association has sent a check in the amount of $1,361.40.

In a covering letter addressed to Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, H. Council Trenholm, executive secretary of ATA, recalled that his association had contributed a total of $7,338.60 over the 11-year period. "We are pleased to read of the further efforts being made by the NAACP," he told Mr. Marshall, "as well as to express our appreciation for the very significant achievements of recent months."

32b

MANY OF THE MEMBERS of the ATA have reaped sizeable increases in income as a result of the NAACP drive to equalize teachers' salaries. Under impact of this drive, many communities throughout the South have been compelled to raise top salaries of Negro teachers to the level of that paid white teachers.

Other contributions recently received include a bequest of $1,562.50 from the Campbell estate of Los Angeles; $800 from the Manhattan Committee, New York; and $100 each from the Clarence S. Smith General Contracting Company, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. Everett I. Watson, Detroit; the Baptist Church of Christ, Brooklyn; and Harold K. Guinsburg, New York.

Gains Cited

Grumbling In NAACP Must Stop

Courier

Sat. 7-1-50

—Walter White

Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b

BOSTON—"Despite the efforts of enemies within and without the NAACP, the year which has passed has marked tremendous advances toward the goal of equality for all Americans," declared NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White in his address at the closing session of the organization's forty-first annual convention here Sunday in Mechanics Hall.

"We begin the second half of the twentieth century measurably more powerful and advanced in our struggle than at any period in the history of America," Mr. White added.

Continuing, he said, "Today, in addition to the victories in the courts of law and public opinion, the efforts of the NAACP over a period of twenty years have played a determining role in improving the picture of the Negro given by the movies, radio, television, the stage, in literature and in journalism."

Courier 7-1-50

In a direct statement to the 500 delegates attending the convention, Mr. White said:

"When you go back home, incidentally, I ask you to join in in nailing the harmful propaganda of the midget-minded who constantly grumble about the amount of money sent by the branches to the national office. .

"Your NAACP has won twenty-eight out of thirty cases which it has carried to the United States Supreme Court. No other organization in the history of America has compiled such a brilliant record."

Continuing, Mr. White declared:

32b

"The very success and prestige which the NAACP has attained have made it the target of many petty, envious and ambitious men and political movements. Communists, Democrats, Republicans, Socialists and political independents have sought to infiltrate and dominate branches of the NAACP.

"There is not the slightest doubt that they and others will attempt in the future to divert to their own uses the great and powerful organization which you and other devoted Americans have built during the past forty-one years. You and I must be wise enough to spot any and all infiltration for ulterior motives. We must be utterly ruthless in routing any and all attempts by any political, economic or other selfish group to take over our NAACP."

A concerted drive to unseat members of Congress who fail to support civil rights legislation was urged by Mr. White.

In making his plea for a non-partisan campaign against delinquent and hostile senators and representatives, Mr. White announced a decision of the NAACP Board of Directors to call a conference of liberal organizations "to plan united action against those politicians in Congress who sold us out on civil rights."

New York, N.Y.
Dec. 19, 1950

Photo by Higgins.

INVITATION: Mayor Vincent R. Impellitteri receives ticket to Duke Ellington's Metropolitan Opera House concert Jan. 21. Proceeds will benefit the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Tendering the invitation at City Hall today were Jackie Robinson (left), star of the Brooklyn Dodgers; Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, former U.S. envoy to Denmark, and Walter White, secretary of the NAACP.

REPRINT DR. PALMER'S
ARTICLE ON NAACP

Atlanta, Ga.-PHYLON'S recent sociological study of the events leading up to the formation of the NAACP in the year 1909 written by Dr.Edward N.Palmer, Professor of social science at Hampton Inst., has been reprinted for fuller distribution. PHYLON, an Atlanta Univ., publication, is a "review of race and culture."

NAACP

BY W. ARNETT BRYANT
Phone 56-4418

Negroes of Birmingham will play an important part in the fifth annual Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches which will open tomorrow morning at the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church, Anniston.

Post Herald

The conference will open at 10 a.m., with W. C. Patton of Birmingham, presiding. Mr. Patton is president of the conference.

32b

Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham will deliver the keynote address at the afternoon session tomorrow. Atty. P. A. Hall and E. O. Jackson, both of Birmingham, also are scheduled to speak at the afternoon session.

Bham.
9-22-50

James Cotton and Miss Polly Myers, of the Miles College chapter of the NAACP, will speak at the session tomorrow night.

Saturday, Mrs. Alice P. Allen of Birmingham will preside at the morning session. Other local delegates who are scheduled to speak on programs during the Saturday sessions are Mrs. Pauline Montgomery, Mrs. Louphenia Thomas, Cornelius Maiden, Dr. L. S. Swan, Bishop S. L. Greene, James E. Kelley, Mrs. Belzora S. Ward and Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey. Highlights of the Saturday sessions will be addresses by Aubrey W. Williams, Montgomery, and Percy Greene, editor of The Jackson Advocate, Jackson, Miss.

Mrs. Lucinda B. Robey will lead the Sunday morning Youth Forum. Climax of the conference will come Sunday afternoon when Walter White, executive of the NAACP, will speak at the final session.

American Teachers Assn. Makes Contribution Of $1,352.90 To The National Association For Advancement of Colored People's Legal And Educational Fund

New York, Dec.—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week accepted with "warm thanks" a contribution of $1.352.90 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., from the American Teachers Association.

32b
Afro
Dec. 30
12-29

This contribution, which represents a 10c per member donation from the 13,539-member organization, is the organization's twelfth annual contribution to the legal defense arm of the NAACP. Over a period of twelve years, the ATA has contributed $8,691.50.

In presenting the gift to the NAACP, H. Councill Trenholm, executive secretary of the ATA, wrote Mr. White: "We have been pleased to make these annual contributions as the financial participation of our organization in the very significant job being done through the NAACP for the improvement of educational conditions. We shall hope that our membership response will be such during this coming year that we can bring, at the close of our association year, our total contribution up past the $10.000 figure."

Perry Resigns, Mitchell Named Head Of NAACP Capital Bureau

Daily World [illegible] 8-6-50 Atlanta, Ga.

Secretary White Accepts Resignation With Deep Regret

326-10

NEW YORK—The resignation of Leslie S. Perry from the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the appointment of Clarence Mitchell as director of that bureau were announced here Saturday by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

"For more than a year now," Mr. Perry said in his letter of resignation, "I have had a strong desire to devote my full time to the practice of law and several other activities in which I am interested. Since the 81st Congress is expected to wind up its work and adjourn in two or three weeks, I believe that I can leave the staff at this time without any interruption or impairment of the Association's legislative program."

The resignation, submitted on July 31, becomes effective on August 31. Mr. Perry, a member of the District bar, joined the NAACP staff in 1942. He maintained contacts with members of Congress, departmental heads and frequently appeared before congressional committees for the NAACP. He regularly compiled the voting record of members of Congress on issues vital to the NAACP.

PLEASURABLE ASSOCIATION

In his letter to Mr. White, Mr. Perry said: "It has been a privilege and a pleasure to have been associated with you my co-workers on the staff and board, and the general NAACP membership . . . I, as you well know, stand ready at all times to do any and everything in my power to help carry this great work forward."

Accepting the resignation "with regret", Mr. White recalled that "we have gone through many tough and exciting battles together in fighting for the kind of decent world in which the color of a man's skin shall not be a barrier to his advancement . . . I sincerely hope for your success in devoting your full time to the practice of law."

Mr. Mitchell, who has served as NAACP labor secretary since July, 1946, was appointed director of the Washington Bureau as of August 1. His appointment is in accordance with the recommendation embodied in the plan of staff organization adopted by the NAACP board of directors at its regular monthly meeting in May. Under general supervision of the executive secretary, he will be in charge of the Washington Bureau.

Before joining the NAACP staff, Mr. Mitchell had served as director of field operations of FEPC, and had held responsible posts with the War Manpower Commission and the Office of Production Management. He was formerly executive secretary of the St. Paul, Minn., Urban League. He was graduated from Lincoln University and the Atlanta School of Social Work, and studied further at the University of Minnesota.

8-6-50

RAM'S HORN

By CARTER W WESLEY

Informer Sat. 7-28-50 Houston, Texas

FOLLOWING AFAR

326

In the last edition I told how the NAACP finally got around to it in Boston of adopting a mild policy of not encouraging Communists in the organization. There was still a large body of thought in favor of continuing to try to do business with the Communists, even at the meeting in Boston. But if we take it that the actual policy announced was that they would no longer invite Communists as members, then the NAACP, about four years after we have said that you couldn't do business with Communists, and that the NAACP was making a mistake to try, has turned into the same channel of thought that we had.

But the thing of interest now is the fact that at a testimonial dinner a week or so ago for Judge William H. Hastie, the Judge tore into the NAACP for trying to do business with the Communists, and told them flat - footedly that they just couldn't do business with Communists and had to have a complete, definite, permanent separation and divorce from the Communists, if they wanted to be true Americans.

Can't the readers remember when I was saying this, back about four years ago, when Lulu White and all the rest of them were trying to play with the Communists, even having Communists in the office, using the equipment and everything else? Can't the readers remember when there wasn't a single official on the state level, nor the national level, who would speak out against the Communists, and that either by covert support or by facit silence they endorsed the program of those who were playing with Communists?

The reader will also remember at that time the policy was to take the communists, or anybody else, and many of the readers in Texas will remember that Mrs. White said that they would take anybody who was for the advancement of the race. Even Hastie wasn't saying anything against the Communists back there, four years ago. So far as I know the Informer was a lone voice, that was aggressively and Militantly saying you couldn't do business with the Communists. and that the NAACP was misusing the organization when it tried to do business with Communists. It has taken the Judge four years to get in the path behind the position this writer and the Informer took about Communists in the NAACP. But one thing about it, he is definitely in the path now, though he is following afar.

Very often we pay a price for daring to take the position for the right, when the great majority finds it convenient and comfortable to go down a wrong path. Our leaders who elect to take a wrong course, which seems popular and easy, always resent being exposed, and take it that it is a personal attack, prompted by some personal dislike. Most of these leaders believe that if you profess to be friendly to them, you should never write anything exposing their faults or wrongdoing.

I don't seem able ever to get it over to them that the Informer Group of Papers holds a brief for the interests of the masses of Negroes, and that where the interests of the masses of Negroes are concerned, everything and everybody else are just chips on the pile. If to play with communism is contrary to the interests of the masses of Negroes, then in our book anybody that plays with Communists and communism is out of bounds and off side.

The issue isn't whom you like and whom you dislike, the issue is, is it inimical to the best interests of the masses of Negroes for the NAACP, which they support, and which is supposed to be of and for them, to be trying to do business with Communists? If it is against the interests of the masses of people. I don't care who is responsible for the wrongdoing, he or she is just wrong and will be exposed and the truth will be told. There will never be any change in that policy as long as I set the policy for the Informer Group of Papers.

ON LAW ENFORCEMENT

Last Thursday night as I sat and watched 36 Negroes taking examination to fill the first two openings for paid Negro deputies in the memory of those in the building, I thought I would like to make some observations on the enforcement of law and order in Harris county generally. First, I would like to pay respect to the Commissioners Court which had authorized the two places, premitting Sheriff Buster Kern to make the precedent-setting gesture of hiring Negro deputies. All of these people are elcted, and this movement is something new in the matter of racial justice and fairness. The Commissioners Court could have done like the courts before it, and put the matter off for some other court in the future to settle.

Likewise, Sheriff Kern could have done as his predecessors in office have done: talked about appointing Negroes, promised in some instances to appoint Negroes, and then put it off by saying that there was not enough space or enough positions. In itself the two jobs for deputies is small, but from the Negro's standpoint the significance of the appointment is large and far - reaching: for it is the implication of a desire to be fair and to be just to this long-suffering minority which will fill the minds of all those who hear or see the appointment. I predict that Sheriff Kern and his staff of officers will be welcome wherever they go among Negroes, and it is going to be difficult for a rival candidate to make Negroes believe that Buster Kern isn't a good sheriff in the future.

We in the Negro race should be made aware now of the fact that the Sheriff's department is not big enough for the tasks that are imposed upon it Neither is the City Police department big enough in staff and equipment for the task imposed upon it. We are going to have to pay more taxes to enlarge the law - enforcement agencies, both for county and city. Although there are vastly more white deputies and white policemen than Negroes, there is still a great need of increase of white deputy sheriffs and white policemen, as of course, there is need of increased Negroes.

Law enforcement is the first order of business and the greatest need of any community, and we should begin now urging the proper officials to take steps to increase both the Sheriff's department for the county, and the Police department for the city. Concretely, there just are not enough men in the process department to summon all the jurors, the grand jurors, to serve . all writs, and to make checks and other corrections, both for civil and criminal courts. When one thinks of the vast number of people taken in by annexation, the already existing inadequacy in this department is exaggerated to the point of harassment. The same thing can be extended to identification department, to the investigating branch, or to the administration of the office, or any other - part of the Sheriff's work.

These shortcomings are no less true of our City Police department. There are areas in which we have never had policemen, but the town has grown so and the population is so great, with so many dives and other businesses crowded into these same places, that they need police protection. Likewise the areas where we had police have increased in population and in activity to such an extent that such places also need increased police protection. Then when you take into consideration the great territory and the large increase in population through annexation it is obvious that we need to add a third to a half more to our police personnel.

We also need increased equipment and facilities, ranging from automobiles down to cameras and all the other facilities used in apprehending criminals. We can't get it without money, and we can't have the money unless the citizenry appreciates the need and is willing to fork up the money through taxes.

MORE ON JUDGES

From time to time we have complained about judges following an old custom which results in warped judgments between races. Now we want to talk about some judges whom we think have done a good job. We elect at this time to stay out of the district court judges, criminal and civil, because they really are the best known and the easiest to talk about. The reader might as well make up his mind that sooner or later we will get into this batch, because there are some good ones in that category.

Carl R. Johnson To NAACP Board

Call

1-27-50

NEW YORK. — Carl R. Johnson, president of the NAACP branch of Kansas City, Mo., was one of the five new members elected to the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the 41st annual meeting of the board held here this month.

Johnson is considered one of the most outstanding NAACP leaders of the country. Others elected to the national board were Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina State Conference of Branches; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard university; Harry J. Greene, member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia branch; and Wesley W. Law, former president of the Savannah NAACP Youth Council.

Eleven former board members were re-named on Jan. 3, when ballots submitted by the Association's branches were tabulated. Those re-elected were: Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers of Boston. Dr. Nathan K. Christopher of Cleveland, Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, Dr. George D. Flemmings of Fort Worth, Dr. Allen F. Jackson of Hartford, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson of Baltimore, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell of New York, Philip Murray of Washington, Theodore Spaulding of Philadelphia. Hon. Charles E. Toney and Dr Louis T. Wright of New York.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Dr John Haynes Holmes. Dr. William Lloyd Imes, and A. Philip Randolph were among board members and vice-presidents attending the board meeting which followed the annual meeting. The group re-elected Arthur B. Spingarn as president of the Association, Dr. Louis T. Wright as chairman of the board, Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers as treasurer, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias as assistant treasurer.

Miss Mary White Ovington, a founder of the Association, was elected vice-president and honorary treasurer. Others elected and re-elected as vice-presidents include Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Hon. Jane M. Bolin, Nannie H. Burroughs, Godfrey Lowell Cabot, Marion Cuthbert, Hon. Harry E. Davis. Douglas P. Falconer. Buell G. Gallagher, Bishop John A. Gregg, Rev. John Haynes Holmes, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, Dr William Lloyd Imes, Hon. Ira W. Jayne, Isadore Martin, H. L. Mitchell, T. G. Nutter. Rev. A. Clayton Powell, A. Philip Randolph, Rev. James H. Robinson, Isaac Smalls, Willard Townsend and Bishop W. J. Walls.

The board voted to continue Walter White as secretary-on-leave until June, 1950. Roy Wilkins was reelected acting secretary for this period. Dr. Cobb was elected chairman of the national medical committee.

$1,000 in a one-week campaign for the purpose of supporting the National Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America.

Ministers cooperating in the effort to raise funds in Baltimore included the Rev. R. S. Abernetty, J. J. Barnes, Timothy Boddie, C. Edward Brown, Harrison Bryant, N. B Carrington, Charles G. Coleman. the Rev. Davis, W. J. Dunlap, G. M. Edwards, S. W. Fields, F. J. Frye, J. M. Gray, E. A. Haynes, C. S. Harper, B. F. Jackson Kelly Jackson, M. M. Jefferson, C. E. Johnson and F. F. King.

Others who assisted in the campaign were: C. B. LaGrange, E. L Lofton, Levy Miller, S. J. Mack. B. L Matthews, A. J. Payne, Hiron Smith, Raymond Smith. Wilbur Waters, Matthew Wilkerson. E W. White, Frank L. Williams, Joshua Williams, Vernon T. Williams, Simon Williamson, the AME Ministers conference. the Baptist Ministers conferance and Lloyd Randolph.

This hostory-making campaign was directed by L. M. Suitt and co-chairman by Bishop Shaw and Dr. Crawley.

NAACP REPORT

New Republic

1-16-50

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in its annual report that although its major legislative objective—enactment of federal civil-rights measures—was not achieved during 1949, there is "gratifying evidence" of progress in state legislation, in political development, in court decisions and in recognition of personal merit.

Last year, Washington, Oregon, New Mexico and Rhode Island adopted FEPC statutes, bringing to 10 the number of states that have made appreciable attempts to equalize employment opportunities. New Jersey enacted additional civil-rights legislation in areas of education, health, public accommodations and recreational facilities. Connecticut passed statutes prohibiting segregation and discrimination in publicly operated housing projects.

In the field of education, Indiana and Wisconsin adopted legislation prohibiting segregation in public schools, and Illinois voted to refuse state funds to any school discriminating against pupils because of race or creed.

"Backed by the authority of the federal courts, Negro citizens throughout the South continued to regain their lost franchise," the NAACP reported. The US Supreme Court upheld a lower-court decision invalidating Alabama's notorious Boswell Amendment, and, the NAACP pointed out, the "abandonment of the Talmadge-sponsored legislation to restrict the Negro vote in Georgia was a significant indication of the new trend in Southern politics developing in the wake of the steadily expanding Negro vote in that region."

On the debit side, the NAACP reported that lynchings rose from two in 1948 to four in 1949, and instances of mob violence occurred in Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Baltimore, Birmingham. Peekskill. New York; and Groveland, Florida.

Civic, labor and other organizations, in response to an NAACP call, are holding a three-day conference in Washington to plan reminders to both Democratic and Republican Parties of their 1948 platform promises on civil rights.

Board Approves Mobilization Acts

3-3-50

NEW YORK — Rejecting an appeal made by the New York NAACP to censure Roy Wilkins, acting secretary, and to investigate his handling of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization, the national board of directors has given Mr. Wilkins and the national office staff "a vote of confidence."

This motion was adopted with only three dissenting votes at the regular monthly meting of the board on February 14. The Board held that the evidence did not sustain the charges.

Claiming that the screening process set up for the accreditation of delegates to the Washington conference last month had ruled out some of its members, the branch filed charges with the board against the acting secretary.

NAACP Board Reconsiders Bolin Action

Daily World

Will Not Accept Judge's Resignation; Committee To Confer

Wed. 4-5-50

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK—The Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its last meeting voted by a vote of two to one that the Board not accept the resignation from the Vice Presidency of Judge Jane M. Bolin, but that the Chairman appoint a committee, including himself, to confer with Judge Bolin to request her to withdraw her resignation. The committee appointed consists of Dr. Channing Tobias, Judge Charles Toney and Dr. Louis Wright.

32b

In commenting on the action of the NAACP Board of Directors, when officially notified by the Acting Executive Secretary on March 24, 1950, Judge Bolin stated, "I shall always be pleased to meet with this committee or any NAACP Board Committee to discuss not only my resignation but any matter of in-

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and his hands were dark "like a Negro's".

Robinson and Moore said in Atlanta Wednesday that they will appeal to the Georgia State Supreme Court if Judge Boykin refuses the plea for a new trial ,and failing in this would go into the Federal courts.

WIFE IN NEED

Meanwhile, in Atlanta. Mrs. Lizzie Mae Henderson, wife of the accused man, was resting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Julius McClure, 543 Kennedy Street. The McClures are members of the Atlanta Henderson Defense Committee. The Committee brought Mrs. Henderson to Atlanta after there had been some rumors of intimidation against the woman in Carrollton. Mother of two children, Sarah 4, and Clarence Jr. 5, she gave birth to a third child, Lutricia, a week ago in an Atlanta hospital.

Henderson, 26 and his wife, 28, were share-croppers on the Carrollton, Georgia farm of Lonnie Traylor. Already in near destitute circumstances at the time of his arrest the man's wife now has absolutely no resources.

The Henderson Defense Committee is raising funds both for his defense and for the support of his family. Contributions may be sent to Henderson Defense Committee, 175 Auburn Ave., N. E., or money and clothing may be taken directly to Mrs. Henderson at 543 Kennedy St. N. W.

4-5-50

Atlanta, Ga.

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500 Members Sought by Tuskegee Civic Unit

Afro American

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The Tuskegee NAACP will open its annual membership campaign with a mass meeting in the auditorium of the Trade "A" Building, at 3:30 p.m., March 26. The campaign will extend over a period of four weeks. The membership goal is 500.

Sat. 3-25-50

Among those assisting C. G. Gomillion, chairman, are:

Mesdames M. S. Bibb, Hattie M. Flennoy, M. L. Hemmons, Mamie H. Love, Ruth F. Peterson, Hattie S. West; Misses Ardella A. Henry, Dorothy C G. Lewis Messrs. D. L. Beasley, R. E. Guinn, L. W. Hemmons, R. E. McDonald, W. P. Mitchell, R. D. Reid, W. H. Winston and Dr. George W. Cooper.

Leaders of Midwest NAACP Branches Discuss State Problems

32 b

Des Moines, Iowa — Bystander March 4-13-50

Leaders of Midwest Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People discuss state problems with Glouster B. Current, national director of branches at the Midwest Regional conference in Des Moines, April 1-2.

Seated — (left to right): Stuart Parker, Missouri; Carl Johnson, Missouri; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Ike Smalls, national board member, Iowa; Ashby Gaskins, Minnesota; Milton Stevens, Kansas.

Standing—(left to right)—Willard B. Ransom, Indiana; Robert Johnson, Illinois; Luther Glanton, Iowa; James Moxley, South Dakota.

No Red Infiltration In NAACP Here, Officials Say

Journal and Guide

32 b

NORFOLK — The membership campaign of the Norfolk Chapter of the NAACP swung into high gear this week after a slow start, according to M. E. Diggs, campaign chairman. Goal in this year's drive locally is 10,000 members.

In a statement to the Journal and Guide Wednesday, Mr. Diggs said:

Sat. 4-15-50

"Due to depletion of our material, we got off a little late with our membership campaign. But our enthusiastic leaders, captains, and workers have made up for this slight delay on the field. They are now carrying on and their reports are coming in daily.

Norfolk, Va.

"Attorney Hilary Jones' division is in a slight lead over Prof. Hogan's division. The New Calvary Baptist Church is in the lead among the city's churches so far, and the John T. West School is leading among the schools. Mrs. Indiana Johnson has made the largest individual worker's report thus far.

MAY EXCEL RICHMOND

"Richmond, Va. is about to reach its goal of 10,000 members. Norfolk has set the same goal, so if we reach it we will excel Richmond on the basis of ratio. It is fervently hoped that all Norfolkians will rise to this occasion."

Meanwhile, a vigorous denial that Communists have infiltrated the Norfolk chapter of the NAACP was issued Wednesday by Mr. Diggs on behalf of the local campaign committee.

A statement drafted Monday night at a meeting of the committee said:

"There is no basis in fact for any alarm about the infiltration of Communists, their sympathizers or fellow travellers in the Norfolk Chapter of the NAACP.

"Nothing has been done, said or heard in our chapter regarding subversive isms or concepts. Our campaign committee meetings have been concerned strictly with plans and the mechanics for reaching our goal of 10,000 members. So only NAACP objectives as stated in our literature in the press, on the rostrum and elsewhere by constitutional methods, are aimed for attainment."

CONFERENCE HAILS MOBILIZATION HANDLING

California Voice

32 b NAACP

CHATTANOOGA, March 30—A resolution commending Roy Wilkins, acting secretary of the NAACP, for his contribution to the success of the recent National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization was adopted by the 250 delegates here last week for the Southeastern Conference.

Fri. 4-7-50

Oakland, Calif.

"The Southeastern Regional Conference of the NAACP is aware of the attack made by certain newspapers upon the present administration in regard to the Civil Rights Mobilization," the resolution said. "We feel that an attack upon the leadership, who, in reality, are governed by our wishes, is an attack upon all the members of the Association."

"We reject this criticism," the resolution continued, "and commend Roy Wilkins, acting secretary and co-chairman of the Mobilization Committee, for the excellent performance which helped to make the Mobilization a success. We further commend the entire National Office staff for rendering service to our branches and carrying on under very trying circumstances."

NAACP Charters 22 New Units

St Louis, Mo.

32 b

NEW YORK. — Twelve new branches, eight youth council's and two college chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were chartered this week by the board of directors, upon recommendation of the board committee on branches and youth work.

New branches are St. George, Barnwell County, and Hardeeville, South Carolina; Thornton Township, Illinois: Prince Edward County and Accomack County, Virginia; Tracy, Barstow, and Fresno, California; Allegan, Michigan; Mansfield, Texas; and Washington Parish, Louisiana.

The youth councils newly chartered include Canadian County, Oklahoma; Tittusville, Alabama; Anderson, South Carolina; Kalamazoo, Michigan; N. Riviera Beach, Florida; "Junior" Youth of Brooklyn, New York; Johnstown, Pennsylvania; Evanston, Illinois. A college chapter was chartered at Cheyney State Teachers College, Cheyney, Pennsylvania.

NAACP Readies Appeal In Levittown Case

Journal and Guide

Sat. 12-30-50

Norfolk Va.

NEW YORK — Preparation was made this week by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to carry before the Appellate Division of Supreme Court an appeal of Judge Percy Stoddart's refusal to enjoin the builders of the community of Levittown from evicting two families who had entertained Negro guests.

32 b

The NAACP had asked a temporary injunction barring the eviction of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Novick and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ross, who last July had invited Negro children from nearby Hempstead to play with their children on the lawns adjoining their homes.

In August, these two families were notified by Levitt and Sons, builders, that at the expiration of their leases on Nov. 30, they would be required to move.

Although the Federal Housing Administration last year forced Levitt and Sons to remove written restrictive covenants from their deeds and leases after considerable pressure by the NAACP and other groups, Levittown continues to exclude Negro families.

State NAACP Pushes School Equality Drive

Journal and Constitution

Special to Atlanta Journal-Constitution

LaGRANGE, Ga., Dec. 9 — The Georgia state conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reaffirmed its fight for equal school facilities and against racial discriminations here Saturday.

A list of 1951 objectives adopted by the group included: (1) equal educational facilities at all levels; (2) increased hospital facilities and more Negro doctors and dentists; (3) establishment of child guidance and psychiatric clinics; (4) 300,000 registered Negro voters.

Dec. 12-10-50

The conference commended its president, Dr. William Boyd of Atlanta University and Horace Ward, a student, for their action in pressing for Ward's admission to the University of Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.

It also commended the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association for its plans to integrate Negro workers into southern industry.

Another resolution condemned communism and pledged the group to the defense of American democracy.

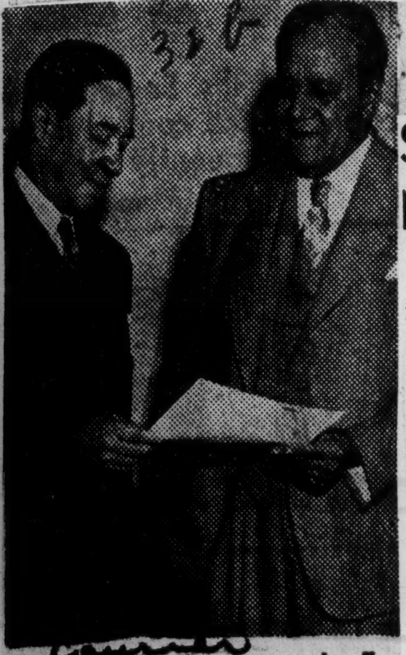
Dr. Boyd and other state NAACP officers were re-elected.

BUSINESS LEADERS HEAD NAACP XMAS SEAL DRIVE

32b

Iowa Bystander Thurs 11-23-50

As the 1950 Christmas Seal Campaign of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gets under way, key chairmanships in the drive have been undertaken by these three of the nation's business leaders; (l. to r.) Norman O. Houston of Los Angeles, president of the National Negro Insurance Association and of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, who heads the NAACP seal campaign in the insurance industry; W. D. Morison, Jr., of Detroit, president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers, chairman of the seal drive in the real estate field; and Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, president of the National Negro Business League, who is directing sale of the seals in the general business field. The attractive red-and-white seals, which sell for $1.00 per hundred, may also be purchased from local NAACP branches or from the Association's national office, 20 West 40th Street, N. Y. C.



32b

Courier

For Life—Atty. J. Ernest Wilkins, left, of Chicago, national Kappa Alpha Psi president, receives a life membership certificate on the fraternity's behalf from Dr. Channing H. Tobias, NAACP board member and assistant treasurer. Mr. Wilkins presented Dr. Tobias with a $500 check for the membership fee.

Support NCAAP, Mrs. Sampson Asks

32b

World Telegram

Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, alternate member of the United States delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, today urged the public to support the 23rd annual Christmas seal campaign of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Fri 11-24-50

She cited the low ebb to which the association's funds have fallen in its championship of civil rights, and urged donations through the seal purchases to give positive impact to the work of NCAAP.

New York NY

Spingarn New Truman Aide

Defender

32b

WASHINGTON—Stephen J. Spingarn, son of a founder of the NAACP, has been named administrative assistant to President Truman.

Sat 12-2-50

Spingarn, who helped outline the President's civil rights program, will work on legislative matters and will be a speech-writer. He has been on the White House staff since February of last year.

Chicago

A strong supporter of civil rights, Spingarn has followed in the path of his father, the late Col. Joel E. Spingarn, and his uncle, Arthur B. Spingarn, New York lawyer and president of the NAACP.

THE CALL'S PLATFORM

The Call believes that America can best lead the world away from racial and national antagonisms when it accords to every man, regardless of race, color or creed, his human and legal rights. Hating no man, fearing no man. The Call strives to help every man in the firm belief that all are hurt as long as anyone is held back.

YOU Are The Loser If N.A.A.C.P. Goes Under

We do not believe that the N.A.A.C.P. will be allowed to go out of existence until the time actually comes (and it will) when there is no further need for it, but if the non-support by Negro people should bring the association to an untimely end, Negroes themselves will be the losers.

32b

Call Fri 12-1-50

The few jobs involved are of little consequence. The devastating effect which abolishing the N.A.A.C.P. would have upon the future of Negroes as first-class citizens is the important thing. Those who say that the N.A.A.C.P. staff members are fighting to keep their jobs are not acquainted with the facts. The officials in New York could get along famously on an individual basis without the extra burden of looking after the rights and interests of 14 million people. Each of the top staff members is eminently qualified to go into private employment and make many times the money he earns working for the N.A.A.C.P. And he would be required to work far less long and hard as he does slaving for his brothers in color.

Kansas City Mo

Take Thurgood Marshall and his legal defense staff. All of them are top-notch lawyers who would be welcomed in any first-class law office. They live in a section of the country where race and color mean less and less and ability means everything. In private practice, they would be "sitting pretty" and could go home evenings instead of working long hours in the N.A.A.C.P. office thinking up new angles to hit at segregation and discrimination.

It is a well known fact that Walter White has turned down many well-paying jobs to keep plodding along with the N.A.A.C.P. The same is true of Roy Wilkins, Madison Jones and other administrative officials who are even sacrificing their health to fight for the rights of their fellow man. With the employment picture what it is in New York, even the girls in the office would have no trouble finding employment—at higher pay and shorter hours.

So, when Negroes fail to give the N.A.A.C.P. the financial support it needs to carry on its good work, they are hurting nobody but themselves. They can forget about the office force and think about what the N.A.A.C.P. means to them.

If the N.A.A.C.P. had done nothing more during its 40 years of existence than win 28 out of 31 cases taken before the U. S. Supreme Court, it would deserve the unstinted support of Negroes everywhere. And by "support" we do not mean a $2-a-year membership. Of course, if every adult Negro in the country were a member of the N.A.A.C.P., the association's income would be adequate. But every Negro, believe it or not, is not an N.A.A.C.P. member even though the membership fee is only $2 a year—less than the price of a pint of liquor or an evening out. In Kansas City, for instance, the N.A.A.C.P. branch has less than 3,000 members while the adult Negro population is about 40,000. The size of the N.A.A.C.P. membership in almost every city is a disgrace.

In the absence of full membership in the N.A.A.C.P., those who are most interested in getting and keeping their rights are being asked to make larger contributions to tide the association over an emergency. A sizable deficit must be wiped out if the association is to continue.

Having won admittance for Negroes to a dozen state universities, the N.A.A.C.P. is now launching a drive to break down segregation in elementary and high schools. This will be a more basic and far-reaching attack on segregation than were the university cases. Like a champion football team, the N.A.A.C.P. has brought the Negro victorious almost to the end of the game. The half is over, the three-quarter time is drawing near. The goal line is just ahead.

It's up to you, folks! You can stand where you are for another generation or two, or you can get behind the N.A.A.C.P. for the final big push for freedom. If you withhold your aid from this organization now, don't whine and complain later when your rights don't come fast enough.

The N.A.A.C.P. has done more than any single organization to establish the Negro's rights in many different fields. It can and will continue until the last vestige of discrimination and segregation is driven out of this land, if it gets the solid support of the people. Send along a substantial contribution to the N.A.A.C.P. today. It will pay you big dividends.

Hot Pot Shots

321

MILTON BLEDSOE

Call
2-17-50
Kansas City, Mo.

NAACP FUNDS ARE LOW

The national office of the NAACP through its executive secretary, Walter White, reports that the organization faces a financial crisis and that unless some immediate monetary help is received it will have to severely curtail its program.

Milton Bledsoe

In view of that, the NAACP has won 28 out of 31 cases brought before the U.S. Supreme Court, it would be tragic and against the interest of minorities to have such a worthy program cut down to fit the financial cloth.

Facts and figures are available to show that there has been no extravagant expenditure of money by the NAACP. There has never been enough to cover adequately even the legitimate items. There are no fancy salaries paid executives and other personnel. The public relations has been mainly gratis on part of newspapers and magazines. There is no report to the contrary that funds of this organization have been used in any way but the most judicious.

SERVICE OF VALUE

It is no military secret that Negro students are now receiving higher education in universities in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Delaware and West Virginia because of the work done by the NAACP and its legal staff. Chances are that before another year, Negroes will be attending practically all of the southern state-supported colleges which will just about ring down the curtain on educational jim-crow in states which have not provided equal school facilities for its Negro students.

MAY HURT PROGRAM

It is the purpose of the NAACP to begin a legal fight against educational discrimination in schools on the elementary and grade school level. This fight will be greatly stymied unless enough money is provided by Negroes and others to carry the battle into the highest court of the land if necessary.

We might say that help from "others" is used advisedly in regard to the NAACP. As Negroes, we have done precious little to aid an organization which has done so much. All this declaration and talk about "rights" means little when the record is brought down to date.

One fourth of the money we spend for public dances alone would pull the NAACP clear out of the red and into the black.

WE PAY FOR FUN

A magazine of national circulation printed an article some months ago to the effect that Negroes spend two billion dollars a year for liquor. The overall figure is none too important. If we spent two million dollars a year for intoxicants and less than a quarter of a million to secure our rights then we're far off the beat as a people who value human freedom very highly.

Most of us are willing to accept full benefits from what the NAACP is doing but few are open-minded enough to want to pay for advantages that accrue.

Membership in the NAACP was formerly one dollar. The organization was in a position to keep within shooting distance of a none too large budget.

ARE WE SELFISH?

The NAACP was forced to increase the membership to two dollars about two years ago because of mounting costs of operations including salaries for employes and increased expenditures for court work.

Most of us were paying more for everything including our pleasures, but that was all right until the NAACP asked for more in its fight for improved advantages for all of us.

Many of us rebelled and refused to join the society at all. Others joined that first year, but flatly refused to renew the second.

Surely we should not want the tag of ungratefulness put upon us and more indication of the indictment that we pay for what we want, beg for what we need or just do without. In this effort of the NAACP to replenish its treasury, it's plainly the Negro's move to get something done of a substantial nature. Then whatever others do will add to the program. We should be ashamed of ourselves to permit one of our most valuable organizations to get into its present state. The biblical verse: "As ye give, so shall ye receive" is still very true.

SPINGARN NAMED ADMINISTRATIVE AID TO TRUMAN

Tribune
2-17-50
Chicago, Ill.

Washington, Feb. 16 (AP)—President Truman yesterday made Stephen J. Spingarn, 41 year old White House lawyer, his $15,000 a year administrative assistant.

Spingarn, a native of Bedford, N. Y., and a former treasury department lawyer, for the last year has been an assistant to the President's special counsel—formerly Clark Clifford, now Charles S. Murphy.

Spingarn fills the vacancy created when Murphy was promoted to succeed Clifford in the $20,000 special counsel job.

HESE NAMES MEAN PROGRESS:—It is only fitting that at the close of the year 1950, we should emind you to reaffirm your support of the NAACP in 1951. THEY NEED YOUR HELP. NAACP naonal staff pose as follows: FIRST ROW (L to R): Ruby Hurley, Mabel Jackson, Walter White, Ruth W. Ransom, Roy Wilkins, Robert Carter. SECOND ROW (Standing): Henry Lee Moon, Thurgood Marshall, lice Stoval, Rufus Smith, Constance Motley, Franklin Williams, Lucille Black, Bobbie Branche, Edna weat, Clarence Mitchell. THIRD ROW (Standing): Gloster Current, Edna Kerin, Donald Jones, Walter P. ffutt. Cecilia Suyat and Madison Jones.

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NAACP Is Advised Study Being Made To Solve Problem

MOBILE—The NAACP last week brought further pressure to bear against the segregation of Negro draftees in the Alabama military district, and was told by Washington Selective Service officials that a study is being made of state laws with the hope that all draft registrants may travel to and from induction centers on a non-segregated basis.

Meanwhile the Department of the Army remained strangely silent in the face of a new NAACP inquiry as to what steps will be taken by the Army to eliminate segregation in feeding and lodging draftees called for pre-induction examinations or other military business.

J. L. Leflore, Mobile NAACP executive secretary, said that Gen. Lewis B. Hershey (by telegram) and Col. Campbell Johnson (by long distance telephone), both selective service officials, disclosed that the Attorney General of Alabama has been asked to render an opinion as to whether state jim-crow laws would affect any buses that may be chartered by the board to convey draftees to and from induction centers.

INDIVIDUAL TICKETS

Colonel Johnson said that at present, transportation for draft registrants in Alabama is purchased on the individual ticket plan.

The NAACP fight against Army's local segregation policy put a stop to Negro draftees eating in the kitchen of restaurants while white companies ate in the main dining salon.

Negro youths now called up for pre-induction examination are loaded into a bus and hauled to a cafe in the Negro section of the city for their meals.

HIT COMPROMISE

The NAACP contends that this compromise is not satisfactory and pledges to continue its effort to have the Army abolish segregation completely in the feeding and housing of draftees, when they must remain at induction centers overnight.

Leflore said that there has been no official confirmation that President Truman has ordered an investigation of Army segregation in the Mobile Area, in response to a plea to him by the NAACP here.

A Detroit radio station was reported to have broadcast a news report to that effect.

The NAACP official said Assistant Secretary of the Army, Earl D. Johnson, has been reluctant to comment on the organization's suggestions that all draft registrants be fed and billeted at the Brookley Air Force Base here without segregation.

Courier 10-7-50

NAACP Seeks Chance To Oppose Caldwell

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (U.P.) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked the Senate armed services committee today for a chance to oppose the confirmation of former Florida Gov. Millard F. Caldwell as head of the civil defense program.

The NAACP described Caldwell as "the chief architect of a program of segregation in higher education."

Caldwell now is ~~serving~~ acting as chairman of the civil defense program by executive order.

Post Herald 12-19-50

32 b

Complaining of Unfairness In Trials, Negro Soldiers In Korea Seek NAACP Aid

New York—Complaining bitterly that they had been unfairly tried and convicted by army courts martial, Negro soldiers on the Korean front have asked the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to undertake their defense.

In response to these requests, the Association has written to the Judge Advocate General, Department of the Army, asking "permission to represent these men before final disposition of their cases by you, should we feel, after studying their courts-martial records, that their are cases involving racial discrimination or deprivation of constitutional rights."

Letters began arriving from soldiers following announcement last week by Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, that the Association is prepared to defend, upon determination of racial discrimination or denial of constitutional rights, any of the convicted servicemen who request such assistance.

Begged Investigation

One soldier begged the NAACP "to investigate the mass persecution" of the men of the 24th Infantry Regiment. "Please give us your assistance," he went on. "We are being court-martialed and sentenced to imprisonment for life—not one or two of us, but in groups of four's and five's."

Another who was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment complained: "I don't think I had an even break . . . It seems as though the Negroes are the only ones to get a lot of time. Please, do what you can."

A twice-wounded veteran asserted that as soon as new troops began arriving from the states, the authorities "started messing with us over here after what we did and I mean we put up a great battle over here. And this is what we get in return. I was wounded twice and escaped death but that didn't matter as long as I kept going and doing the best I could."

A 20-year-old GI under sentence to life imprisonment wrote: "Every fellow in my outfit has fought hard and tried to make the best of this, but somehow seems to be trying to make an example of us in Korea. Sir, I am writing you this letter hoping that you will understand how I feel being sentenced to serve my natural life in confinement after I have fought on the front line as hard and as long as fellows in the other regiments."

Subtle Vote Pleas Ignored by Members

Afro-American

Sat. 11-18-50

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The results in the Nov. 7 election underscore the necessity for a change in political tactics by the NAACP if it hopes for bi-partisan support of its legislative program.

Despite the fact that it is supposed to be non-partisan, the association gave what was tantamount to an indorsement of a number of candidates seeking re-election and distorted the facts in the case of other candidates.

It also made no evaluation of the capabilities of the candidates who were seeking to unseat incumbents running for re-election.

Followed PAC Line

In the main, the atitude of the NAACP toward Congressional candidates closely paralled that of the CIO's Political Action Commitee.

The results of the election clearly indicate that the members of the NAACP did not accept the subtle suggestions of the association as to how to vote in their States.

Two Cases Cited

There are two cases in point—that of Sen. Robert A. Taft (Rep., Ohio), and that of Sen. Scott W. Lucas of Illinois, the Majority Democratic leader.

Senator Taft scored a resounding victory, piling up a plurality of 430,000, and former Rep. Everet M. Dirksen knocked out Senator Lucas by an impressive plurality.

Many Voted for Taft

In its survey of the records of Senators in the 81st Congress, the NAACP apparently hoped to damn Taft by proving inconsistencies in his record.

But colored supporters of Taft in Ohio took the NAACP' compilation of the Senator's record to prove that it was good, despite his opposition to a compulsory fair employment practice bill.

No evaluation was made of Joseph T. Ferguson, the Democratic candidate, whose nomination was dictated by the CIO - PAC, THE American Federation of Labor's League for Political Education, the United Mine Workers, and the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Lucas Was No Liberal

On the other hand, the NAACP marked Lucas' record "favorable" on all civil rights issues.

Such a rating entirely overlooks the inept and vacillating leadership of Senator Lucas on civil rights legislation.

In the first session of the 81st Congress, Lucas delayed bringing up the Hayden - Wherry resolution to amend the Senate's cloture rule until late in the session, and the success of a Southern filibuster was virtually assured.

Failed on Cloture Issue

After he had promised to make FEPC the second order of business in the second session of the 81st Congress, he kept pushing it behind other legislation until nearly five months of the session were gone.

Also overlooked in Lucas' "favorable" record was his failure to muster more than 19 votes for cloture on his first motion to take up FEPC and not more than 22 votes for cloture on his second motion.

Tydings' Defeat Welcomed

There should be no mourning over the defeat of Sen. Millard E. Tydings, (Dem., Md.), except that it will move Sen. Richard B. Russell, (Dem., Ga.), a racialist of the first water, to the chairmanship of the Senate Armed Services Commitee in the 82nd Congress.

The defeat of Sen. Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.), in the pri- of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Commitee, makes more difficult the repeal of the Taft - Hartley labor law, which the NAACP has advocated.

Ellender Moves Up

Sen. James E. Murray (Dem. Mont.), will become chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The defea of Sen. Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.), in the primaries by Rep. Mike Monroney, has already assured that Sen. Allen J. Ellender (Dem., La.), who is more subtle in his racialism than Senator Russell, will head the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

The Democrats will have to pick a successor to Senator Lucas as the Majority Leader in the next Congress.

The choice probably will be made from among Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, and Ernest McFarland of Arizona, who has been serving as acting Majority Leader in Lucas's absences.

Liberals Defeated

Two staunch civil rights advocates will be missed from the House. They are Reps. Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglass (Dem., Cal.), who was defeated for a seat in the Senate by Rep. Richard M. Nixon, and Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller Charles J. Kersten.

Mr. Biemiller, along with Sen. Hebert Humphrey (Dem., Minn), led the fight in the 1948 Democratic national convention for adoption of a strong civil rights plank.

Will Miss Marcantonio

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP, N.Y.), will be missed for his fight for civil rights legislation.

He was defeated by James G. Donovan, a Democrat, who was backed by a coalition of the Democratic, Republican and Liberal parties in his district in Harlem's East Side.

Mr. Marcantonio knew all the parliamentary tricks and he used them all in efforts to compel Democrats and Republicans alike to stand up and be counted on civil rights issues which he frequently raised in the House.

Seek Fund To Implement Decisions

NEW YORK—One thousand Americans have been asked to contribute $100 each to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to provide funds for follow-up work in the all-out drive to end segregation and discrimination in education.

Daily Worker

Among those immediately responding to an appeal sent out by Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, for funds to implement the Supreme Court decisions in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Arthur Garfield Hays, Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Joseph Klein, Mrs, Daisy E. Lampkin, Edward L. Bernays, Dr. H. Boyd Hall, John F. Moors, Dr. James McClendon, A. W. Williams, Dr. Ernest Alexander, Dr. Cecil Marquez, Kivie Kaplan, and Walter White.

Jun. 6-11-50

In affirming her contribution, Mrs. Bethune said: "Every truly democratic American should do without butter on his bread, if necessary, in order to give $100, or $1.00, or whatever he is capable of giving so that the follow-up work on these cases shall not falter because of lack of funds."

Mr. White, in wires to persons of both races throughout the country, characterized the decisions as "the most devastating blow" yet struck against segregation and discrimination and said that they marked "the most advanced position yet won by the NAACP in 41 years of struggle."

The victory in these cases cost the Association $50,000, Mr. White said. To implement these decisions, he pointed out, may require the filing of hundreds of additional suits costing thousands of dollars. The contributions will go into the $500,000 defense fund announced recently.

Economy Move Needed, Publisher Warns NAACP

Says Main Office Should Be Located in Capital

William O. Walker Would Also Discontinue Crisis, Give Branches a Larger Voice

32b

Afro-American

Dat. 11-25-50

Baltimore, Md.

CLEVELAND—Serious economy changes must be effected if the NAACP is to remain a strong militant organization for civil rights, according to William O. Walker, editor and publisher of the Cleveland Call-Post.

Mr. Walker issued his warning last week in a letter to Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the special NAACP board committee, in which he explained his refusal to contribute $100 to help bring the organization out of its financial dilemma.

The letter by Mr. Walker to Dr. Tobias follows in its entirety.

I acknowledge receipts of your letter of Nov. reciting the critical financial situation which confronts the NAACP.

No Surprise to Him

Your letter and its appeal does not come as a surprise to me, as it has been evident for several years that this critical time would arrive. It is inexcusable that the officials and the board, themselves knowing this, have deliberately dodged and stalled facing the inevitable.

I was most interested in these sentences from your lettr: "The NAACP could have been in a very comfortable financial position if we had accepted compromise. This we have refused to do. WE WILL NEVER COMPROMISE."

Of course, you carefully failed to state that which you were asked to compromise on. However, I do know, because of a perversion of the real NAACP program, the organization is in this embarrassing fix.

I am afraid that at this stage of events, the wolf cry of "compromise" will not scare up the financial relief you say you need.

Major Operation Needed

What is really needed, is a major operation. Therefore, some of the things you list that would have to be done, if your appeal fails, appear to me to be things that should be done regardless of the outcome.

The Crisis should have been discontinued years ago. Washington Bureau has never justified its existence, neither has the other regional offices. I am not too sure that a staff cut wouldn't be a good thing. You know over the years many of our organizations tend to overstaff themselves.

Headquarters Should Be in D.C.

There is no valid reason for the NAACP headquarters to be located in New York City. It should be moved to Washington, D.C. The board should be divested of its

The branches should be given a window dressing.

voice in the affairs of the association and not be used just to collect funds to send to New York to support a lot of things they don't approve of. Local communities should furnish a larger share of the cost of fights originating in them.

If you think the few things I have enumerated (and I could cite many more) are not important, just check the decline of branches in Ohio, as well as the membership. What is true in Ohio is true in other states.

There are reasons for these declines, but apparently, the board in New York is not concerned with causes, but just wants more money so it can continue to compound its errors.

There are lots of people who are thoroughly disgusted with the way the officers and board of the NAACP have been running the affairs of the association. They are guietly dropping off and leaving the board holding the bag.

This isn't the conrageous thing to do. But this is the way disintegration sets in.

Because I am interested in the perpetuation of the NAACP as a militant organization, I am not doing like lots of others who received your letter, throwing it into the waste basket. I am writing you my honest conviction and letting you know why I am not enclosing my check for $100.

Whenever I am convinced that an honest effort is being made to really reorganize the national office and the board, I will contribute. Until then, I will just be a loyal worker and supporter of the branch in my home town, incidentally the one branch that has refused to fold up and die because of national office bungling.

Needy NAACP Begs For Life

Lighthouse and Informer

Dat. 10-28-50

Columbia

NEW YORK - An emergency appeal for funds to assist the national office of the NAACP in weathering its present financial crisis was made this week in a letter sent to all NAACP branches by Walter White, the Association's executive secretary.

"We are faced with a dangerous operating deficit," Mr. White declared, "which threatens seriously the effectiveness of the whole national program." Implementation of the recent Supreme Court anti-segregation decisions is being impaired because of a lack of funds, the NAACP executive secretary asserted.

Southern reactionaries are preparing to fight with all their resources, Mr. White said, noting that a recent meeting of educators in Florida, "some of whom seek to find a means evading compliance with the Supreme Court decision, ~~cost~~ approximately $100,000. He also pointed out that "we have recently learned from a reliable source that the Dixiecrats have more than one-half million dollars in a reserve fund to fight the NAACP and its campaign to abolish segregation."

Although we have made notable pogress, we have not yet achieved our goal, Mr. White asserted. "Too many people take the NAACP for granted. Too many praise the NAACP for its victories but do nothing personally to help finance the program from which they derive greater security and other benefits," he said.

The Guide Post

National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People Calls For Financial Help

BY VIVIAN CARTER MASON

Journal and Guide

Dat. 12-2-50

Norfolk Va

> *"The achievement of full civil rights in law may do as much to end prejudice as the end of prejudice may do to achieve full civil rights."*
>
> —PAGE 134-REPORT OF PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

FROM time to time, rumors have been in circulation that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has fallen upon evil times and that the precarious financial base is tottering—So much so that the collapse would bring down the entire structure. This would be a disaster of such proportions that it cannot be contemplated with anything except horror.

MRS. MASON

The NAACP in my book has done more to advance the status of the American Negro as a human being, as an American citizen, as an articulate and intelligent fighter for his rights as a citizen and as a power to be taken into account than any other force or combination of forces in this country. It has accomplished what the government, the organized churches, the schools and colleges, the societies for this, that and the other thing, the fraternal, civic, social, professional, business, all and sundry have not been able to do.

* * *

THIS ORGANIZATION HAS exposed the corruptness of public officials sworn to protect prisoners; it laid bare the hideous cancer of lynchings, shocked the conscience of the nation, manufactured public opinion, and by the sheer force of subjecting the reading public to the ordeal of witnessing lynchings by published accounts in minute detail, succeeded in goading governments and people into tardy action until, even in the most untutored sections of the country, lynchings are no longer weekly holidays. This organization has attacked every gangrenous infection in American life, infections which were destroying the unity of American citizens, warping the idealism and winking at the indulgence of the baser and most ignoble passions of men.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People established the right of Negroes to vote in the "white primary" through cases carried all the way to the Supreme Court. It won the right of Negroes to jury duty in state after state and, as a result, cases tried with white jurors where no Negroes had been impaneled were ordered retried. It saved Negroes from legal lynchings and brought to the opinion of the people of the world the infamous Scottsboro case.

It demolished the property covenant contracts by carrying cases to the highest courts in the land, where the only decision compatible with American ideals was won. It opened the doors of state supported universities to Negro youth, through the Supreme Court decisions. It brought about changes in the War Department by continually charging them with un-American and destructive tactics in maintaining segregated fighting forces.

Goal Set To Exceed 2 Million

Defender

Sat. 11-4-50

ANNISTON, Ala. — A campaign to attain a Negro voting strength of 2,500,000 in the South by 1952 was announced by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address here Sunday before the fifth annual session of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches.

"As a result of the 30-year fight by the NAACP there are more than a million Negro voters in the South today," White said.

"By 1952 we are determined thru the efforts of the NAACP and other organizations to raise that number to 2,500,000."

White denounced "the determined, fanatical and unscrupulous fight now being waged by the reactionary anti-Negro wing of the Democratic party in the South," as the "greatest single aid to communism and the greatest single threat to democracy in contemporary history."

These forces, he predicted, will not succeed because of "the growing number of enlightened southerners, white and Negro . . . who have shown themselves infinitely more courageous than the Talmadges and Rankins . . . Intelligent southerners are getting sick and tired of being made the laughing stock by their demagogic politicians."

Other speakers on the three-day program included R. H. Council Trenholm, president of the Alabama State college at Montgomery; J. L. LeFlore, president of the Mobile NAACP branch; Emory O. Jackson, editor of the Birmingham WORLD; Arthur D. Shores and P. A. Hall, Birmingham attorneys; Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman and C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee Institute; Aubrey W. Williams, former National Youth Administrator; the Rev. Dr. D. V. Jemison of Selam, Prof. C. E. Powell of Mobile; Percy Greene, editor, Jackson, Mississippi, ADVOCATE; and Dr. J. A. Berry of Tuskegee.

Drive On For Million Ala. Votes

Fri. 11-3-50

ANNISTON, Ala. — A campaign to attain a Negro voting strength of 2,500,000 in the South by 1952 was announced by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an address here today before the fifth annual session of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches.

"As a result of the 30-year fgiht by the NAACP there are more than a million Negro voters in the South today," Mr. White said. "By 1952 we are determined through the efforts of th NAACP and other organizations to raise that number to 2,500,000. This powerful bloc, joined with the balance of power which the Negro vote holds in 17 northern and border states, is the chattel of neither political party. It is an independent vote which increasingly - cast for good government against corrupt political oligarchies. One of the by-products of this new political strength will be the lessening of appeals to race prejudice in political campaigns and diminution of the number of demagogues who have made the South and Amerilcan democracy ridiculous."

SETS GOAL OF 2,500,000 NEGRO VOTERS IN SOUTH

ANNISTON, Ala., Oct. 29.—A campaign to attain a Negro voting strength of 2,500,000 in the South by 1952, was announced by Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, in an address here today before the fifth annual session of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP branches.

California Voice 32

"As a result of the 30-year fight by the NAACP there are more than a million Negro voters in the South today," Mr. White said. "By 1952 we are determined through the efforts of the NAACP and other organizations to raise that number to 2,500,000. This powerful bloc, joined with the balance of power which the Negro vote holds in 17 northern and border states, is the chattel of neither political party. It is an independent vote which increasingly is cast for good government against corrupt political oligarchies. One of the by-products of this new political strength will be the lessening of appeals to race prejudice in political campaigns and diminution of the number of demagogues who have made the South and American democracy ridiculous."

Fri. 11-3-50

Oakland, Calif

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32b 1950

NAACP

The NAACP And Communism

Delegates to the forty-first convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People condemand in clear and vigorous language, the attacks and innuendos of members of the Communist Party against certain NAACP leaders and ordered the Board of Directors to "take whatever steps necessary to eradicate Communist infiltration and expel from its local branches" any trace of Communism within them.

June 6-25-50

For that wise and timely action the delegates are to be highly commended. That is what the top leaders in the NAACP hierarchy have been doing for many years past, but it is reassuring to them to know that they have the solid backing of its branches throughout the Nation. A total of 309 delegates voted adoption of the resolution expressing confidence in NAACP leadership, while only 57 voted against the resolution.

Atlanta Ga.

Communism is not the cure for the Negro problem in America and it is well for all Negro citizens to learn once and for all that there is nothing Communists can secure or win for them which he cannot win without the Communists. And it is heartening to know that the masses among Negroes are learning day by day that the Communists have no hopes or plans of improving the lot of unfortunate Negro American. It was never in the mind of the Communist leader to help the Negro arrive at a peaceful solution to his citizenship problems. The Communists capitalize on the misfortunes of Negroes whenever the opportunity is provided. It is fortunate that most Negroes have come to suspect that the Communists are insincere; that they exploit the Negro problem by seizing upon mob-violence, court injustices and all of the associated ills from which Negroes suffer, only to promote their own desires and selfish ends.

6-25-50

We think it is a great tribute to the leadership vision of the NAACP that Communism has not been permitted to spread its poison into wider areas of Negro life and organization than it has. Every grievance against the NAACP is seized upon and magnified by the Communists in an effort to divide and discredit our leadership. Everytime a person is dropped from the NAACP payroll or fails of re-election to the Board of Directors the Communists seize upon these inner matters to create malcontent among the Negro masses. But happily, Negroes, including the masses, know too well that the long chain of victories they have won before the U. S. Supreme Court and throughout America are the direct result of NAACP leadership planning. Let's stand by the NAACP and beware of Communism, for Communism has nothing to give which the Negro cannot get without it.

'Political Action' Is Theme of 41st NAACP Convention

Courier 32b

Award Posthumous Spingarn Medal to Charles Houston

BOSTON—The thirty-fifth Spingarn Medal, presented annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, was awarded Sunday afternoon to the late Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney who is acclaimed as the engineer of the broad socio-legal program which has resulted in many victories upholding civil rights in the courts.

Sat. 7-1-50

Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law where Mr. Houston received his legal training, made the presentation at the closing mass meeting of the forty-first annual convention of the NAACP.

The medal was accepted by Charles Houston Jr.

Pittsburgh Pa.

* * *

Convention Keynoter Urges Continued Pressure for FEPC

BOSTON—Intensified and unrelenting pressure on senators can still succeed in forcing the FEPC bill to the floor of the Senate in this session of Congress, declared Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, in his keynote address at the opening mass meeting of the annual convention of the NAACP.

"The 'smoothies' in both parties who are juggling human rights for political advantage will find that their tricks are fooling no one," Mr. Wilkins said.

* * *

Schlesinger Calls Democracy Antidote to Totalitarianism

BOSTON—"The best defense of democracy is democracy," Prof. Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr., Pulitzer prize-winning Harvard historian, in an address on "Minorities and Totalitarian Philosophy," told 500 delegates to the forty-first NAACP convention held last week at Union Methodist Church.

"Our job is . . . to demand freedom for all; and, by demanding it for all, to vitalize it for the entire world," Dr. Schlesinger said.

* * *

Civil Rights in New Jersey Described by Gov. Driscoll

BOSTON—The great strides taken by the State of New Jersey in recent years toward the abolition of racial discrimination were described by Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of that state in a major address here on June 23 before the forty-first annual NAACP convention.

Governor Driscoll told an overflow crowd at the Union Methodist Church of the events surrounding the preparation and adoption of the state's new constitution, which has been widely hailed as the most advanced with respect to civil rights adopted in any state in the past two decades.

"We now have in New Jersey," said the state's Chief Executive, "a fair, effective law against discrimination—and the important thing about it is that it is working. Likewise our FEPC law works."

* * *

Rights Progress Made, Truman Assures NAACP

32b

BOSTON—"Since I addressed your thirty-eighth annual convention on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, significant forward steps have been taken toward fulfillment of the promise of equal rights and equal opportunities embodied in our national charters, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence," President Harry S. Truman said in greetings to the forty-first annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which closed here Sunday.

* * *

Intergroup Cooperation Called Essential by Jewish Congress Head

BOSTON—The importance of intergroup understanding and intergroup defense against discrimination on the national and community levels was stressed by Rabbi Irving Miller, president of the American Jewish Congress, in an address on "The Intergroup Fight for Freedom," delivered on June 21 before a mass meeting of the forty-first annual NAACP convention.

* * *

Ambassador Dudley Calls Point IV Key to American Policy in Africa

BOSTON — President Truman's Point Four program was cited as a key to implementing the objectives of United States policy toward Africa, in an address by Edward R. Dudley, American Ambassador to Liberia, before a mass meeting of the NAACP forty-first annual convention here on June 21.

* * *

Bishop Gordon Calls For Segregation End

BOSTON—"The door of 'separate but equal' must be closed," averred Bishop Buford F. Gordon of the Seventh Episcopal District of the AME Zion Church at a mass meeting on June 22 during the forty-first annual NAACP convention.

Help Yourself With the NAACP

Courier

326

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is in dire financial straits and is asking help.

This greatest of all organizations of its kind has devoted forty-one years to fighting in an effective manner to make this nation more truly democratic by making it possible for every citizen, regardless of color, to enjoy the rights of citizenship guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

What the NAACP has been able to accomplish in this direction is so well known to every literate Negro that it should be unnecessary to stress the point.

Taking out a membership in the association is not just a matter of helping it in time of stress with a few dollars.

More importantly it is a matter of helping yourself as a Negro and as one who is deeply interested in bringing our society nearer to the goal of which all Americans have dreamed.

Dat. 11-4-50

There are estimated to be around fifteen million colored people in the United States, and at least ten million of them are old enough to understand the necessity of maintaining and strengthening the NAACP.

What possible excuse can there be for any Negro not to take out a membership of $2 or more at a time when there is no unemployment and everybody who really wants to work is employed?

It is necessary to look upon the NAACP as insurance to understand the reason why every Negro should be a member.

If we think back to 1909 when the association was founded and compare the status of the Negro then with our status today, anybody can see what has been accomplished, and what can be accomplished in the future by similar efforts.

Like the leadership of all organizations, institutions and nations, that of the NAACP is not perfect, and consequently has made mistakes and experienced failures; but where is there an organization that has accomplished more?

Do we need such an organization?

If we do need such an organization, and if you do not believe that we have already attained perfection in race relations in this country, then it is your duty to go to the nearest branch of the NAACP and become a member.

Pittsburgh Pa.

It is our belief that a membership in the NAACP is a sort of badge of honor which every Negro should have and boast of possessing.

If we do not have pride and intelligence enough to support the organization which has fought the hardest for us and won such remarkable victories for civil rights, then we should hang our heads in shame.

Teachers Give 12th Annual NAACP Gift

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this week accepted with "warm thanks" a contribution of $1,352.90 to the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., from the American Teachers Association.

This contribution, which represents a 10-cent per member donation from the 13,539-member organization, is the organization's twelfth annual contribution to the legal defense arm of the NAACP. Over a period of twelve years, the ATA has contributed $8,691.50.

In presenting the gift to the NAACP, H. Councill Trenholm, executive secretary of the ATA, wrote Mr. White: "We have been pleased to make these annual contributions as the financial participation of our organization in the very significant job being done through the NAACP for the improvement of educational conditions. We shall hope that our membership response will be such during this coming year that we can bring, at the close of our association year, our total contribution past the $10,000 figure."

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Branches Respond to NAACP Appeal

328

NEW YORK—Responding to an emergency appeal for funds, more than 100 branches and state conferences of the NAACP have contributed a total of $9,121 to the Association, it was announced here today. In addition, individuals and organizations have contributed more than $5,000.

Sun Reporter

Although the response of the branches has been gratifying so far, there remains a pressing need for additional funds if the Association is to be enabled to continue its all-out drive against discrimination and segregation, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said.

San Francisco Calif

Says Education Battle Still Lies Ahead

NEW YORK—Recent developments in the legal fight to break down segregation in education clearly indicate that a hard and intensified battle still lies ahead, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, said today.

Dat. 11-11-50

"Even on the law school level, we are far from final victory," Mr. Marshall said in commenting on the persistence of the State of Louisiana in appealing a federal court decision ordering the admission of Roy S. Wilson and other qualified Negro applicants to the Louisiana State University, and on the refusal of a lower court to order admission of Negro students to the University of North Carolina Law School.

"When the Supreme Court decided the Sweatt and McLaurin cases last June, too many people grew complacent, accepting those decisions in and of themselves as the imminent end of all segregation and discrimination in public education," Mr. Marshall declared. Louisiana attorneys have already filed notice of their appeal, which is expected to be filed in the United States Supreme Court next week. The NAACP will have to answer this appeal with briefs and possible argument in the Supreme Court.

11-11-50

The NAACP has also filed notice of appeal of the lower court decision refusing to order the University of North Carolina to admit qualified Negro applicants to its law school. The necessity for this action, plus the Louisiana appeal, were noted by Mr. Marshall as demonstration of the fact that the NAACP will have to continue to muster all possible resources to hammer at the remaining walls of segregation in education.

Opens Kentucky Jr. College to Negroes

PADUCAH, Ky.—Federal District Judge Roy M. Shelbourne ruled this week that Negro citizens of Paducah are entitled to admission to municipally-maintained Paducah Junior College, whose enrollment has heretofore been restricted to white students.

In his findings of fact, Judge Shelbourne concurred in the position of the NAACP, which represented plaintiffs Fred A. Wilson, Jr., and Henry L. Powell in their suit for admission to the college. Paducah maintains no institution of similar standing, where Negro students are able to obtain courses at the college level. The court noted that students attending Paducah Junior College are able to save from $400 to $900 per year by being able to attend college while living at home.

"The plaintiffs," said the court," and any and all other persons situated similarly . . . are entitled to admission to Paducah Junior College as students, upon the same terms and conditions as . . . members of the white race." Barring their admission constitutes denying their Constitutional rights under the Fourteenth Amendment, Judge Shelbourne said.

Attorneys handling the case for the NAACP were Joseph Freeland of Paducah and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the national office in New York.

CIVIC RESPONSIBILITY IS TOPIC OF GOMILLION AT LOCAL CHURCH

"Civic Responsibility" Review

A great and appreciative audience turned out ot hear Dean C. G. Gomillion of Tuskegee speak on "The Civic Responsibility of the Negro" at Tabernacle Baptst Church n Birmingham last Sunday.

Weekly Review

The occasion was one of the series of educational mass meetings being staged by the NAACP in the interest of equal and adequate educational opportunity for all children.

9-8-50

Among the things stressed by Mr. Gomillion is the importance of knowing, acting, reappraising for further action, knowing our rights - - human, social and constitutional to the end that we may effectively fight for epuality and freedom.

He called attention to the fact that in many areas the Negro is not even a second class citizen, but rathera fourth or fifth class citizen.

Birmingham
Ala.

The Tuskegee head teacher said it is most important that we know the social philosophy of groups and the society in which we live and that we have a program of action and not just a program of belief.

He called attention to the fact that we were born an American citizen and voting is our **Number One duty!** And observed the importance of ceasing to allow it to be said that we do not desire equal social status or do not want to associate with peoples because of color or creed.

Patton Heads Ala. NAACP

3-F

ANNISTON—Delegates to the fifth annual convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches re-elected W. C. Patton of Birmingham, president.

This came at the business session at the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church, pastored by the Rev. D. C. Washington.

Delegates refused to act upon the report on nominations until Mr. Patton had given his stand on the newly organized Birmingham Interracial Council which he attended on May 7.

COUNCIL CITED

11-11-50

Cornelius Maiden, vice president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, refused unanimous consent of the report and in a fiery speech edmanded that "Mr. Patton let us know where he stands on this interracial committee."

Maiden charged that he had been informed that the council was organized to fight the NAACP.

Emory O. Jackson, a staunch friend of Mr. Patton and a down-the-line supporter of his administration teamed with Maiden in a demand for a clear statement from Mr. Patton or "that we get another president."

ACTS FOR "PEOPLE"

In a dramatic statement, Patton, stating that "I am not doing this for the sake of office but for the wishes of my people who believe in me," said that "I will notify the council that I cannot serve on it."

Under prodding that he tell us whether it is true that at the "May 7 meeting" of the group to decide on a council that it was suggested that an organization "be set up to off-set the NAACP," Patton said, "Some did say that Birmingham needed an organization that would over shadow the NAACP."

Courier

Courier Sat. 11-11-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALABAMA NAACP MEET—The Tri-Cities (Florence, Sheffield and Tuscumbia) were selected for the 1951 Convention of the Alabama State Conference of NAACP Branches which convened in Anniston at the Seventeenth Street Baptist Church here Oct. 27-29. The delegates gave the NAACP's National Educational and Defense Fund $1,000.

State NAACP Points To Full Democracy As Goal

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

10-28-50

32b

By JOSEPH A. SHEPHARD

LYNCHBURG, Va. — A graphic picture of an American at the crossroads was presented Sunday night to delegates and 2,500 persons who attended the closing mass meeting of the 15th annual Virginia State NAACP Convention by Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Climaxing the three-day convention which had been wrestling with the question of ways and means of obtaining full democracy and first-class citizenship for the nation's greatest racial minority, Mr. White moved his audience to enthusiastic cheering with a description of such citizenship as a thing of the very near future.

Speaking to a crowd which packed the main auditorium and jammed the auxiliary auditorium and other rooms and halls of the Court Street Baptist Church, the NAACP secretary declared that the attainment of the goals of the association are brought nearer and more attainable by the fact that America is confronted with the choice of extending full democracy to all of her citizens or of losing her prestige and leadership in the battle against world communism.

* * *

"AMERICAN DEMOCRACY cannot withstand the challenge of Communism if freedom and equality are denied part of the citizens of this nation" he declared.

Next to the problem of the cold war and the world contest between the ideologies of democracy and communism, Mr. White described the greatest threat to world peace as the relationship of the white peoples with the non-white peoples of the world.

When the two-thirds of the world's peoples who are not white see and hear of the wide gap between our protestation and practice of democracy, he said, when they are told of the discrimination, lynching and other evils they are skeptical about our love for freedom and doubtful that America is the citadel of true democracy.

* * *

THE SPEAKER denied, however, that full democracy could or would come wholly as a result of international pressures. He appealed for continued and stepped-up support for the efforts of the NAACP in the fight which it has been waging.

As a consequence of such support, he pledged, Negroes will be attending every state-supported university in the country, including South Carolina and Mississippi.

"We are on the offensive now," he said. "We have passed over the 50-yard line, we are moving downfield and our enemies, such as Dixiecrats are now making their goal-line stand."

* * *

EARLIER CONVENTION speakers including Dr. Harry T. Penn, Roanoke school board member, and the Rev. Charles C. Webber, president of the CIO of Virginia, had stressed the need for intensified efforts along the line of vote registration if substantial progress is to be made.

A similar view was expressed by Oliver W. Hill, chairman of the conference's legal staff, who drew a direct parallel between the justice accorded minorities in the courts and in the legislature with the number of voters registered.

The convention took time out from its deliberations on Friday night to pay tribute to the late Dr. Luther P. Jackson, who had spearheaded and personaally campaigned in the NAACP's drive to secure payment of poll taxes and registration of potential minority group voters.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY 127 persons attended a memorial dinner which was held at the Jackson Street Methodist Church and at which Mrs. Jackson was the guest of honor.

All of the conference's officers were re-elected for another term. The conference is headed by Dr. J. M. Tinsley of Richmond. Others include Dr. E. B. Henderson, vice-president; Mrs. Marie Medley, assistant secretary; Dr. S. F. Coppage, treasurer; Oliver W. Hill, chairman of legal staff, and H. A. Marshall, senior youth advisor.

NAACP Faces Financial Crisis

Afro-American

Date 11-18-50

Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Unless the NAACP can raise $100,000 within the next 30 days, it may be forced to curtail its program drastically.

It costs $1000 a day to run the NAACP. Leaders throughout the country were asked this week either to contribute or to raise $500 each to help save the association.

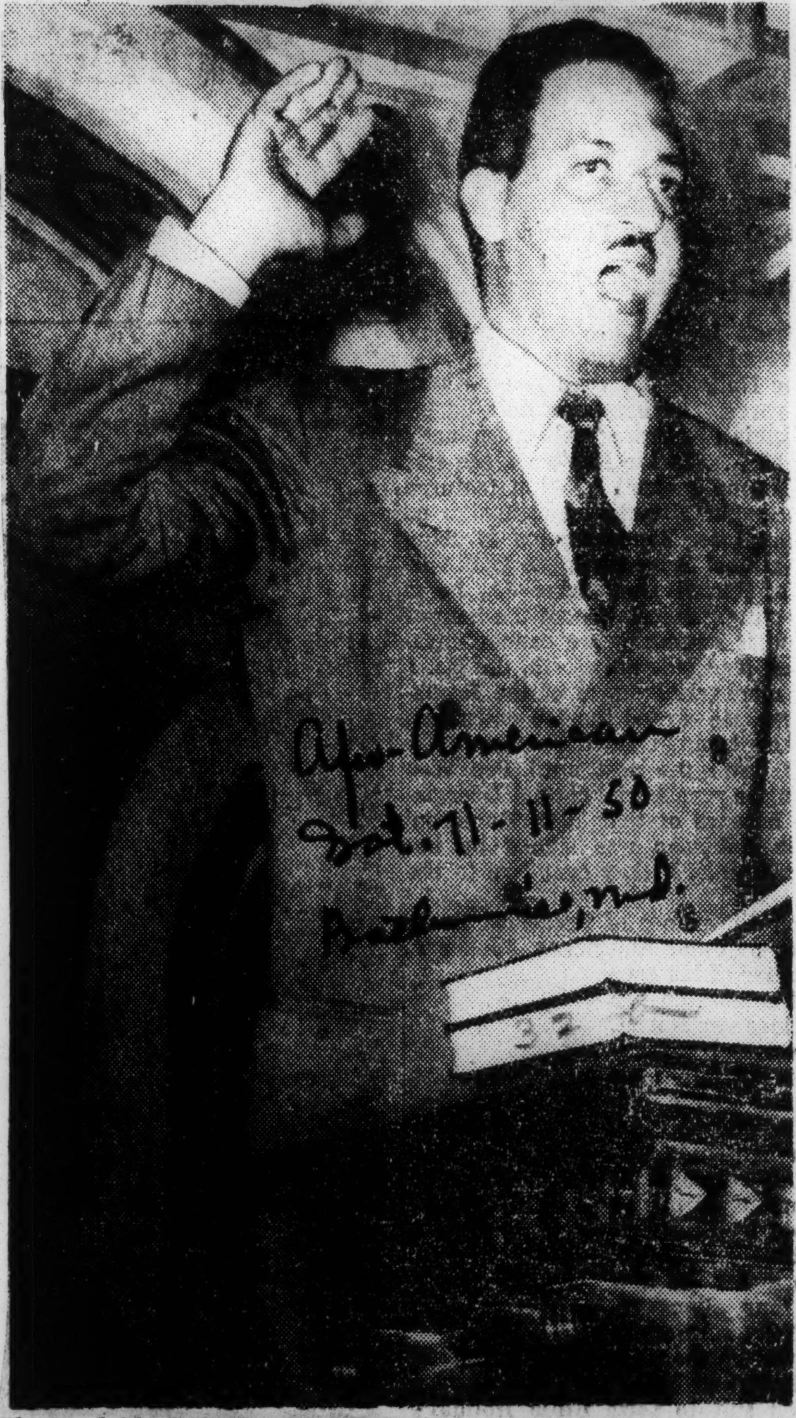
Alternative Steps

If the deficit is not promptly met, the NAACP may be forced to take one or all of the following steps:

1. Accept no new equality cases in the fields of education, travel, etc.
2. Turn down all cases of racial segregation and discrimination.
3. Drop all research and educational work.
4. Suspend publication of the Crisis magazine.
5. Close the Washington Bureau and two regional offices or so limit their budgets as to make their work ineffective.
6. Cut the staff 50 per cent.

Officials of the organization in pointing out that the NAACP faces the gravest, firmest crisis in its history, also point out that at no time in its history has its effectiveness been greater.

Blasting Do-Nothingism



Afro-American

Date 11-11-50

Baltimore, Md.

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP legal staff, as he delivered "fighting speech" Sunday before the membership rally of the Newark branch. Meeting was held at St. John Methodist Church, High St. and 13th Ave.

North Docile Over Bias--Marshall

Afro-American

Date 11-11-50

Baltimore

32b

NEWARK — Colored citizens in northern states are more docile toward segregation and discrimination than those of the South, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the national NAACP, declared Sunday in addressing a membership rally of the Newark branch.

Marshall, referring to discrimination against New Jersey teachers, particularly the concentration of almost all colored teachers in Newark to schools in the Third Ward, estimated that much must be done before equality in all areas of life in northern states becomes a reality.

"We are only tolerated up here, not accepted," the NAACP counsel declared.

'Support NAACP'

The speaker urged northerners, particularly Jerseyans, to give whole-hearted support to the NAACP. Colored people of the South are doing just he declared.

As an example, he recalled that the Louisiana State Teachers Association financed its own legal battles, one of which resulted in the courts ordering the Louisiana State University to admit colored students to its Law School.

Marshall declared that as a result of legal action through the NAACP, more than 1000 colored students are now in so-called "white universities."

No Dire Results

"So far, none of the 'dire results' predicted by the opposition have occured, he pointed out.

"In the South today colored citizens are convinced segregation is on the way out. The only people who don't believe it are a few die-hard whites and some Uncle-Tom colored."

The speaker urged officers of the NAACP also to seek memberships from more white persons.

"In Lake Charles, La.," he said, "the Mayor of the city is a member and attends NAACP meetings regularly."

No Monopoly on Civil Rights

"There is too much worry about

competition," Marshall stated. "Colored people do not have a monopoly on civil rights. There is no justification whatsoever for our organization not to be what it should be—the leading Civil Rights organization."

Marshall was introduced by David Litwin, chairman of New Civil Rights Commission.

Phillip Hoggard, chairman of the education committee of the Newark branch, reviewed discussions held on the question of segregation of colored teachers in public schools.

The Rev. William P. Hayes, pastor of Bethany Baptist Church, a member of the Newark Citizens Housing Commission, praised the Housing Authority for the recently passed resolution which provides for housing allocations solely on the basis of need, regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

Met Emergency

NAACP Branches Donate $9.121.00

Courier

Dat 11-11-50

NEW YORK—Responding to an emergency appeal for funds, more than 100 branches and state conferences of the NAACP have contributed a total of $9,121 to the association, it has been announced. In addition, individuals and organizations have contributed more than $5,000.

Although the response of the branches has been gratifying so far, there remains a pressing need for additional funds if the Association is to be enabled to continue its all-out drive against discrimination and segregation, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, said.

Following an address by Mr. White to a packed house in Anniston, Ala., last week, the Alabama State Conference of branches sent in a check for $1,000. Other large contributions from branches include:

Plainfield, N. J., Richmond, Va., Pittsburgh, and Grand Rapids, Mich., $500 each; Bayonne, N. J. and Toledo, Ohio, $250 each; Portland, Ore., and Akron, Ohio, $200 each; South Carolina State Conference, $158;

New Rochelle, N. Y., $150; Anderson, S. C., $110; and $100 each from Los Angeles, Oakland and Pasadena, Calif.; Wilmington, Del.; Boston; Detroit; Columbia, Mo,; Newark, the Oranges and Trenton, N. J.; Amityville, L. I.; Mt. Vernon, Hilburn and Rochester, N. Y.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Fort Worth, Tex.; Decatur, Ill.; Charleston, S. C., and the West Virginia State Conference of Branches.

Courier

Individual contributors include Alfred Baker Lewis, a member of the NAACP board of directors, $1,250; Paul Tishman and Willard W. Allen, $500 each; Grant J. Pick, $250; and $100 each from Jackie Robinson, Mrs. Amy Spingarn, (also a board member), Thomas Fleming, Josephine J. Williams, Prof. D. Perkins, Mrs. Richard M. Harris, Virginia A. Heal, F. Ritter Shumway, Caroline Cook, John Jay Jones, Abraham W. Meyer, Dr. W. A. Thompson, M. N. Smith and Frank L. Williams. Also the Antillean Holding Co. and the Union Baptist Church, of New York; and the Irving Blumberg Foundation of Minneapolis.

We Must Save the NAACP

Afro American

Dat 11-18-50

Baltimore, Md.

Revelation that the NAACP is $100,000 in the red and must drastically curtail its operations if that amount is not raised in 30 days is startling news to most of us.

Here is the biggest and supposedly strongest protest organization that we have faced with going on the rocks for lack of financial support.

There are enough of us financially able to save the NAACP if we gave only fifty cents each. The progress which we have made along the civil rights front and the promise of even greater progress in the future are worth a hundredfold more than any puny investment such as this.

The plight of the NAACP is not that of the organization alone but of every colored American of adult age. Now is the time to put our dollars where our months are.

Regardless of what weaknesses may be pointed to in the NAACP or in any of its personnel, there is no question but that there is no other national organization to match its strength and effectiveness.

Let's pitch in and show that we appreciate what the NAACP has done to lift us from second class citizenship.

Teachers Balk At NAACP Resolution

Journal and Guide

Dat 11-18-50

THE Virginia Teachers Association in annual session in Richmond decided not to adopt a resolution submitted for its action by the state NAACP conference. The resolution would have placed the VTA's official endorsement on the NAACP's program for abolishing segregation in the public schools.

First, the teachers' resolutions committee defeated the proposal. It was then carried to the floor of the convention, where, after lengthy debate, it was defeated.

It would seem logical that the teachers should leave to a civil rights organization like the NAACP the spearheading of the controversial question of abolishing segregation in the schools.

The processes by which this question is to be solved are predominantly legal. The whole question is also one of complex political ramifications. It happens that in Virginia the management of the schools is political down to the local level. The teachers have the responsibility of teaching, and of doing their level best to improve instruction with the means they have in hand. To involve themselves politically, in the present complex political ramifications of the system, would, in our estimation, inflict more hardships upon the pupils and make present conditions generally worse.

That the teachers side-stepped the question that was put squarely up to them by the NAACP, reflected more political acumen on the part of the teachers than was demonstrated by the NAACP. In the tasks which the Virginia Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people has undertaken, statesmanship is needed more than monev.

FOR NEGRO DRAFTEES

NAACP Attacks Meal Segregation

Dallas, Texas Morning News

10-21-50

By WARREN LESLIE

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday bitterly protested alleged discriminatory actions toward Dallas Negro inductees into the Army and Air Force.

In a strongly worded letter to the commanding officer of Army-Air Force recruiting at Dallas, the NAACP charged that Negro inductees have been fed in the kitchen of a cafe while the white inductees were fed in the dining room.

As evidence, the NAACP offered a photograph of a young Negro inductee sitting at a table in front of a sink full of dirty dishes. Attached to the photograph were two meal tickets bearing the Mimeographed letterhead, HQS, 4205th ASU, US Army & USAF, RCTG Main Station, Dallas, Texas.

One ticket was issued to Johnny Ford, the other to Henry Riley. Both were for a 65c breakfast.

Both tickets were on the All-American Coffee Shop, 1418 Wood.

The NAACP's letter called this alleged separation of the races "most shocking and degrading." It stated its case as follows:

"We are advised that your office has a contract with a local cafe, by the terms of which this cafe is to serve meals to all inductees who are detained on your station while in the process of induction. We are further advised that it is the practice, custom and policy of the cafe . . . to receive and serve white inductees in (its) dining room . . . (and) to serve Negro inductees in its kitchen.

"'It occurred to us that this ugly practice was unknown to you and that we could render a useful service to the morale of our armed services by calling the nefarious practice to your attention. . . .'

"We have actual and irrefutable evidence that the practices do exist.

"The only question now open is whether these practices are personally known to you, the commanding officer of the station, and thus . . . condoned by your high office, and the national Defense Department of which you are an agent.

"That these practices are known and authorized by our national government seems inconceivable at a time when we are enmeshed in bloody conflict for the survival of our democratic ideals.'

The letter closed with a demand for the officer to investigate the conditions and end them.

It was signed by Edward L. V. Reed, NAACP chairman of the legal redress committee for this area, and U. Simpson Tate, counsel for the NAACP in the Southwest.

The letter had not been received by Lt. Col. John F. Taylor, commanding officer of Army and Air Force recruiting, main station, Dallas, late Friday night. When told of its contents, Colonel Taylor said he had "no comment at this time."

President Truman, some time ago, issued an executive order to end racial discrimination in the armed services. Tate said that the situation in Dallas "is an exception in Texas rather than the rule. The program is beginning to jell here. For instance, in San Antonio, there is a very satisfactory set up."

He said the alleged discrimination here had been brought to his attention some six weeks ago.

Tate has handled scores of cases for the NAACP in this area, mostly on a basis of discrimination against Negroes.

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson Honored for Work With Baltimore NAACP

Afro-American [illegible] 12-16-50

Baltimore citizens paused Friday evening to pay tribute to a great lady, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the NAACP branch for 16 years and an energetic and effective leader in community affairs.

Over 250 persons paid $3.50 a plate to attend the testimonial at Sharp Street Methodist Church, arranged by young lawyers who have graduated from the University of Maryland Law School.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, accompanied by his wife, the former Poppy Cannon, made a flying trip from Milwaukee, Wis., to attend the banquet and give the keynote speech in which he said:

"America today, is walking into the valley in the shadow of destruction, but I believe that freedom will prevail and democracy will not be destroyed, because there are gallant soldiers, like Lillie Jackson, in the Valley."

Communism Not the Issue

Denying that the great issue in today's world conflict is democracy vs. communism, Mr. White stated:

"It is a struggle between the robber and the robbed—we have used a notion of racial superiority to build a great technological empire."

Carl Murphy, president of the AFRO and toastmaster at the testimonial, said in introducing the honoree, who heads the largest NAACP branch in the country:

"Mrs. Lillie Jackson is a great and good woman—when she speaks her piece Baltimore has learned to listen with full knowledge and appreciation of what her leadership has meant to this community.

"She is an advocate of justice, a pleader for fair play, a watchman alert to every movement in the city ffecting our interests, a crusader who summons all our forces to attack when the alarm is sounded and a leader who is enthusiastic, persevering and incorruptible."

Gives Credit to Others

The 250 guests rose in a body and gave hearty and prolonged applause as the honoree was introduced. "I am just like a child who believes in Santa Claus," Mrs. Jackson said, "this is the happiest moment of my life."

Mrs. Jackson added that she was merely the spokesman for a great body of people and introduced members of the Baltimore NAACP Branc hboard of directors and other workers to whom she said she owes a debt of gratitude and without whom association accomplishments would not have been possible.

The honoree recalled that 30 years ago she walked into a hospital suffering a serious face ailment and doctors nearly gave up hope. After several operations, she said, they expressed hope of her recovery.

Service to Others Her Creed

"God is real," she said, "and if you get in communion with Him, He'll open the way. Any success I've had in this task is because I promised myself after that operation that I owed a debt to God which could only be paid through service to others.

"May this not be just a testimonial but a dedication. The battle for full citizenship can be won, and will be won, if everybody plays his part."

For the occasion, Mrs. Jackson wore a coffee-colored, ankle-length gown of lace topped by an orchid, gift of her children, and a rhinestone necklace, gift of Mr. and Mrs. T. Henry Waters.

Donald Murray, first law school graduate who was admitted to the U. of Md. after an NAACP-sponsored suit, presented a silver serving set to Mrs. Jackson on behalf of the other law school graduates.

Given Life Membership

Other gifts included a $500 life membership in the NAACP, a presentation from the citizens of Baltimore. Ernest Perkins, who made this presentation, said: "This is given for your long and great service from the people who love and look up to you . . . ."

Mrs. Mary E. Hawkins on behalf of the NAACP board of directors, gave a bronze plaque.

Other gifts included baskets of flowers from the Somerset, Worcester and Prince George County Branches of the NAACP; Josiah Henry and the Rev. G. M. Edwards, pastor of Pennsylvania Ave. AME Zion Church; Northwest Protective Association.

Can't Ignore Her

Other speakers and excerpts from their remarks follow:

Jacob J. Edelman, (D. 4th District), City Councilman:

"Mrs. Jackson is more than a driving force—she's an army constantly urging improvement and correction. You don't get by with saying 'I'll look into the matter,' with Mrs. Jackson. She's a dynamic force in our community and a great inspiration to those of us who feel injustices must stop."

Dr. Martin Jenkins, president of Morgan State College; "It is a distressing fact that we so easily forget the struggles we have had. Many people take for granted today the things Mrs. Jckson and her organization fought so hard for in the past. We have teachers in our school system who know nothing of the fight for equal salaries."

A Builder of Leaders

The Rev. Kelly Jackson, pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Church: "She believes in God and doesn't care who knows it."

Harry Cole, one of the law school graduates — "Someone once said you should treat your success as if it didn't belong to you That is the way Mrs. Jackson has lived. Many people think only of their own achievements but in us—the young lawyers—Mrs. Jackson is endeavoring to lay a solid foundation for leadership."

The Rev. A. J. Payne, pastor of Enon Baptist Church: "I feel that Mrs. Jackson is one of the greatest women of our time."

Dr. George B. Murphy, retired school principal and civic worker: "May she live a long, long time."

Dr. J. E. T. Camper: "Mrs. Jackson has achieved many things which have benefited this city and state."

Deserves Good Things

Linwood Koger, attorney: "You will find ciriticism heaped upon her but you will not find a citizen in Baltimore who has not benefited by her work. I am glad that 16 years ago when they were looking for an executive secretary of the Baltimore branch that I recommended that the post be offered to Mrs. Jackson. She deserves all the good things you've said about her tonight."

Marse Callaway, Republicanleader: "She has been a valuable citizen to all of us."

Miss Ida Cummings, retired teacher and fraternal leader: "This is a wonderful demonstration. It couldn't happen to a better person."

Mrs. Violet Hill Whyte, policewoman: "When I see these young lawyers who have won the admiration of the courts, it does my heart good. Twelve years ago there were no colored policemen. The good showing of our young lawyers and the colored policemen are due in no small measure to the work of the NAACP and Mrs. Jackson."

The Rev. E. L. Lofton, district superintedent of the Methodist Church: "More than preachers and Christian workers, Mrs. Jackson has given Baltimore an insight into practical religion."

Inspiration to Us"

Mrs. Juanita Mitchell, daughter of the honoree: "I want to pay tribute to our toastmaster, Mr. Carl Murphy. Because of your conviction, you backed Mrs. Jackson and you and Mrs. Jackson have been an inspiration to us young people."

Other speakers included: Miss Esther McCready, first colored nursing student at the University of Maryland; Mrs. Augusta Chissell and Mrs. Sarah Diggs, both outstanding NAACP workers; Mrs. Enolia P. McMillan, teacher and NAACP worker who was one of the plaintiffs in the early equal salary fight; Mrs. Florence Snowden, sister of the honoree and president of the Northwest Protective Association, and Earl Koger, representing the West Baltimore Community Council.

Keiffer Jackson, husband of the honoree, and Clarence Mitchell, president of the Washington NAACP, and son-in-law of Mrs. Jackson, praised her as a mother and wife.

Mr. Mitchell recalled that both Mr. and Mrs. Jackson had backed them financially in organization of the Young People's Forum, a community group which did much to give youngsters a chance to meet and exchange ideas in a homelike atmosphere. "I have nothing but praise for theirs is one of the warmest family circles and they have given untiringly of their time, energy and money."

Gov.-Elect Telegrams

A telegram of congratulation was read from Governor Elect Theodore McKeldin which said in part:

"Congratulations to one who has given so unselfishly of her time and talents for the beterment of mankind as a real champion for the rights of minority groups.

"The magnificent progress which has been made among your people is due in large measure to your splendid efforts in their behalf. May your good work continue for many years."

Other congratulatory messages came from; Parren Mitchell, first student to attend the U. of Md. at ogy major; his mother, Mrs. Elsie J. Mitchell; Mr. and Mrs. T. Randolph Waters; Josiah Henry; W. College Park where he is a sociol- A. C. Hughes Jr., Mrs. Alice Arrington, the Rev. J. Timothy Boddie, president of the United Baptist Missionary Convention of Md., Dr. and Mrs. Berkley Butler (he's president of the Sharp St. Church Trustee Board.).

The invocation was given by the Rev. J. O. Williams and the Rev. F. J. Frye, superintendent of the Methodist Church, the benediction. Flowers were presented during the banquet to Mrs. Walter White and Mrs. Carl Murphy, who were seated at the speakers' table with their husbands.

NAACP Lawyers' Greatest Victories

Afro-American

Held Vital to Public Interest by Truman's Administration

Sat. 6-10-50

1950

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON—(NNPA) — In three sweeping and unanimous decisions handed down on Monday, June 5, the United States Supreme Court dealt a serious blow to white supremacy as it affects segregation in schools and on dining cars.

The Court did the following:

1. Reversed the judgment of the special three-judge Federal District Court in the case of G. W. McLaurin, a graduate student at the University of Oklahoma, and ordered that the State-supported institution provide the same treatment for him as provided white students.

Baltimore Md.

2. Reversed the decision of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals in the case of Heman Marion Sweatt, who sought admission to the University of Texas Law School and ordered him admitted to it on the grounds that the law school at the "colored" university was in no wise equal to the white.

3. Reversed the ruling of the Federal District Court of Maryland and ordered that court to set aside the order of the Inter-state Commerce Commission which upheld the dining car discrimination of Elmer W. Henderson by the Southern Railroad.

How the Court Ruled Monday

..By unanimous decision in all three cases, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled:

1. Curtains and separate seating in all railroad dining cars must be eliminated. All passengers, regardless of race, must be treated alike.

2. The University of Texas must admit Herman Sweatt to its law school; he cannot be forced to attend the jim crow makeshift school hastily set up at Austin.

3. Dunbar S. McLaurin must be admitted to classes at the University of Oklahoma and no longer must be required to occupy a segregated seat in the hall.

Another NAACP Milestone

The three decisions represent the greatest victories for the NAACP legal staff, headed by Thurgood Marshall, which had carried them all the way to the highest tribunal.

They also represented a real victory for the Truman Administration, which in briefs filed by the Solicitor General and the U.S. Attorney General, had called for the end of the discrimination involved in the three cases.

Those briefs filed by Philip Perlman, J. Howard McGrath and Tom Clark, who was forced to excuse himself from participation in the Supreme Court because he had taken an active part as Attorney General, declared that the segregation and discrimination were violative of the Constitution and of U.S. principles.

WHY OKLAHOMA LOST

In the Oklahoma case opinion, written by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson, the court concluded that the segregated conditions under which McLaurin is required to receive his education deprive him of his personal and present rights to the equal protection of the laws.

"We hold that under these circumstances the Fourteenth Amendment precludes differences in treatment by the State based upon race," the opinion said.

Must Get Same Treatment

The court added that McLaurin, having been admitted to a State-supported graduate school, "must receive the same treatment at the hands of the State as students of other races."

Won Big Cases

Afro-American Sat. 6-10-50 Baltimore Md.

HEMAN SWEATT

DUNBAR S. M'LAURIN

The court pointed out that McLaurin uses the same classrooms, library and cafeteria as students of other races and that there is no indication that the seats to which he is assigned in these rooms have any disadvantage of location.

It also pointed out that he waits in line in the cafeteria and there stands and talks with his fellow students but while he eats he remains apart.

Afro 32b Sat 6-10-50 NAACP

Slite Set Apart

"These restrictions were obviously imposed in order to comply as nearly as could be, with the statutory requirement of Oklahoma. But they signify that the State in administering the facilities it affords for professional and graduate study, sets McLaurin apart from the other students.

"The result is that appellant is handicapped in his pursuit of effective graduate instruction. Such restrictions impair and inhibit his ability to study, to engage in discussions and exchange views with other students, and, in general, to learn his profession."

The court declared "State-imposed restrictions which produce such inequalities cannot be sustained."

Chief Justice Vinson said it was irrelevant as to whether McLaurin's position will be bettered when the restrictions are removed.

Takes Away State's Guilt

"There is a vast difference — a consitutional difference — between restrictions imposed by the State which prohibit the intellectual co-mingling of students, and the refusal of individuals to co-mingle where the State presents no such bars."

After referring to its decision in the racial restrictive convenant cases, the court said, "Removal of the State restrictions will not necessarily abate individuals' and groups' predilections, prejudices and choices. But at the very least, the State will not be depriving appellant of the opportunity to secure acceptance by his fellow students on his own merits."

WHY TEXAS LOST

In the Texas case decision, also delivered by Chief Justice Vinson, the court unanimously held that the epual protection clause of the 14th Amendments requires that Sweatt be admitted to the University of Texas Law School.

The judgments of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals was reversed and the case remanded for proceedings not in consistent with the opinion.

The opinion said:

"Whether the University of Texas Law School is compared with the original or the new law school for Negroes, we cannot find substantial equality in the educational opportunities offered white and Negro law students by the State.

Why Other Is Superior

"In terms of numbers of the faculty, variety of course and opportunity for specialization, si- of the student body, scope of the library, availablity of law review and similar activities, the University of Texas lay school is superior.

"What is more important, the University of Texas law school possesses to a far greater degree those qqualities which are incapable of objjective measurement but which make for greatness in a law school. Such qqualities, to name but a few, include reputation of the faculty, experience of the administration, position and influence of the alumni, standing in the community, tradition and prestige. It is difficult to believe that one who had a free choice between these law schools would consider the question closed.

A Practical Profession

"Moreover, although the law is a highly learned profession, we are well aware that it is an intensely practical one. The law school is the proving ground for legal learning and practice, cannot be affected in isolation from the individuals and institutions with which the law interacts."

The court also said it could not agree with Texasx officials that the "separate but eqqual" doctrine "requires affirmance of the judgement below."

It added that it also could not reach Sweatt's contention that that doctrine should be reaffirmed in the light of contemporary knowledge regarding the purposes of the Fourteenth Amendment and the affects of racial segregation.

WHY RAILWAY LOST

The Hendreson case decision, delivered by Justice Harold H. Burton, was passed on the provision of the Interstate Commerce Act making it unlawful for a railroad in interstate commerce "to subject any particular person, . . . to any undue or reasonable prejudice or disadvantage in any respect whatsoever.

The decision held that the rules and practices of the Southern Railway Company, dividing each dining car so as to allot 10 tables exclusively to white passengers and one table to colored passengers, and calling for a curtain or partition between that table and the others, violate the Act.

The decision, with Justice William O. Douglas concurring in the result, was unanimous. Justice Clark took no part in the consideration or decision of the case because he was the Attorney General at the time the Justice Department decided to file a brief in support of Mr. Henderson.

Right of Each Individual

The court held that the right to be free from unreasonable discriminations belongs, under the Interstate Commerce Act, to each particular person.

"Where a dining car is available to passengers or tickets entitling them to use it, each such passenger is equally entitled to its facilities in accordance with reasonable regulations," the decision stated.

The denial of dining service to any such passengers by the rules before us subjects him to a prohibited disadvantage.

"Under the rules, only four Negro passengers may be served at one time and then only at the table reserved for Negroes.

Both Groups Affected

Other Negroes who present themselves are compelled to await a vacancy at that table, although there may be many vacancies elsewhere in the diner.

"The rule thus refuses to extend to those passengers the use of its existing and unoccupied facilities.

"The rule imposes a likely deprivation upon white passengers whenever more than 40 of them seek to be served at the same time and the same table reserved for Negroes is vacant."

The Sweatt Case

The Sweatt case opened on May 16, 1946, when Mr. Sweatt filed in the 126th District Court of Travis County, (Austin) Texas, a petition for a writ of mandamus seeking his admission to the University of Texas School of Law from which he had been excluded solely because of race and color.

On June 17, 1946, a hearing was held, and on June 26 the District Court ruled that the State's refusal to admit petitioner to the University of Texas School of Law constituted a denial of the equal protection of the laws since this institution is the only one within in state which provides legal training.

The McLaurin Case

The McLawrin case represents the first time that the special three-judge Federal court procedure has been used to raise the constitutional point of racial discrimination in education.

Given Seat in Doorway

McLaurin's case was filed on Aug. 5, 1948, and on Oct. 6, 1948, the three-judge court ruled that the segregation statues of Oklahoma were unconstitutional as applied to McLaurin.

Another hearing was requested after McLaurin was admitted to the University of Oklahoma but required to sit in the doorway rathan than in the main body of the classroom.

On Nov. 22, a final judgment wwas made to the effect that this segregation was not in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The case was appealed direct to the United States Supreme Court and jurisdiction was noted by that Court on Nov. 7, 1949. It was argued along with the Sweatt case on April 4.

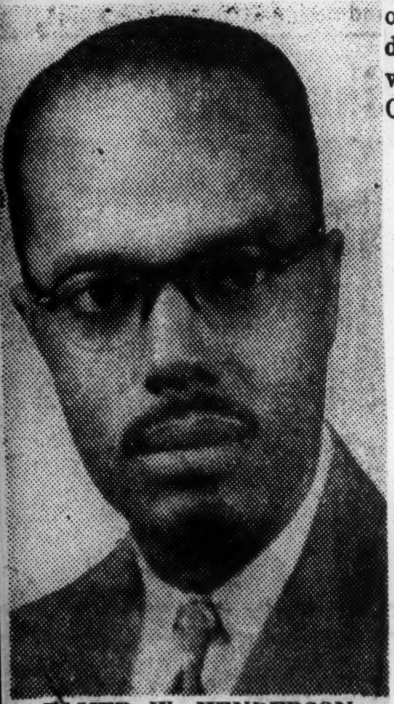
The Henderson Case

The Henderson case action began in May of 1942 when Mr. Henderson, then an FEPC regional director, filed a complaint against the Southern Railroad with the ICC, charging that his rights to dinning car service had been violated twice during an interstate trip.

The ICC denied that there was any basis for damages although it admitted that he had been subjected to "undue prejudice and disadvantage."

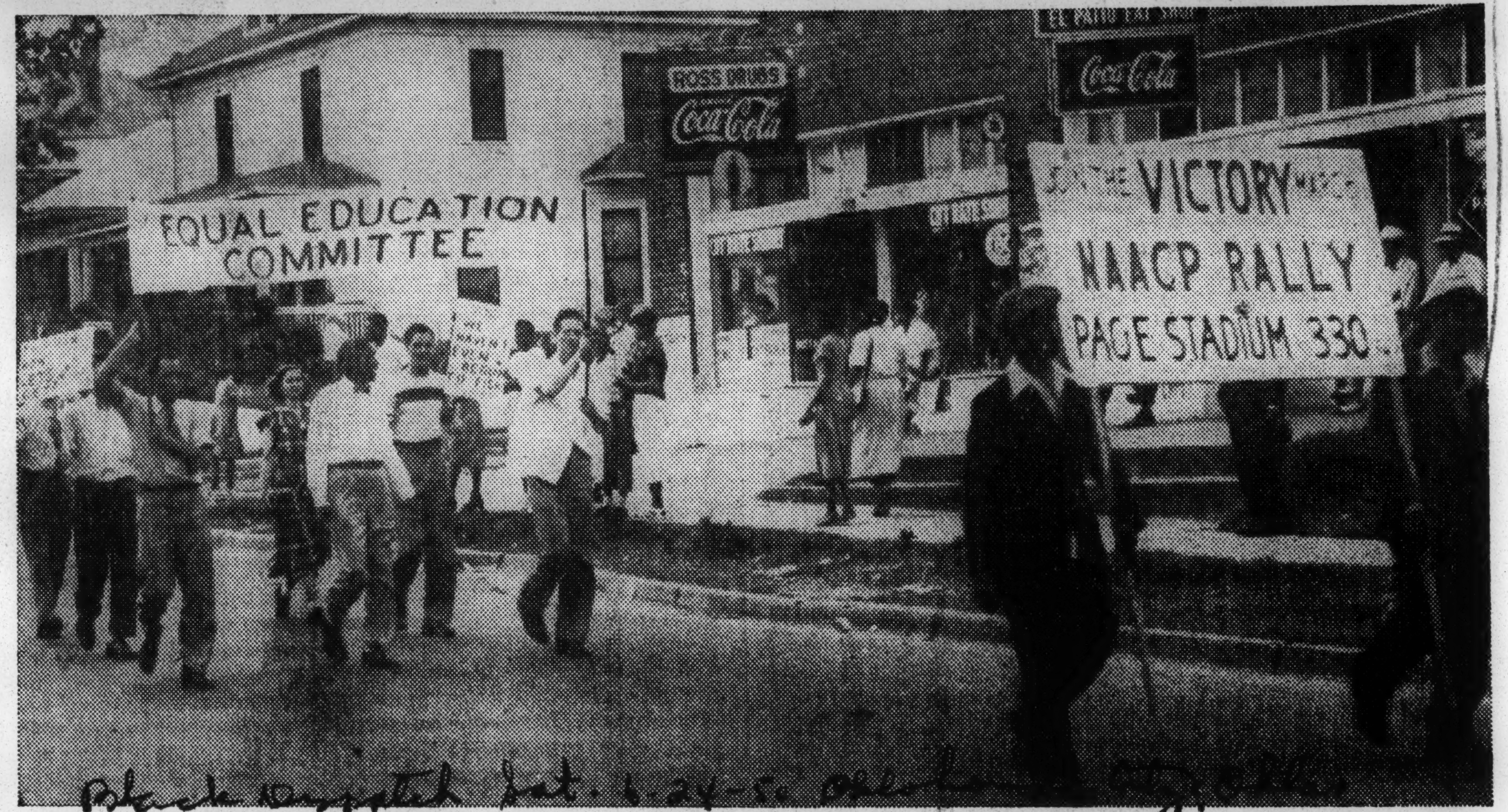
Appealing that decision, Mr. Henderson filed suit in the Federal district court of Maryland in Baltimore. That court in 1945 ruled that the railroad had filed to provide equal treatment to Mr Henderson and remanded the case for further trial.

The appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court was the ultimate result, with the case being argued on April 3 of this year.



ELMER W. HENDERSON

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA JOIN IN NAACP VICTORY PARADE



Black Dispatch Sat. 6-24-50 Oklahoma City, Okla.

When the six-block-long Victory parade of the State Conference of Braches, NAACP, got going last Sunday in Oklahoma City, immediately behind the Community Band, directed by Mrs. Zelia N. Breaux, was a group of white and colored students from the University of Oklahoma.

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The banner, upon which was emblazoned "Equal Education Committee," was borne through the streets by: left, Alberto Quiros of South America, and Pat Richardson, white youth of North America. Malcolm Whitby can be seen marching between Quiros and Richardson, while Katherine Hickman, secretary of the militant committee fighting on the OU campus for equality for all races, is seen marching directly behind Whitby. (Photo by Claiborn White).

Officers Map Policy Program

32b

Llewellyn Ransom

NAACP BIG FOUR confer on a policy problem. Seated (l to r) **Roy Wilkins, administrator; Walter White, recently reappointed executive secretary, and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel. Standing is Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations.**

32a

41st NAACP Meeting Registration Is Heavy

Amsterdam News

BOSTON—Inspired by the Supreme Court victories in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People throughout the country this week redoubled their efforts to send large delegations to the Association's 41st annual convention here June 20-25.

Pre-convention registrations already total nearly 400 from 140 branches in 35 states in all sections of the country. Delegates and invited speakers will participate in the discussion of ways and means of extending the anti-congregation implications of the Supreme Court decisions to cover all public services and facilities.

Date 6-24-50

To Open Meet

Administrator Roy Wilkins will deliver the keynote address at the opening night session on June 20, at the Union Methodist Church, in which convention headquarters will be maintained. Walter White, executive secretary, will close the convention with an address Sunday afternoon, June 25, in Mechanics Hall. At this session the Spingarn Medal will be awarded posthumously to Charles H. Houston, with Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard Law School making the presentation.

Other speakers include Dr. Irving Miller, president of the American Jewish Congress; Edward R. Dudley, ambassador to Liberia; Dr. Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., author and Harvard University professor; Bishop Buford F. Gordon of the A. M. E. Zion Church; Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, of the John Hay Whitney Foundation; Emory B. Jackson, editor, The Birmingham **World**; H. L. Mitchell, president, Fram Labor Union; Dr. Frank S. Horne, Housing and Home Finance Agency; Bertram Gross of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Dr. Seymour E. Harris, Harvard University professor and others.

32c

Talks Made By Nation's Top Leaders

BOSTON — As the 41st annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People opened here Tuesday, scores of delegates poured in from almost every state in the country.

Defender

Officials said advance registration for the conference of the world's largest civil rights organization is one of the largest in history. The heaviest is from New York, the New England region and New Jersey.

Date 6-24-50

As the six-day meet got underway, delegates began coming from California, Indiana, Virginia, Texas, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Michigan, Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and Tennessee. Representatives also came from Washington and Utah.

Honor Atty. Houston

Highlight of the conference will be the posthumous presentation Sunday, June 25, of the Spingarn Medal to the late Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C. The award honors Attorney Houston, who as special counsel for the NAACP and later as chairman of the Association's national legal committee, was the architect of a broad legal program resulting in tremendous victories for Negro Americans in their continuing fight to break down the barriers of racial discrimination.

The presentation will be made by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law at a mass meeting in Mechanics hall.

Convention speakers included: Governor Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey; Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Pultizer-prize winning historian and Harvard professor; Rabbi Irving Miller, president of the American Jewish Congress; Honarble Edward R. Dudley, Ambassador to Liberia; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, director of the Opportunity Fellowship program of the John Hay Whitney Foundation and formerly with the United States Housing Administration; Dr. Frank Horne, special assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency; John C. Davis of the President's Council of Economic Advisers; Bishop Buford F. Gordon of Charlotte, N. C.; and other outstanding authorities in the fields of housing, education, labor and economics, colonial affairs, and community and organizational action for civil rights.

NAACP Administrator Roy Wilkins delivered the keynote address, and Executive Secretary Walter White will address the closing mass meeting Sunday, June 25.

Cites Record

The outstanding achievements of the NAACP legal staff came into prominent focus recently, when NAACP attorneys won the sweeping unanimous anti-segregation decisions handed down by the United States Supreme Court in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases. The decisions, which successfully culminated the four-year fight of Heman Marion Sweatt for admission to the University of Texas School of Law, and ended segregation at the University of Oklahoma, are expected to have far-reaching effects in the final phase of the Association's all-out fight against segregation. With these two history-making decisions, the Association chalked up its 26th and 27th victories out of a total of 30 cases carried before the highest tribunal of the land.

The legal staff, headed by Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall, has won wide recognition and respect throughout North and South for its achievements in the battle against Jim Crow in housing, travel, education, employment, and the armed forces. Some of its most outstanding successes established for Negro citizens the right to a "free and unfettered" ballot, justice in the courts, and freedom of residence.

Negro Association, After Stormy Debate, Orders Heads to 'Eradicate' Red Influence

Sat. 6-24-50

New York Times

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, June 23—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today adopted a resolution instructing the directors to end Communist infiltration in the organization and empowering them to expel any branch under Communist domination.

Times

The forty-first annual conference of the association adopted the resolution by a vote of 309 to 57. A vocal minority fought the measure, and it was passed only after a stormy two-hour debate. When the discussion threatened to get out of hand the presiding officer, Stephen G. Spottswood of Washington, limited further debate to ten speakers for the resolution and ten against.

The resolution declared that certain branches of the association "are being rocked by internal conflicts between groups who follow the Communist line and those who do not."

Charging a Communist conspiracy to split or capture the association, the resolution instructed the directors to investigate the ideological composition of the members and leaders of the branches.

The directors are ordered to "eradicate such infiltration and, if necessary, to suspend and reorganize, or lift the charter of and expel any branch which, in the judgment of the board of directors * * * comes under Communist or other political control and domination."

Opponents of the resolution held that the association should not reject Communist aid. They argued that Communists were in some cases working for the same aims as the association.

Civil rights in New Jersey were discussed at tonight's session of the conference by Gov. Alfred E Driscoll of that state.

WALTER WHITE CITES NEGRO JOB PROBLEM

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, June 19—Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said today that the problem of employment for Negroes was the most important one facing the forty-first annual convention of the association, which opens here tomorrow.

Times

Meeting in Boston for the first time since 1911, nearly 500 delegates will consider that problem during a five-day session. Mr. White said that the convention also would consider steps for following htrough the recent Supreme Court decisions tending to break down segregation.

New York

The Negro leader added that the association was prepared to initiate a series of suits at both undergraduate and elementary school levels to further the gains won in graduate schools in Texas and Oklahoma as a result of the Supreme Court rulings.

He told a press conference that the convention came at a time when the world racial situation was paramount and at the end of a year of forward progress toward the end of segregation in this country.

Tues 6-20-50

Asserting that the Reuters News Agency was usin gan increasing number of dispatches concerning Negro segregation in the United States, Mr. White said that these were being used by Soviet Russia as propaganda to damage our international reputation.

"We are doing a poor job as a nation about telling the stories of the good things that are happening," he added.

32b 1950

NAACP

Atty. Charles H. Houston, Chairman of the NAACP National
Legal Committee

NAACP Mourns Loss of Charles H. Houston Who Headed Legal Committee

Bystander Thurs. 5-4-50

32b-1

Des Moines, Iowa

New York—The profound grief of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the untimely death of Charles H. Houston, chairman of the Association's National Legal Committee, was expressed in the following statement released by Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors:

"America lost a great citizen in the passing of Charles H. Houston. His faith in his fellow man was without limitation. Those of us who knew him intimately and worked with him for so many years were blessed with his keen understanding and warmth of personality. Over and above his record as an advocate and legal technician without peer, he will be remembered as the inspirational genius for all types of legal action based upon the recogni- of the principle of the equality of man—that all men are equal before the law. He believed that those with talent and position should use them on behalf of those not so endowed."

Always A Champion

Charles H. Houston, always a champion of Negro and minority rights, was responsible for the long line of decisions in the United States Supreme Court, and other courts, protecting the civil rights of Negro Americans. He set up the modern, planned, legal program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at a time when he was the only lawyer on the staff. From that time on it was his guiding spirit which helped bring about our enviable record of favorable court decisions in the field of civil rights.

Heart Attack Fatal

Washington, D. C.—Charles Houston, 55, nationally prominent constitutional attorney, died Saturday, April 22, in Freedmen's hospital, of a heart attack.

Houston was well known in the Middlewest where he argued the Gaines and Bluford cases against the University of Missouri. He helped draft briefs which brought the final court victory for the Negro girl who was ordered admitted to the University of Maryland by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Although Mr. Houston had been ill since Oct. 13, and hospitalized for most of the time, his death was unexpected. He apparently was on the road to recovery and had begun his office for an hour or two a day when he suffered a relapse and was again hospitalized.

Born in Washington, D. C., in 1895, he was the son of William L. and Mary Houston. He was educated at Amherst college and Harvard university. He held the Phi Beta Kappa key. He served as an officer in World War I.

From 1924 to 1929 he was an instructor in the Howard University School of Law.

en.

32b 1950 NAACP LAWYERS

32b
NAACP
Lawyers

Daily World Tues. 6-6-50 Atlanta, Ga

VICTORY — Attorney Robert Ming, chief NAACP counsel Thurgood Marshall and Attorney Robert Carter, who composed some of the battery of legal talent composing one of the largest Negro groups ever to appear before the Supreme Court in the MacLaurin and Sweatt cases. They won their points.

Complete end of segregation in U. S. sighted

Tribune
Sept. 2-'50
Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW YORK—"The complete destruction of all enforced segregation is now in sight," Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, predicted today after an analytical study of opinions handed down by the U. S. Supreme Court in the Sweatt, McLaurin and Henderson cases. In three unanimous decisions, the high court abolished segregation at the University of Oklahoma, ordered the admission of Heman Marion Sweatt to the University of Texas law school, and struck down segregation in railway dining cars.

Although the Plessy V. Ferguson decision of 1896, which set up the "separate but equal" doctrine, was not specifically overruled, "its effectiveness" Marshall stated, "in graduate and professional education has been destroyed. Segregation no longer has the stamp of legality in any public education."

"In the step by step battle to outlaw enforced racial segregation," the NAACP legal chief asserted, "these decisions are the most far-reaching yet attained." Noting that the ultimate end of segregation looms on the horizon, he emphasized the fact that "legal battles have to be carried on through regular legal channels. Each case must be limited to the facts in that case."

Urge Applications

"Qualified Negro students desiring collegiate . . . graduate and professional education should apply to their state universities for admission," the NAACP counsel announced. All of our state conferences are being alerted to make a survey of the change in admission policies in their state universities." Marshall stressed the fact that the NAACP "can move no faster than the people will move in the fight to break segregation down completely. All segregation cannot be destroyed with one case, but through a series of cases we can achieve this ultimate goal."

With respect to the sweeping decision in the Henderson case, in which the NAACP had filed a brief as friend of the court, Marshall observed: "There is no question that all segregation in all forms and types of transportation is now unlawful. The railroads and bus companies will find it impossible to distinguish between interstate and intrastate passengers. So for all intents and purposes, segregation in transportation is ended. We therefore believe that Negro Americans in their travel should insist on their right not to be segregated in any form or fashion."

Thurgood Marshall, Unsung Hero

(From The Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.)

Daily World
June 10-'50
Atlanta, Ga.
32

Last week Negroes in New Orleans were accorded the privilege of witnessing one of our races most dynamic and effective legal minds in the person of Thurgood Marshall, special NAACP counsel from New York, in action when he made his clear and intelligent presentation in the famed LSU suit last Friday. Yet, Marshall, as many others like him, is an unsung hero and shamefully a neglected one as well.

The impression which he made in making his forthright and flawless presentation to the court in the LSU trial as compared to that of the stammering rebuttal offered by the attorneys representing LSU is one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

As a group, we fail to realize the significance of the job with which he and others of the NAACP counsel are doing in their unceasing effort to obtain for us the status of first-class citizenship. The struggle they are waging is not theirs alone, but it is ours as well. In order to be successful in our many battles for justice through the courts, which have been steadily on the increase, we must realize our moral and financial responsibilities. The sooner we awaken ourselves, the better our chances will be.

If we supported Marshall, and others in his category, "at the box office" with the same enthusiasm and fervor which we do Jackie Robinson, Joe Louis, Ray Robinson and Ezzard Charles, all great men in their respective fields, the NAACP would not be in the present financial crisis Marshall referred to the other night at the Autocrat Club. Many gladly spend the price of admission to see our great leaders in the realm of sport perform many times during the year, but hesitate to see our civic and legal leaders in action in the courts and mass meetings of our lands where it cost absolutely nothing, unless you call the annual $2.00 a year membership a fee.

These men are equally as great as Robinson, Charles and Louis, and even more so. Given the proper financial support and appreciation which is necessary insures the future of not only our present generation but of the generations to come. Through their efforts we will eventually acquire that which we have unceasingly and untiringly fought to attain—full citizenship, equality and freedom. Think about it the next time you are approached to take a membership in the NAACP or make a contribution.

Vict ce Discrimination, Soldiers Report

By STANLEY ROBERTS

WASHINGTON—In a direct answer to constant pleas from court-martialed Negro soldiers in Korea to "come and help us," Thurgood Marshall, chief of the NAACP legal staff, will leave shortly for Japan and the fighting zone in Korea.

Letters and personal appeals from soldiers in trouble with the Army as well as from their parents and relatives in the United States have flooded the offices of Negro newspapers and the NAACP.

Whether the trend of courts-martial has become a pattern that is based on racial discrimination or whether the penalties inflicted on Negro soldiers are justified will be factors uppermost in Mr. Marshall's "on-the-spot" investigation.

Courier

Sect. 12-9-50

Mr. Marshall has made it clear that in no instance will the NAACP intervene in a soldier's behalf unless the accused convinces the organization that racial discrimination has been evident or that he has received an unfair trial before a general court-martial in the field.

Pittsburgh

Pa

(Incomplete)

THURGOOD MARSHALL
. . . on long mission

Mr. Marshall will perform several needed services to men confined in prison stockades overseas. One of the inconveniences faced by attorneys in the Lieut. Leon A. Gilbert case was non-access to Gilbert himself while preparing to argue his appeal

Reference

Mrs. Roosevelt Leads Fight for Reinstatement of White

Plea of Former First Lady Decides Issue by 16-10

Roy Wilkins Gets Newly-Created Post of Administrator at Meeting

32b

NEW YORK — The result of an impassioned plea by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the NAACP board of directors late Monday voted, 16-10, to make ~~Walter White~~ executive secretary for the next six months.

The decision came after one of the most hectic and bitter board meetings in the 40-year history of the association.

Afro-American

At the same time Roy Wilkins, who had been acting secretary during Mr. White's absence, was named administrator under a new organization plan submitted by a committee of which Federal Judge William H. Hastie was chairman

The fight for Walter White's return to the association after he had resigned and after there had been a furor over his marriage to the blonde former Poppy Cannon, began at 3:30 in the afternoon and continued until 8:20 p.m.

It was a strenuous and bitter session and many of the board members could not remain until the end. Mrs. Roosevelt, weary of the protracted debate, slipped out at 7:30 p.m.

Sat 5-20-'50

Actually sentiment was much closer than the vote indicated, but when the appeal was made that Mr. White was to come back for only half a year, and that this harmony proposal would include both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins, even NAACP President Arthur Spingarn was ready to go along with the compromise.

Balto Md

Mrs. FDR Leads Fight

The campaign for Mr. White's return was led off by Mrs. Roosevelt. She said the head of the NAACP must have such a personality as to be able to approach and get the influence of outstanding white persons, pointing out that colored people could not carry the battle alone.

She said she was in a position "to know" that Mr. White is such a person.

In naming Mr. White to the executive secretaryship, the board made it clear that he was to devote all of his time to the work of the association.

No longer will he be permitted to accept regular outside lecturing engagements under the auspices of a bureau or write syndicated articles for newspapers and magazines.

Regular Contributor

It had been pointed out to board members that Mr. White was not only contributing to weekly and daily newspapers, but also wrote magazine articles and lectured at regular intervals for fees in addition to his work with the association.

Under the board's new rules, he may contribute an occasional article, but may not do so regularly. The board further stipulated that both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins are to report directly to the directors.

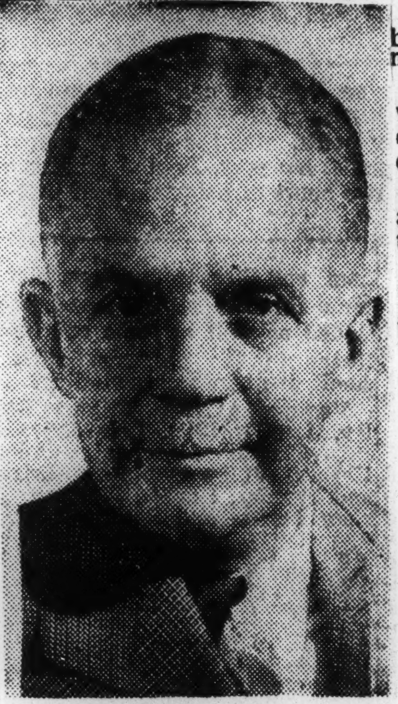
It had been proposed earlier that Mr. White be the chief executive and that Mr. Wilkins could be hired or fired by him at his discretion.

Efforts to secure a roll call on how board members voted on Mr. White's return were not successful.

Hobson Reynolds of Philadelphia, representing an Elks' organization, issued a letter in which he stated that Mr. Wilkins would make an acceptable NAACP secretary.

Can Select Executives

Mr. White, as executive secretary is empowered to select all junior executives and those senior executives not appointed by the board. His duty will also include the general supervision of the NAACP program and policy.


WALTER WHITE

ROY WILKINS

All office functions are to be placed in the hands of the administrator, Roy Wilkins.

These functions include the selection of all personnel below the junior executive level; overall supervision of office management and the carrying out of the routine of the national office.

His greatest responsibility will be control of expenditures and administration of the budget.

Department heads are to deal with Mr. Wilkins in all matters concerning the routine functioning of their offices.

On matters involving the overall association program and policy, they must consult Mr. White.

Ends Controversy

The action was the answer to the controversy over whether Mr. White would be retained as head of the association or replaced by Mr. Wilkins which has been discussed since Mr. White was given a leave of absence last year. His leave is up on May 31.

Theodore Berry, attorney, of Cincinnati, was appointed to act as secretary for the executive session at Freedom House. He reported at a press conference after the meeting that the action taken by the board with regards to the two men had been passed by a two-thirds majority.

Sat 5-20-50

It was further reported that Arthur Spingarn and Alfred Baker Lewis, two other white members of the board, had supported Mr. Wilkins as head of the organization until the very end.

Plan Acceptable to Both

It was generallly agreed that the action of the board was acceptable to both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins. Judge Hastie's committee, in submitting its recommendation to the board, stated that the two men had been consulted before the committee made its report.

The committee was continued by the board and ordered to study available top personnel suitable to head the organization and make a report, next October, in which it will recommend persons to head the organization after next January.

It was assumed that both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins would be among those studied to ascertain their suitability and availability to head the organization in 1951.

White's Powers Limited

The board stripped Mr. White of his former authority to appoint persons to the post of public relations director, head of the legal staff and the assistant secretary post, which now becomes that of administrator.

The board itself will name personnel for these positions in the future as well as designate the executive secretary.

In spelling out the chain of command in the organization the board said Mr. Wilkins will assume command in the absence of Mr. White from the office, and that in the absence of both, Thurgood Marshall would be recognized as head of the organization.

In still another action, the board made the legal department of the organization independent of the two offices headed by Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins.

Mr. Marshall as head of the legal department will select his own staff and be responsible directly to the board instead of to either of the two top executives.

The board said he will, however, "recognize the authority of the second ranking executive on matters of routine office administration."

Committee Members Listed

Judge Hastie's committee submitting the compromise proposal consisted of Rabbi Judah Cahn, Judge Hubert Delany, Earl Dickerson, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Arthur Spingarn and Dr. Louis T. Wright.

Board members present and participating in the meeting included:

Mrs. Jackson, Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers, Dr. Ulysses Wiggins, Kelly M. Alexander, Mr. Dickerson, Theodore M. Berry, Dr. Nathan Christopher, A. Maceo Smith, Dr. James McClendon, Dr. George D. Flemmings, Alfred Baker Lewis, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Mrs. Roosevelt, Carl R. Johnson, Mrs. Grace Fenderson;

Mrs. Lillian Alexander, Judge Delany, Lewis Gannett, John Hammond, Dr. O. Clay Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Spingarn, Judge Charles E. Toney, Dr. Wright, Dr. Harry Greene, Judge Hastie, Mr. Spaulding, Mrs. Lampkin, Mrs. Jessie Vann, Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Dr. Joseph A. Berry, Dr. Montague Cobb, Palmer Weber and Rabbi Cahn.

An executive officer of the NAACP for over 30 years, Mr. White has investigated nearly 50 lynchings, eight race riots, and the Arkansas share-cropping riots of 1919, securing in almost all cases incriminating evidence against the instigators of the riots, and, at times, risking his life.

He also has exerted titanic lobbying efforts to effect passage of a Federal antilynching bill in many Congresses plus numerous other Civil Rights measures. As an author, he has to his credit two novels, "Fire in the Flint," and "Flight," while a third book, "Rope and Faggot," is a study of lynching and lynching psychology.

Started in 1918

Born in Atlanta, Ga., July 1, 1893, Mr. White was educated at Atlanta University and City College of New York. He began work with the NAACP in 1918 as assistant secretary and when James Weldon Johnson retired to teach literature at Fisk University in 1930 took over the executive secretaryship, a post in which he was active until June, 1949, when he left for a year's leave of absence.

He is the father of two children, Jane and Walter Carl Darrow, children of his former wife, Mrs. Leah Gladys Powell White, whom he married in 1922. He was divorced from the first Mrs. White last June 30 after 27 years of marriage, and shortly afterwards married Mrs. Poppy Cannon in NYC.

In 1947, Mr. White was named by John Gunther No. 23 on the list of "The 64 Who Run America" which was published in '47 Magazine. As secretary of the NAACP, he has traveled over 300,000 miles in the United States, in Europe and in the Caribbean getting most of the mileage making investigations, delivering speeches and doing other work connected with racial advancement.

Walter White Says Commies Will Not Run Organization

Courier
Sat. 7-1-50

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

(Courier News Editor)

BOSTON—"We are running our own show . . . We are not going to let Communists or anybody else dominate the NAACP!" Pittsburgh, Pa.

Thus spoke NAACP Executive Secretary Walter White last Friday following a heated and explosive session of the forty-first annual convention of the NAACP which voted 309 to 57 to adopt an anti-communism resolution.

Opposition to the resolution came mainly from youth delegations representing branches in New York, Chicago and California. Aided by several persons who admitted they are members of the Communist party, most of the colored and white youth delegates protested the anti-communism resolution in such fierce fashion that it was necessary to debate the issue over a period of two hours before the resolution could be voted on.

The moment the resolution was brought before the convention more than fifty delegates jumped to their feet, demanding the right to speak. It then became necessary to suspend the rules and allow ten persons to speak for the resolution and ten to speak against it. Courier

The various speeches were met with cheers and boos. Those against the resolution were of the opinion that the NAACP was establishing itself as a dictatorship, seeking to determine who should or shouldn't be members of the organization. Still others, who were against the resolutions declared the NAACP should ignore the Red issue and stick to its job of fighting for civil rights.

"Kick out the Reds" and "We don't need the Communist party," were some of the cries heard from those favoring adoption of the anti-communism resolution.

Once the vote was taken and the resolution adopted, supporters of the resolution burst into cheers and song.

A fight on this particular resolution had been expected. Secret sessions were held by both sides long before the reslution was brought up for debate.

The youths who opposed the anti-communism resolution definitely were influenced. Only a small segment of the opposition is believed affiliated with the Communist party. Some of the eagerness shown by the opposing youth group was laid to radicalism. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Adoption of the anti-communism resolution gives the NAACP board of directors power to appoint a committee to investigate all NAACP branches. The committee, yet to be appointed, also will have the power "to suspend and reorganize, or lift the charter and expel any branch," if an investigation proves it comes under Communist or any other political control or domination.

The resolution particularly pointed to numerous attacks on the NAACP by The Daily Worker and Political Affairs. The resolution says there "is a well-organized, nation-wide conspiracy by Commuists either to capture or split and wreck the NAACP."

The resolution called on the convention to "go on record as unequivocally condemning the attacks by Communists and their fellow-travellers upon the NAACP and its officials, and in order to safeguard the good name of the NAACP, promote and develop unity, eliminate internal ideological friction, increase the membership and build the necessary power effectively to wage the fight for civil rights . . ."

Delegates voted unanimously Saturday morning to hold the forty-second annual NAACP convention in Atlanta, Ga. The Atlanta delegation attending the sessions last week was headed by J. C. Calhoun, C. L. Harper and Mrs. Ruby Blackburn.

Roy Wilkins, addressing the Saturday morning session, advised the delegates that it will be necessary during the next twelve months for NAACP branches to "make extraordinary financial efforts."

Much debate centered around another resolution which finally was adopted, 269 to 40. The resolution called for censureship of Lawrence Bailey and Guy Brewer of New York, who recently filed a lawsuit against the NAACP's national officer, Roy Wilkins. Suit was filed after Mr. Wilkins allegedly refused to give the plaintiffs names and addresses of the various NAACP branch offices.

Other resolutions adopted:

1. Called for a regional office to be established in conformity with the present policies of the national board of directors.

2. Condemned the Democratic and Republican parties for failing to give proper support to passage of a strong FEPC bill.

3. Called for speedy enactment of a comprehensive civil rights program.

4. Reaffirmed its support of Federal aid to education with safeguards against segregation and discrimination.

5. Called for a better adjustment of international and Colonial problems.

6. Congratulated those moving picture producers, radio stations, television producers, newspapers and other publications who are at least trying to deal fairly with the whole problem of racial discrimination, and condemned those in the same fields who persist in the use of derogatory terminology and racial, religious or national stereotypes. Courier

7. Urged full benefits and privileges be given Negro veterans and troops.

8. Called on the U. S. Government to end all racial segregation in housing. Sat. 7-1-50

9. Resolved that the convention condemn and work for the defeat of legislators who stiffle civil rights legislation.

At the Saturday morning session, Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Los Angeles; J. Thompson, Ambler, Pa.; the Rev. A. C. Keith, Grand Rapids, Mich., and W. R. Saxon, Ashville, N. C., were elected members of the national nominating committee.

Walter White Hands Perry Verbal Lacing

Courier
Sat. 10-28-50

NEW YORK — Criticism of Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, by GOP National Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Misiissippi, has brought forth a blistering condemnation of Hr. Howard by Mr. White. In answer to Howard charges that he (Mr. White) had failed to criticize the Democrats for not carrying out their campaign promises, Mr. White accused the GOP leader of either not knowing the facts or ignoring them.

"I have repeatedly condemned the failure of both parties to fulfill their campaign pledges," Mr. White declared. "My attack upon the Democrats during the fight for revision of the closure rule last year was so sharp that it precipitated a near physical clash with J. Howard McGrath, then Democratic Senator from Rhode Island. This incident was widely publicized." Pittsburgh, Pa.

Continuing his blast at Mr. Howard's apparent lack of current information, Mr. White said: "Your pathetic failure to know what is going on in the world is further revealed by your use of the world 'late' in referring to Senator Robert F. Wagner. To correct your misinformation, may I inform you that Senator Wagner is still alive." The statements were contained in a letter sent to Mr. Howard by Mr. White.

AND STAFF IS WILLING:

White Says He's Ready to Take Over NAACP

32b

NEW YORK—Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, now on leave, has informed the board of directors of the organization that he is now in good health and ready to resume his duties as secretary, a position now held by Roy Wilkins.

Dat. 3-25-50

Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relations director, confirmed the report without comment.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the Board of Directors of the organization, also issued a no comment statement.

Approved by Staffers

Following the board meeting two weeks ago, that said, a staff meeting was held by employees of the national office at which Mr. White's return was discussed and approved.

Mr. White went on a year's leave of absence last year and Mr. Wilkins assumed his duties as acting secretary. There followed several news stories connected with Mr. White, which many members of the organization felt put the NAACP in an unfavorable light, and many called for his resignation.

Last January, however, the board met and agreed to continue Mr. White on as its secretary on leave.

"When we moved to Princeton N.J. almost every colored person in town lived off the college and accepted the lack of dignity tha went with it.

"We bowed and scraped to the drunken rich, listened to their vile epithets, acted like Uncle Tom in order to earn a miserable living."

Four in a Bed

"My dad lost his church. Relatives from his family in North Carolina took me in. I slept four in a bed and am thankful today for the greens and cornbread they gave me.

"I am not interested any longer in personal success.

"I am looking for freedom, full freedom, not the inferior brand.

"It's no good just for Marian Anderson, or Jackie Robinson or me.

"It's got to be well-being and

Hubert Delany, a member of the board, may also resign soon.

What of Wilkins?

The position of Mr. Wilkins poses one problem. In many circles he is seen as wanting to continue in the position he now holds and as being unwilling to again become a subordinate of Mr. White.

The situation is further muddled by the strong report that Mr. White may toss his hat into the political ring this fall and seek the Congressional seat of Congressman Adam C. Powell.

When approached on this question last Saturday night where he appeared at a Press Club dinner with Dr. Louis T. Wright, Mr. White laughed at the report but never did deny it.

He was photographed at the dinner in a huddle with Hubert Bruce, one-time political leader in Harlem who is making a new bid for power in Harlem politics.

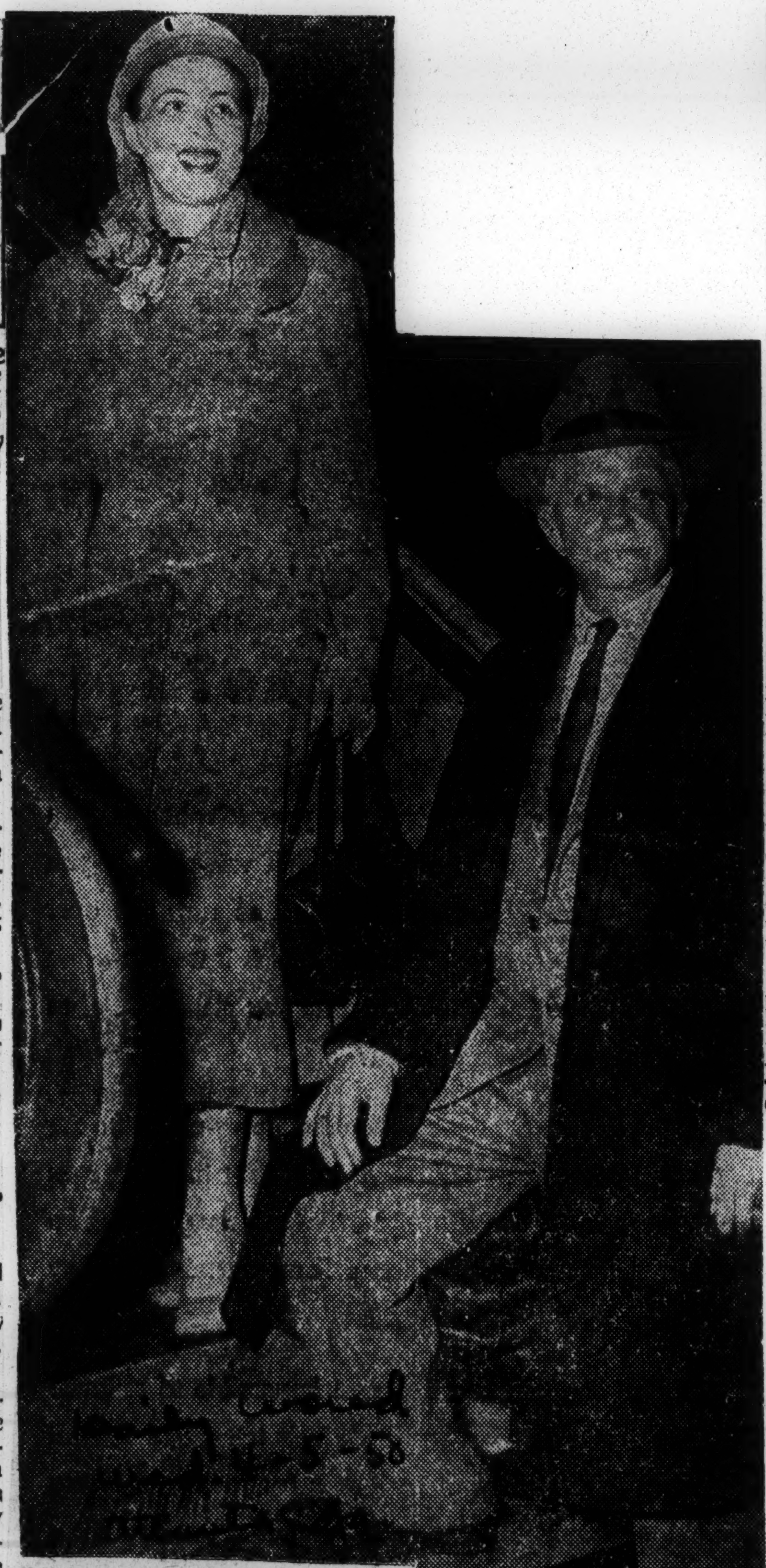
Mr. Bruce sat for a period at the dinner table with Dr. Wright and Mr. White.

Branch Situation Critical

Still another facet of the NAACP discord is the confusion now in its local New York branch. The local branch is not in good terms with the national office and it is reported that a move is now underway here to oust the current branch president, Lindsay White.

One day following the announcement of her resignation from the position as vice-president of the national organization, Judge Bolin announced her resignation as a board member of the local New York branch. Her reasons for doing this were the same as those she gave when she resigned as vice-president.

She called the organization's program "sterile and barren" and implied that it was of little value to anyone.



THE WHITES OFF: Walter White, currently boomed as a candidate for Congress, and Mrs. White boarded a Pan-American Clipper for a tour of Latin-American countries as guests of respective governments.

32b NAACP

Walter White's Letter to NAACP Withdrawing His Resignation

Under date of March 10, Walter White, NAACP secretary-on leave, sent to the Board of Directors the following letter withdrawing his resignation submitted in May, 1949. HLM.

"After careful deliberation I have decided to withdraw my resignation submitted in 1949 as secretary of the NAACP. I take this step for the following reasons.

"I feel able to withdraw my resignation because I have been informed by Dr. Arthur Master that my health has improved to such an extent that, although I have a coronary condition, my present problem is more neurogenic than coronary. He states that if I will lead a "sensible life" so far as work is concerned I can count on a number of years of continued active life.

"I have discovered also that I am heartbound to the Association. Although I have been flattered and perhaps even tempted by several offers of positions more lucrative and less taxing than my work with the NAACP, I find myself unable to accept or consider another kind of life.

Dat. 4-8-50

"During recent months I have received numerous inquiries as to whether or not I will resume my work with the NAACP upon the completion of my leave of absence. This is my answer—if it pleases the Board and membership of the NAACP, I hope to continue on the job for as long as my strength and ability endure.

"It is my firm conviction, to paraphrase the statement of a greater fighter for the Negro's cause, "The NAACP is the ship, all else is the sea" in the forty-one year fight for human freedom which countless thousands of Americans, living and dead, have struggled to win."

West Coast Editor Welcomes Back Walter White as NAACP Secretary

Afro American Sat-4-29-50

325

Baltimore

The past 12 months seem to have made a year of self-discovery for Walter White, the dynamic executive secretary, in retirement, of the NAACP.

Among other significant discoveries about himself that he has made, he tells us this week that he and his physician have discovered the true nature of the "heart condition," which caused his retirement from the NAACP a year ago—that it is more "nuerogenic than coronary," to use his own words; and he has made the discovery after 27 years that he is "heartbound" to the association and doesn't want to leave it.

And so, if it pleases the board of directors and the membership, he'd like to come home in May and humbly devote himself to "the cause" for as long as he is strong and able.

We should imagine that even though this confessional from the prodigal will be received with mingled emotions down through the NAACP's board and its nationwide membership, the executive secretary will get his heart's wish and he'll be welcomed back to the helm of the greatest organization of its kind in the world with more than than approriate fanfare.

But unable to leave well enough alone, as usual, and speaking for those whose reservations are intermingled with the glad cries of the more trusting and forgiving, we have a few observations to make anent Mr. White's return to the fold.

In the first place, priding ourselves on our clear-eyed scepticism, we think it was all planned, and we heartily agree with Walter's diagnosis that his heart condition was "more neurogenic than coronary."

It was probably also more romantic than neurogenic, eh, Walter? For we think we saw the shapely figure of Poppy Cannon lurking in the background all the while.

It wouldn't have done, would it, Walter, for the NAACP, which you fondly described this week as "The Ship—all else the sea," to have been attacked by the storms and didoes which followed your divorce by your patiently tragic wife and your marriage to the glamorous Mrs. Cannon, who, whatever should be revealed in the final analysis as her racial composition, was certainly a member of a stratum, separate, apart, and not always in sympathy with ours?

Nope, it was as well planned and well executed as the slicket public relations job ever, that feat whereby you skimmed through a devilishly awkward situation with a minimum of wear and tear on yourself and co., and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, of which it was inevitable many people would say had not been advanced expediently with the rush into matrimony of its headman with a "white" tri-divorcee.

But it was accomplished, Walter. You were divested of your wife of 27 summers, the mother of your children, and you married your Poppy, the woman of your choice jut like any other brave, lovelorn and — Callower youth; and you weathered the storm, and the NAACP weathered the storm; and we can just hear the note of triumph on which you, with Poppy on your arm, will make your grande re-entrance to the NAACP headman's seat come next May.

We even add our reluctant, but audible, cry of welcome to the hosannas which will surely spring up around you. For, we recognize you as a useful man; we recognize the worth of your service in the past; we recognize, even, your right to find yourself in your late fifties; and we feel as you do, that you "can count on a number of years of continued active life," which, if continued in the service of the NAACP, will be worthwhile if only because of your valuable experience and prestige.

But we can't help feeling that the hero in the entire situation has not been you, but the boyish-faced, hustling-bustling fellow who filled in during your absence.

We cheer you in welcome, Walter, but our hat goes off to Roy Wilkins, who, for more years than he probably cares to count, has done the NAACP "leg work," as we say in the newspaper business, meaning the unsung drudgery of "getting the story," digging up the facts and figures and background for the byline boys in the office.

Roy began as a boy under Walter White. He is a boy no longer, even though some inner wellspring of idealism and purity of purpose keep him loking much like one; but come May, he will return to being a "boy," so to speak, under the masterly W. W.

And this, despite the quiet efficiency and rather divine diplomacy and tact with which he has managed a difficult situation during the past year.

For it has been a difficult situation for the NAACP—let us face it. Let us face the fact that organizations have been known to suffer acutely because the personal lives of their leaders have erupted into notoriety or scandal.

Let us face the fact, also, that many colored persons, out of a persistant inferiority feeling, are capable of being hurt by the preference of one of their's for one of the opposite race, admittedly contradictory though this attitude is to all that the NAACP which they support, stands for; and that many whites, otherwise sympathetic to our cause, are capable of taking great offense at events which they quickly interpret as indicative of the colored man's true dissatisfaction with his separate, unequal state, which is a feverish desire for miscegnation and a striving after social register equality.

Let us also face the fact that much about Mr. White's conduct of the past—his great love of hobnobbing with the elite, his brush-offs of the more humble, have aroused suspicions of an immaturity which were resolved by his domestic mixup, and which did not augur well for the future effectiveness of a leader so characterized.

All of these factors, fair and unfair, created a situation which, with less diplomatic, tactful and selfless handling, might have made it impossible for Walter White to have been considered again as NAACP secretary, not to mention lessening the strength, and thereby the effectiveness, of the NAACP.

That they haven't is a tribute to Roy Wilkins, who certainly stood to profit individually by the very opposite course of affairs, and whose very vigilance against such a course, earns him in our estimation, an all-time Spingarn medal or some such recognition.

The NAACP can count itself lucky, we suppose, that the joys of serving it enabled Walter White to shake off the temptations of "positions more lucrative and less taxing," in order to return to it.

But this evil, haggling minority doesn't know. Roy Wilkins hasn't told us how he has been tempted lately or before by offers paying tribute to his worth, but there's something about the job he has done and the feeling he has given of being not only the head of the association, but a part of it, which makes us feel we wouldn't have begrudged Walter White's acceptance of one of those flattering offers.

As we said in the beginning, however; this is purely a minority point of view. There hasn't been any indication that the return of Walter White will cost us Roy Wilkins, or cost anybody connected with the NAACP anything, except maybe Roy Wilkins, and he seems little interested in getting his just desserts.

So, that being the case, welcome back Walter White.

Minneapolis, Minn. Urges Recall of Walter White

Courier 328

Sat 4-29-50

Pittsburgh Pa

MINNEAPOLIS — (Special) — The Minnesota Conference of the NAACP, in a letter to the national board, last week urged the recall of Walter White as executive secretary.

With the fight for civil rights at its most crucial stage, the conference wrote, the skilled leadership of Walter White is needed.

The conference pointed out White's long service to the organization and asserted that the NAACP could not afford to lose the "shrewd generalship of Mr. White."

BOARD TO MEET

The Minnesota conference also took note of the controversy that followed White's marriage to Mrs. Poppy Cannon, a white woman.

In asking the board to ignore the opposition because of this marriage, the conference wrote:

"It is our unequivocal opinion that such opposition is contrary to NAACP policy. The Minnesota conference implores the national board to judge Mr. White solely on the basis of merit when it convenes in May. Afater all, that is what the NAACP has asked the nation to do for its Negro citizens."

Walter White Named to Korea CARE Committee

Call

NEW YORK — (ANP) — The board of directors of the NAACP has approved the participation of Walter White, the association's executive secretary, on the CARE for Korea committee, it was announced last week.

Mr. White is one of a number of outstanding Americans and heads of national organizations serving on the committee, which will bring the needs of the Korean people before the American people. It also will provide a channel for voluntary support of the United States cooperative effort with the United Nations.

Walter White Named To CARE Committee

Sat. 12.2.50

Va

NEW YORK — The board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has approved the participation of Walter White, the association's executive secretary, on the Care for Korea Committee, it was announced this week.

Mr. White is one of a number of distinguished Americans and heads of national organizations serving on the committee, which was organized at the request of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Department of State to bring the needs of the Korean people before the American people and to provide a channel for voluntary support of the United States cooperative effort with the United Nations.

White Promises Negroes In All State Colleges

LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 23 (AP)—Negoes enrolled in every state unversity in the country within two years "if you give us the funds" was promised here yesterday by Negro leader Walter White.

White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressed 150 persons attending the state convention of the NAACP.

"We are on the offensive now," he told his cheering audience. "We have passed the 50-yard line, we are moving downfield, and our enemies, such as the Dixiecrats, are now making their goal line stand."

White described as the gravest threat to world peace—next to the cold war and the world contest between democracy and communism—the relation of the white people with the non-white peoples of the world.

10-24-50

Two-thirds of the world's population is not white, he said.

American democracy, White declared, cannot withstand the challenge of communism if freedom and equality are denied part of the citizens of this nation.

NAACP VOTES RETENTION OF WALTER WHITE ON-LEAVE

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urged Congress to enact an FEPC bill and elected five new members to the board of directors at its forty-first annual meeting held here Tuesday.

Among those elected to the board of directors was Wesley W. Law, former president of the Savannah, Ga. NAACP council.

Daily World

The NAACP board issued a statement saying that "the practice of discrimination in employment is the greatest problem facing racial, religious and nationality groups throughout the country and is an unsurmountable barrier to achieving the goal of a high standard of living for all Americans."

Demanding that "highest priority" be given to fair employment practices legislation the association declared that American voters "will not be beguiled by the machinations of the foes of FEPC whether they be Democrats or Republicans, who threaten to substitute the toothless Ferguson anti-lynching bill or a poll tax constitutional amendment" as a substitute."

Reviewing the 1949 activities of the NAACP, Roy Wilkins, acting executive-secretary said "I think that it can be said that 1949, in spite of certain handicaps, was a good year for the NAACP."

As examples Wilkins cited enactment of FEPC legislation in Rhode Island, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico.

He also noted the strengthening of civil rights laws in New Jersey, the abolition of segregation in the state militias of Connecticut and Minnesota, the enactment of anti-lynching legislation in Texas, the abolition of segregation and discrimination in public housing projects in Connecticut, anti-segregation laws for the state schools in Indiana and Wisconsin, and the refusal of Illinois to issue state funds for any school guilty of discrimination for race or creed.

Others elected to the NAACP board include Kelly M. Alexander, president of the North Carolina State conference; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, professor of anatomy at Howard university; Harry J. Greene, member of the executive committee of the Philadelphia branch, and Carl R. Johnson, President of the Kansas City, Missouri branch.

Among those reelected were Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board; the Rev. Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers, treasurer, and Channing H. Tobias, assistant treasurer.

Members of the board also continued Walter White as executive secretary-on-leave until June, 1950, with Roy Wilkins, continuing in his capacity as acting executive secretary.

Walter White Plans To Return To NAACP

325

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said last Thursday that he expects to resume his duties with the association upon the expiration of his year's leave of absence in June.

There has been nation-wide speculation as to whether Mr. White will return to the association at the expiration of the year's leave of absence the NAACP board of directors granted him on account of his health. His leave ends June.

Call
Fri 2-17-50

Asked by a reporter whether he will return to the association, Mr. White replied, "I expect to go back."

Kansas City, Mo.

He said the board has appointed a committee to discuss the duties of the secretary because the load has become so heavy. "It has become a four-man job," Mr. White said. He said the secretary is an administrative officer, "more or less legislative representative, spokesman for the association, and also fund raiser."

"I tried to carry on these duties as best as I could," Mr. White stated.

He said he is feeling much better. He added that he has been through three weeks of medical examinations and his doctor told him there has been considerable improvement."

Mr. White was in the city to see the President in his "individual capacity."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —President Truman last Thursday asked Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who is on a year's leave of absence, to discuss with Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan a proposal to dehydrate potatoes the government acquired in price-support operations for use in famine areas of the world.

The government has about 50,000,000 bushels of potatoes, for which it paid an average of $1.25. Secretary Brannan ordered these potatoes destroyed two weeks ago, and the destruction order is causing the administration a lot of headaches.

Mr. White has interested Seabrook Farms at Bridgeton, N. J., the largest truck farm in the world, in dehydrating the potatoes. He had a letter from C. F. Seabrook, president of the company, offering to dehydrate the potatoes at cost.

"Food may determine whether India and Asia generally will follow China into the Communist orbit or whether they will be able to survive and build a sound economy," Mr. White said in discussing the question of the surplus potatoes with reporters at the White House.

The question of who would pay the charges for shipping the dehydrated potatoes to famine areas has not been determined, Mr. White said. It is one of the matters he is to discuss with Mr. Brannan.

Mr. White also said the President expressed interest in the Virgin Islands, remarking that the Caribbean possession should be treated like everybody else.

The question of the return of internal revenue taxes (taxes collected on rum and other exports from the Virgin Islands) was discussed by Mr. White with the President.

Call

Mr. White said "some of us" are interested in helping the Virgin Islands by return of the internal revenue taxes, as is done with Puerto Rico, to improve health, education, roads and other things.

Fri 2-17-50

"I have had the feeling for many years," he stated, "that the Virgin Islands is the one place under the American flag where real democracy is more nearly practiced than in any other place, and the situation in the Caribbean and Latin America is such that we have an excellent opportunity to show that the United States is dent expressed interest in the not always guilty of Yankee imperialism and race prejudice."

Mr. White said he also talked with the President about his "Point Four" program as it relates to places like Haiti, India and other places.

President Truman's "Point Four" program is embodied in proposed legislation to authorize an expanded program of technical assistance to backward areas and an experimental program for encouraging the outflow of private investment beneficial to this economic development.

Mr. White said he did not talk with the President about the vacancy in the governorship of the Virgin Islands. He said he understood that Oscar Chapman, Secretary of the Interior, has several persons under consideration for recommendation for the post.

Mr. White added that he had not talked with Mr. Chapman "since we talked in New York and he asked me if I would take it and I told him, 'No, I would not take it.'"

Walter White Charges Donnell, Kem With Coalition Against Progress

Argus, Fri. 2-17-5. St. Louis, Mo.

326

Senators Forrest Donnell and James P. Kem of Missouri have sided with "that infamous coalition of Dixiecrats and Republicans" against all progressive legislation in the Senate, asserted Walter White in a speech here Monday night at the Lane Tabernacle CME church.

White, who is on sick-leave from his post as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, addressed the regular branch meeting of the local group while in the city.

White, speaking before an audience of about 500 persons, said Robert Taft, (R. Ohio) has said he did not believe in enforcement powers in an FEPC bill. He pointed out, however, the Senator did not extend this belief to the Taft-Hartley Labor Act.

The darker peoples of the world are skeptical of American democracy, White said, because of the treatment of this country to its Negro population.

He said on his world tour with the Town Hall group, he found the Soviet propaganda machine, together with Reuthers, British news service, playing up all bad happenings in the United States.

He commended the St. Louis branch on its five-point program of action and urged his listeners to support the local branch in its moves for equal educational facilities in the city.

Walter White for Congress ??

326 NAACP Walter White

Afro-American 4-1- Baltimore, Md.

This is the picture which set Harlem political circles buzzing last Saturday night when Walter White huddled at a dinner table with Herbert Bruce, onetime Harlem political leader. Mr. White is reported to be considering running for Congress against Congressman Adam C. Powell. The picture taken at the annual dinner of the Press Club of New York City shows Mr. Bruce, left, Mr. White and Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board of directors of the NAACP.

Walter White Restored To Former NAACP Post

Action Of Board Ends Wild Rumors

32b

Walter White, the NAACP executive secretary who has been on a year's leave of absence, was re-elected to the executive office Monday by a vote of the organization's board of directors.

Daily World

Jun 5-9-50

Atlanta Ga.

The NAACP head, who had been opposed from many quarters of the organization, had attempted to resign on grounds of ill health last May, but was persuaded to take a leave of absence instead. He withdrew his resignation a month ago, just prior to the annual meeting of the board of directors.

Roy Wilkins, who had served as acting secretary during White's absence, was named "administrator," and will serve as White's assistant.

The NAACP board, in face of widespread criticism that had mounted against White during his year away from the organization's helm, voted to restore White to the leadership in a decision that had been termed one of the most important decisions in the organization's 40-year history.

White, a former Atlantan, has worked for the NAACP since 1918. He has been acknowledged as the nation's most influential Negro.

He had become the subject of heated discussion last year because of an article he wrote for a national magazine, explaining the effects of a new drug in turning black skin white and its probable implications on the Negro in American society. His critics claimed that the article had caused the NAACP to lose prestige.

Other critics had opposed White because of his marriage to a white woman, claiming that the interracial marriage would render White and the organization ineffective in the South.

The NAACP's board of directors is composed of 48 persons, 15 of them white. The board itself had come in for much criticism in recent months. Long accused of being a self-perpetuating body and unanswerable to the general membership, several directors had resigned. Justice Jane Bolin, in her resignation last year said that the staff and board of the organization was like teh "tail wagging the dog," with the paid staff representing the tail.

The organization's most urgent problem that faces White as he starts his new term is that of building the declining membership. Branches over the entire country have reported fewer members than in previous years. Whether this was due to an increase in membership fees from $1.00 to $2.00, whether it was due to the raging controversies that surrounded White, as many of his opponents contended, or whether it was due to other factors; it is certain that the executive secretary will have to deliver in terms of members and finance, if the quarrel that has centered around him is to subside.

Walter White Pledges Fight For Civil Rights

Herald-Tribune

Returning to N.A.A.C.P. as Executive Secretary, He Sees Situation Acute

Jun. 5-14-50

By Arch Parsons Jr.

32b

Walter White, who will return to his post as executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on June 1 after a year's leave of absence, pledged himself yesterday to "buckle down to work" in the "national civil-rights situation," which he described as "acute."

He issued the statement at the association's offices, 20 West Fortieth Street, before leaving for Havana, Cuba, where he will represent the N. A. A. C. P. at the Inter-American Conference for Democracy and Freedom this week end.

"In a large measure, the fate of not only 15,000,000 American Negroes but of democracy itself depends on the effectiveness and integrity of the N. A. A. C. P.," Mr. White said. "My associates and I need the support of every man, woman and child in the United States who believes in our program."

Renamed by Board

Mr. White, fifty-six, who at the time was generally acknowledged to be the Negro's top leader in this country, was reappointed executive secretary of the association by a two-thirds majority of its board of directors at a meeting last Monday after much debate. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a member of the board, was reported to be one of the leaders in the fight for his return during the four-hour session.

Acting on doctor's orders, Mr. White had attempted last May to resign from the N. A. A. C. P. post, which he has held since 1931, but the board gave him a year's leave instead. After divorcing his first wife, he married Miss Poppy Cannon, an advertising executive, last July, and toured the world with a group sponsored by "America's Town Meeting of the Air." During his leave, Roy Wilkins, then assistant executive secretary of the organization, was appointed acting secretary.

The debate over Mr. White's reappointment, it was reported, was caused by three main factors: his remarriage and its effect upon the association's work; a feeling among a group of the board members that he had devoted too much time during his appointment to extra-curricular activities, such as personal writing projects and lecture tours, and a strong sentiment among some board members to retain Mr. Wilkins in the organization's top post—led by Judge Hubert T. Delaney, of the city's Domestic Relations Court.

Functions Are Divided

The issue was finally resolved at the meeting by a compromise. Last January Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the board, appointed a committee of its members, with Judge William H. Hastie, of the United States Court of Appeals, as chairman, to investigate the duties of the executive secretary, which, Mr. White stated in his attempt to resign, were too many for one person.

The committee reported at Monday's meeting. It proposed that the internal operations of the national office be separated from "supervision of functions which involve formulation or administration of the program of the association in relation to those outside the national office." It further proposed that the executive secretary handle the latter functions, while the "second ranking executive," designated as "administrator," would manage the national office, including complete supervision of the budget, and be directly responsible to the board of directors instead of the executive secretary.

The report also stated, "It is the view of this committee that neither the top executive nor any other full-time staff member should have commitments for regular time-consuming work outside of the association. The committee specifically indicates its disapproval of commitments for regular contributions to newspapers and magazines, although it looks with favor upon occasional publications by staff members."

Both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins wrote weekly syndicated newspaper columns; Mr. White wrote a weekly article for the Sunday edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

The board accepted the report and upon a motion from Judge Hastie placed it into effect, "without regard to personalities," until Jan. 1, 1951, "the normal period of appointments." During this period the resolution said, the association will function "with Mr. White, at his present salary, performing the duties of executive secretary, and Mr. Wilkins, at his present salary, performing the duties of administrator." Judge Hastie's committee was also continued with instructions to report on the practicality of the plan in October.

Walter White and wife, Poppy, in exclusive photo posed for The Courier in their New York home after Mr. White had been restored to power in the NAACP.—Photo by News Press Service.

Walter White's Back As NAACP Top Man After Heated Session

Courier
Sat 5-20-50
Pittsburgh Pa
32b

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK—Walter White will return to the NAACP on June 1 . . . as executive secretary!.

Roy Wilkins, his assistant, who has served as acting executive secretary for the past year, will remain with the association . . . as administrator!

This compromise was accepted late Monday (May 8) in a resolution, passed 16 to 10, following a four-and-one-half-hour meeting, which split the board of directors wide open, resulting in a series of charges and counter-charges over top-level policy, administration. morality and health.

Unread and unweighed were thousands of letters from members of the organization throughout the country. It was the determination of the board that the problem was in their hands and should be resolved on the facts as presented to them.

HAVANA—Walter White represented the NAACP at the Inter-American Conference for Democracy and Freedom held here May 13 and 14.

Definitely there were pro-Wilkins and pro-White factions — the former contending that Wilkins should be elevated to the position he has filled for a year . . . the latter stating that the only matter to be considered was the fact that Mr. White's leave of absence was up . . . and that he should be returned to the position he filled so ably for so many years.

NEW YORK—Recalled to the NAACP post of executive secretary, Walter White this week declared that in the light of the civil rights crisis "it is imperative that all of us buckle down to work" . . . and pledged himself to do so.

CITE SERVICE

Those supporting Wilkins pointed to the highly successful mobilization held in the nation's capital earlier this year. They pointed to the yeoman service Wilkins has rendered down through the years, and insisted that there should be some reward for such service.

Those who supported Mr. White stated the obvious. They contended that the board had refused to accept Mr. White's resignation last year, and insisted on his taking a leave of absence, at full pay, for a year, because of his health.

These people contended that nothing Mr. White had done during his leave had given the board any reason to act . . . and that if Mr. White desired to return to his position, that the board would have to find a logical reason to deny him this opportunity.

Brought out into the open during the ding-dong meeting, which saw tempers flaring and feelings frayed, was the fact that the association is not in good financial health, and that there is a deplorable lack of big men for big jobs in the executive and administrative branches of the organization.

MRS. FDR BACKS WHITE

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who resigned some months ago, but was persuaded to return to the board, was outspoken in her championship of Mr. White.

Thirty-three members of the board, who came from every section of the country, sat in on the long session. Twenty-six voted on the resolution which returned Mr. White to his old position.

The compromise resolution, which will guide future NAACP policy, was offered by Judge William Hastie and was finally passed after heated discussion. It read:

Courier
Sat 5-20-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

"The board has adopted a plan of reorganization without regard to personalities. The board is keenly aware that effective specialization in the international field is a matter of importance which cannot be solved at this meeting.

"It is the sense of the board that the present personnel be continued until Jan. 1, 1951, the normal period of appointments, with Mr. White at his present salary, performing the duties of executive secretary, and Mr. Wilkins, at his present salary, performing the duties of administrator.

"At the same time the board appoints a committee to report at the October meeting on recommendations for top personnel in the light of the new plan of organization and the need of specialization at a high level upon vital international matters and other relevant considerations.

"It is expected that this committee shall discuss frankly with all concerned the problems and views expressed in the discussion which preceded the adoption of this resolution."

BASED ON REPORT

Judge Hastie's resolution was based on a report of a special committee on top-level staff organization, which had been meeting since the first of the year. Members of this committee were: Judah Cahn, Nathan Christopher, Hubert Delany, Earl Dickerson, Lillie M. Jackson, Daisy Lampkin, Arthur Spingarn, Louis T. Wright and William H. Hastie.

Both Mr. White and Mr. Wilkins were advised of and consulted on findings of the special committee.

Among those close to the picture, it is felt that the resolution was a distinct compromise . . . and that nothing tangible has been determined.

Mr. White returns to his old post, relieved of certain routine details. He remains, however, at the number one post in the organization.

ANSWERS TO BOARD

Mr. Wilkins, whose job as administrator, was spelled out in the report of the special committee, now becomes responsible to the board for his actions, rather than to Mr. White, as was his position as assistant executive secretary.

Thurgood Marshall, who heads up the legal department. is to consult with White and Wilkins on top level policy decisions.

The report of the special committee also "specifically indicates its disapproval of commitments for regular contributions to newspapers and magazines, although it looks with favor upon occasional publication by staff members."

ADDRESS OF ROY WILKINS

(Actina NAACP Secretary, at Boston Meeting

I want to talk with you for just a few minutes about civil rights legislation and about the conference to be held in Washington Jan. 15-17 whose purpose is to emphasize to our representatives the desire of the people for enactment of this legislation in the second session of the 81st Congress.

Guardian

It is now more than two years since the President's Committee on Civil Rights made its famous report entitled "To Secure These Rights." In that document the ideals of America, as embodied in our Constitution and Bill of Rights, were set against our practices. We were found to be sadly wanting, and the committee made definite recommendations for correcting conditions.

11-24-50

On Feb. 2, 1948 the President sent to the Congress a message requesting the enactment of legislation on ten points in the civil rights program. All of you recall, I am sure, the furore aroused by that action. Then and there, although not formally named, the Dixiecrat party was born. That summer occurred the dramatic fight in the platform committee at Philadelphia and civil rights became a major issue in the presidential election campaign. Some of the states walked out of the convention and formally organized the Dixiecrats.

Boston Mass

Meanwhile the Republicans ahd endorsed civil rights proposals in their platform and the representatives of that party in the Congress were busy proclaiming their desire to do something to enact legislation. Civil rights, then, became a bi-partisan issue. Both major political parties, through their party platforms and their spokesmen, were committed to act.

But there has been little or no action. In the 80th Republican Congress and in the 81st Democratic one, civil rights bills have been buried in committee, passed over, stalled in one manner or another, or else pushed along a little way and then dropped. When it became apparent last summer that Congress was not going to act on this legislation, the 40th annual convention of the NAACP, meeting in Los Angeles, passed a resolution calling for a nation-wide campaign for civil rights and a conference in Washington at the beginning of the second session.

That resolution was spurred as much by the inaction of Congress on civil rights as it was by the infamous action last winter where the Senate first refused to invoke cloture on a filibuste against a change in the rules and second, adopted a new clotur rule much worse than the old one. The supporters of civi rights were furious at this knife thrust and their anger has no cooled. The engineers of this betrayal included both Democrats and Republicans, with the Republican Minority Leader Senator Kenneth S. Wherry as chief engineer.

Under the leadership of this group the Senate did three things: (a) it rejected a ruling by Vice-President Barkley that cloture could apply to a motion to bring up a measure as well as to the measure itself; (b) it passed a new rule which requires that two-thirds of the Senate membership of —96 that is 64— vote for cloture before debate could be limited; and (c) it voted that debate never could be limited in any fashion on a motion to change the rules of the Senate.

I borrow from dime novel language to describe this action of last winter: it was a dastardly deed. The parliamentary hocus-pocus was so smooth and was covered with so many words which the public did not understand that it was weeks before the full import of the maneuver came home to the voter. Simply stated this action of Wherry and Company means that whereas before, debate could be limited by two-thirds of the Senators present and voting — usually about 55—now it is required that 64 must vote for cloture. If, I ask you, it was most difficult to get 55 votes for cloture, how can 64 be secured? Yet in the face of this Senator Wherry declares that this is a better rule than the old one, and that civil rights legislation can be passed under it. In this session of Congres we are going to ask him to prov his statement.

Now, as bad as some of the Southerners are, and as much as they wanted this hamstringing accomplished, they could never have done it by themselves. They had the help of the Republican Old Guard which in recent years has worked hand-in-glove with the Dixiecrats. So, while the Democrats were and are in power, and while some of them from outside the South were guilty, and while the Democratic party as a whole must bear its share of the blame, it must never be forgotten that without the Dixiecrats' Little Helper, Senator Wherry, and his Republican colleagues, this rule, aimed directly at choking off civil rights legislation, would never have been passed. The vote to overrule Barkley was 46 to 41, with 23 Republicans joining 23 Democrats in the act. That was the crucial test vote. The men who voted wrong are trying to cover up, but make no mistake about it: if they voted against the Barkley ruling, they are not friends of civil rights legislation.

Against this background the nationwide Mobilization has been under way. More than fifty national organizations are cooperating in the effort. They expect to have not less than 1,000 delegatesi n Washington Jan. 15, delegates from twenty states, many of them key political areas such as Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and California.

This campaign has put FEPC the fair employment practice bill, as the No. 1 item. This has been done for a number of reasons. First, it is the only civil rights bill now out of committee in both houses and ready for floor action. It was reported favorably by a Senate committee and reported without recommendation by a House committee. It is not necessary, therefore, to work this bill through committee. It can be brought to the floor early in the session—within the first two weeks. Second, the FEPC bill means most to most people. It assures equal opportunity to all Americans to get a job, hold a job, win promotions—make a living. It is basic, for nothing is more basic than the opportunity to earn a living. Third, FEPC is the only real test of both the new Senate rule on filibusters, and of the sincerity of our representatives in Congress.

ADDRESS OF ROY WILKINS

(Acting NAACP Secretary at Boston Mobilization Meeting

There is talk of an anti-lynching bill. Of an anti-poll tax bill, of other vaguely designated legislation. Be not deceived. The anti-lynching bill of which they speak is a bad bill. It will not do what its title suggests. It is so worded that its passage would be but an empty gesture. As for the poll tax proposal, it rests upon a constitutional amendment. The bill would do nothing more than refer to the state legislatures a resolution abolishing the poll tax as a requirement for voting. It must be passed by 36 state legislatures. When you remember how long the child labor amendment has been before state legislature 25 years you can see how transparent this proposal is.

There is another measure, the so-called omnibus civil rights bill, which is a good bill covering several necessary items, among them a strengthening of the Department of Justice, a tightening of voting laws, and the establishment of a civil rights commission. But this bill is buried in a Senate committee, under the jurisdiction of a sub committee of which Senator Eastland of Mississippi is chairman.' In any case, it would meet the same opposition as FEPC.

No, we want FEPC. We want, in this election year, to give both parties an opportunity to demonstrate, on a piece of legislation that has deep meaning for millions of Americans, and for the American way of life, that they intend to stand by their party pledges on FEPC, and that the rule which they passed last winter will work on civil rights legislation.

I say both parties because of some recent developments, and I say American way of life because the passage of this legislation means more by far than merely "doing something" for dis advantaged segments of our population.

The proposal advanced by Senator John W. Bricker of Ohio for amalgamation of the Republican and Dixiecrat parties brings out into the open the real purposes of a strong and influential element within the Republican party. This element would make legitimate the long-standing "informal" marriage between Republican reaction and southern demagoguery. The objective of this proposed union is clear. It is to turn the clock backward in social welfare and civil rights legislation. It apparently has the support of some of the most 'respectable" opponents of the Fair Deal, both in the North and in the South.

What is the meaing to us of this desperate ditching of Republican traditions? Whither does it lead? Repeatedly repudiated at the polls and facing oblivion, the Old Guard Republicans now seek new life through transfusion of the poisonous bloodstream of the Old South, which is likewise confronted with a battle for survival. Cloaked in the garb of respectability, the Dixie-GOPs are preparing for a last stand fight against progress, against the welfare of the people, against enactment of civil rights bills, against the basic guarantees of the American Constitution, against the whole concept of human brotherhood as found in the Bible. They yearn for the good old days of unrestricted exploitation, of the right of the states to discriminate and segregate, of the freedom to starve, of stagnation.

By their vote against the liberalization of the cloture rule, these Dixie-GOPs voted to sustain the filibuster as an instrument to kill any legislation opposed by a wilful minority, despite the desires of the people. Now that Bricker has sounded the note we know whither the despairing Old Guard GOP is drifting. It is preparing to respond to the siren call of the pale and dying Dixie Lorelei. This means death to the party of Abraham Lincoln, of Charles Sumner, of Thaddeus Stevens, and of Frederick Douglass.

Against such retrogression the people of America must turn a flinty and unyielding front. There is no future in this movement of reaction, no hope in this counsel of despair. The tide is plainly in the other direction. We here are part of that tide. We have it within our power to make it more powerful, to make it surge forward until all the little Canutes are swept away and our nation is the strong, clean land of equality and opportunity it was intended to be.

Guardian
1-21-50
Boston, Mass.
32 P
NAACP
Roy Wilkins

32b 1950 National Alliance of Postal Employes

'Purged' Postmen Win Vindication All Around Nation

Courier

Dat 7-8-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

32 b

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Steadily and inexorably the National Alliance of Postal Employes is wiping the good name of the Negro race clean of the besmirching stigma of "disloyalty to the U. S. Government" placed on the race two years ago, when for the first time in U. S. history "disloyalty" charges were hurled at American Negroes.

It has been a hard fight, but the NAPE is winning it against tremendous odds and at considerable expense. It gave its officers a mandate at its Kansas City convention last year to fight the "postal purge" to a finish. They are doing it with the aid of a keen-minded battery of lawyers, plus the fact that the Loyalty Review Board Panels of non-postal officials are fairminded.

123 NEGROES ACCUSED

It was curiously significant that almost every one of the Negroes accused of "disloyalty" was a NAPE man who had compaigned against race discrimination in the postal service and his community. Of the 515,000 postal employes of the nation, 42,000 are Negroes—or about 8 per cent. There were approximately 925 employes charged with "disloyalty," 123 of them were Negroes.

Ninety-eight of these Negroes appealed their cases to Postmaster General Jesse M. Donaldson who reiterated the stand of the Post Office Loyalty Boards that they were "disloyal," in all except two cases. In eighteen cases the Civil Service Loyalty Review Board, last court of appeal, has reversed the Postmaster General and ordered the men back to work.

As of last March 31, there were still sixty-five cases pending final action by this board, headed by Chairman Seth W. Richardson. The others dropped their fights. Within recent weeks, three more prominent NAPE figures have been cleared by Mr. Richardson's board, with every sign indicating that the others will receive the same verdict since the evidence in all the cases is similar. Who is doing this yeoman work?

FIGHTING LAWYERS

National President Ashby B. Carter of Chicago, and Welfare Director William C. Jason Jr., of Washington, are NAPE spearheads. Their staff of legal eagles who carry the ball consists of: Attorneys Leon Ransom and James B. Cobb (NAPE vice president) of Washington, D. C.; Rufus S. Watson, a Harvard man of Philadelphia; Charles S. Chandler, Cleveland, Ohio; Carl Johnson, Kansas City, Mo., and Ulysses S. Keys, Chicago. Other lawyers are helping too, but these are the key men.

However, all of these lawyers and the NAPE officials are loud in their praise for two newspapers, which have been especially vigorous in prosecuting the cases of the "postal purge victims." They say the consistent publicity given to the obvious injustices against these men, has had strong influence in Washington.

One paper is The Pittsburgh Courier, which they say is the only weekly which has gone "all-out" in the fight; the other is the Cleveland Press, a daily, whose Robert Stafford has been hawk-like in the Cleveland cases.

COST THOUSANDS

How much has it cost the NAPE to carry on these legal battles? The figures runs well into the thousands, but the NAPE has one of the soundest treasuries of any Negro organization in the nation. The suspended postmen have suffered in some cases. Those who did not appeal were men who were equipped to enter fields other than the post offices with better incomes. Next step is the legal fight for back pay for the reinstated men.

The calibre of the Loyalty Review Board is indicated by men like former Congressman Burton L. French of Idaho; Harry Blair of Washington, and Clem W. Collins of Denver, Col., all white men, and fairminded. They want the men to have justice.

National College Chaplains To Meet At Hampton In 1951

Daily World

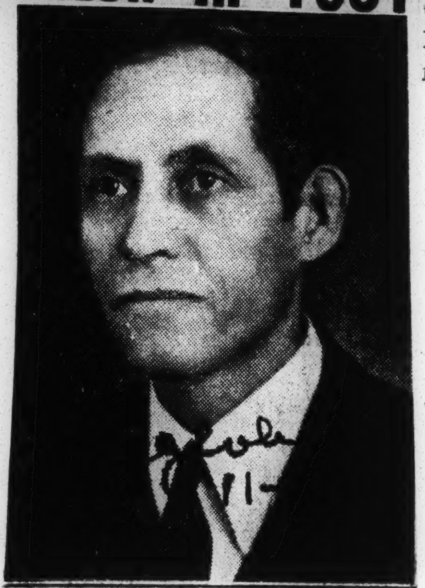
HAMPTON, Va. — The National Association of College and University Chaplains will meet here for its 1951 conference, with Hampton Institute as host. The meeting will be scheduled during the month of April, says Dr. Edward R. Miller, chaplain of the Virginia College.

The Hampton Institute Conference will be the fourth annual meet month of April, says ing of the group, which has convened previously at Yale University, the University of Michigan and the Pennyslvania College for Women at Pittsburgh.

Included in the national membership are all administratively appointed chaplains and religious workers in higher educational institutions. More than 300 persons are on the mailing list, with 150 active members, 90 of whom attended last year's conference. It is a rapidly growing group, with a score of new appointments having been made in 1949-50.

Officers for 1950-51 are Dr. William J. Faulkner, Dean of the Chapel at Fisk University, president; Chaplain Kenneth Morgan of Colgate, vice-president and program chairman; Dr. H. LaMarr Rice, Temple University chaplain, secretary-treasurer; and the following executive committee members—Bradford S. Abernethy, of Rutgers University, immediate past president; George M. Bean, Le hgih; Samuel L. Gandy, Virginia State College; C. A. Neyman, University of Southern California; and Robert Rankin, Oberlin College.

The religious workers of the host school, including Dr. Miller and Charles H. Flax, secretary for the Student Christian Association are responsible for local arrangements of the Conference.



Dr. Wm. J. Faulkner, Dean of Fisk Chapel Goes To New York

First Negro President Of College And University Chaplains

Dr. William J. Faulkner, Dean of the Chapel at Fisk University, left Nashville last Friday for New York City to attend the Executive Committee meeting of the National Association of College and University Chaplains on Saturday at the Sloan House.

Globe

On Sunday morning and Tuesday, Dr. Faulkner, first Negro president of the association, working in conjunction with Dr. and Mrs. Kingsley Birge of Istanbul and Mr. Don Stricklerd of the New York State Conference of Congregational Churches gave a series of talks on educational, social and religious projects under home missions before the Missions Council of Broadway Tabernacle Congregational Church.

11-3-50

While in New York City, Dr. Faulkner will also attend a meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America, to be held at Riverside Church. Dr. Faulkner is a member of the personnel Committee of the conference, and is especially interested in recruiting Negro college students for foreign missions service in the Orient.

Nashville Globe

Nurse on National Board

Afro American. Sat. 3-11-50
Baltimore Md.

32b

Mrs. Marguerette Jackson, 974 St. Nicholas Ave., NYC, treasurer of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, elected to the office of first vice-president of the joint board of directors of the six National Nursing Organizations, at a recent meeting at the Henry Hudson Hotel, NYC. More than 75 representatives of the respective organizations from all over the U.S. were in attendance at the meeting.

Nurses' Group Ending After 42 Years' Work

Amsterdam News

Sat. 10-28-50

An unprecedented move has been made by the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, which announced on Friday that the organization would soon disband, since its work of integrating Negro nurses has come close to completion.

Mrs. Mabel K. Staupers, president of the association, stated at a press tea, that the 42 years of work of the NACGN for full integration of Negro nurses "is being achieved."

In 1908, when the association was founded, only one of 28 nursing schools for Negroes had a course for nurses, and only one of 14 others would admit them, out of a total of 1200 institutions. Now, Negro student nurses are admitted to 350 schools.

Mrs. Staupers added that at present the fight of the Negro nurse for membership in state affiliates of the American Nurse Association is won in all but five Southern states and the District of Columbia. The doors have also opened in hospitals, public health agencies and the armed services.

Glad Of Drop

Mrs. Alma Vessels John, executive secretary of the NACGN stated that theirs was one organization that could happily report that membership had dropped from 6000 to 2000, as Negro nurses all over the country were admitted to the American Nurses' Association.

"They have been leaving us," she said, "and joining the ANA, which is just what we want them to do."

Other nursing officials present at the press tea, which was held in the home of Mrs. Edward Carter, chairman of the advisory board of the Harlem Hospital School of Nursing, included Mrs. Judith Whitaker, assistant executive secretary of the American Nurses' Association; Katherine Cafferty, director of services to schools of nursing of the National League of Nursing; and Marian Kent, associate editor of the American Journal of Nursing.

. . . Mrs. Alma Vessells John, the power behind the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, writes to right an error. She says only four States and Washingtno now have segregated nursing associaations. They are Texas, Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia. All the rest are integrated. Apologies by this writer are due Mississippi and Maryland. . . .John McCray, the militant S. C. editor, speaks March 18 before the N.Y. Press Club. He'll probably tell of that criminal libel trial he faces in Greenwood. S.C.

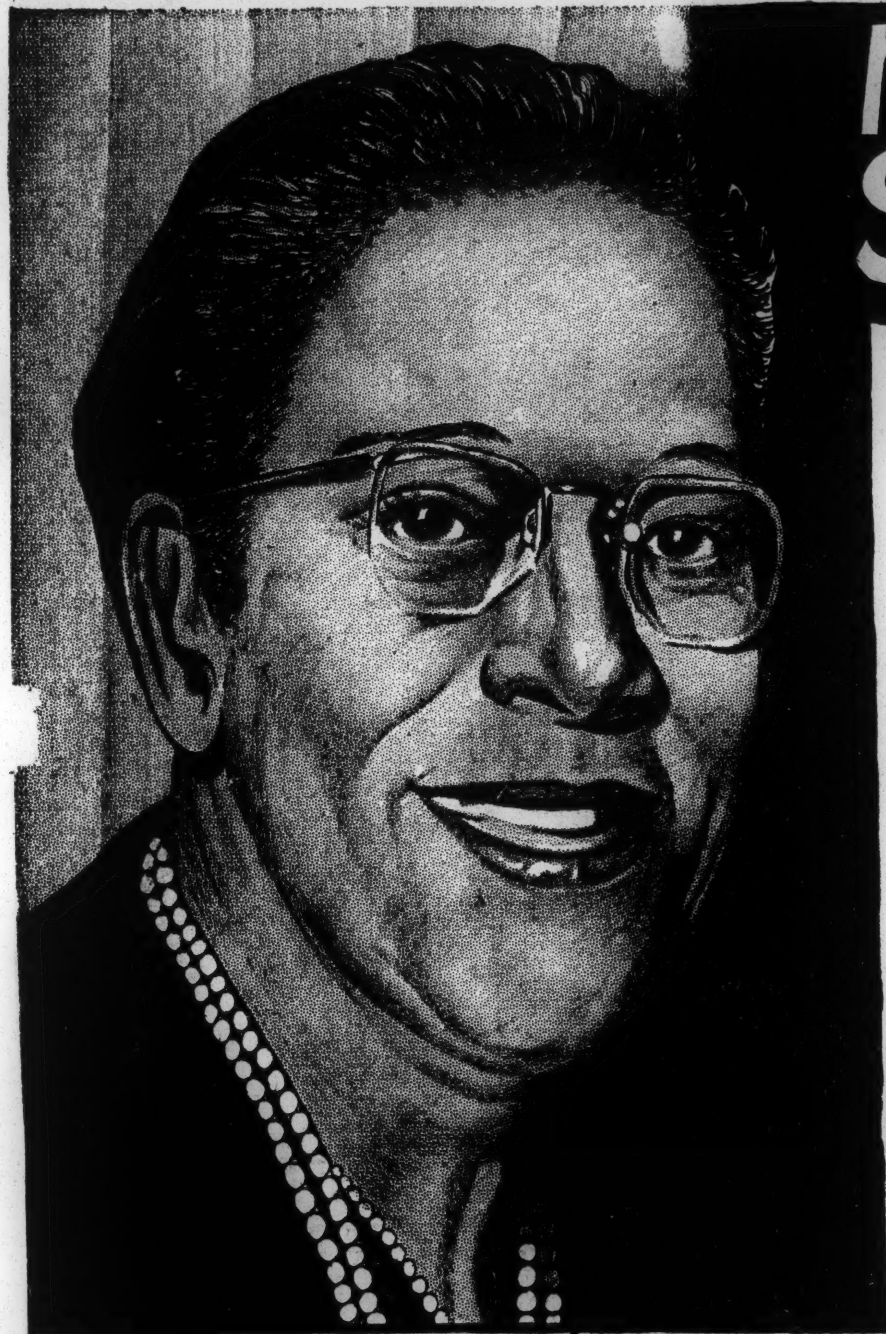
Afro American Sat. 3-11-50

Your History

By J.A.ROGERS

Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South...
Back Thousands of Years Before Christ!...

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A.S. MILAI

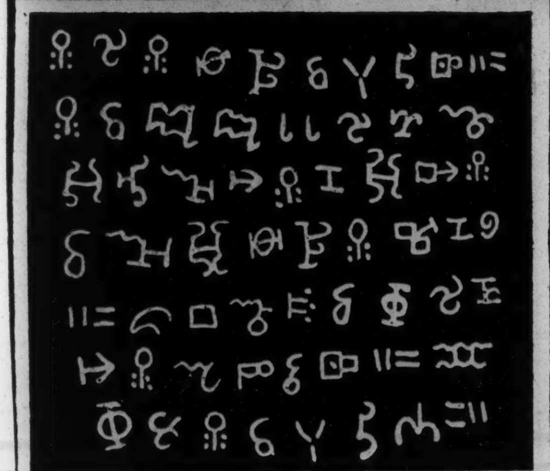


MABEL KEATON STAUPERS

315

PRESIDENT NATIONAL ASSN. OF COLORED GRADUATE NURSES. MILITANT WORKER FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, SHE LED THE FIGHT FOR THE ENLISTMENT AND PROMOTION OF NEGRO NURSES IN THE LAST WAR AND INSTEAD OF THE 56 FIRST ORDERED, GOT IN 547. GRADUATE OF FREEDMAN'S HOSPITAL, SHE FOUNDED THE BOOKER T. WASHINGTON SANITARIUM AND NORTH HARLEM DENTAL CLINIC. IN 1947 WON THE MARY MAHONEY AWARD FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN THE PROMOTION OF HEALTH.

Courier Sat. 4-22-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.



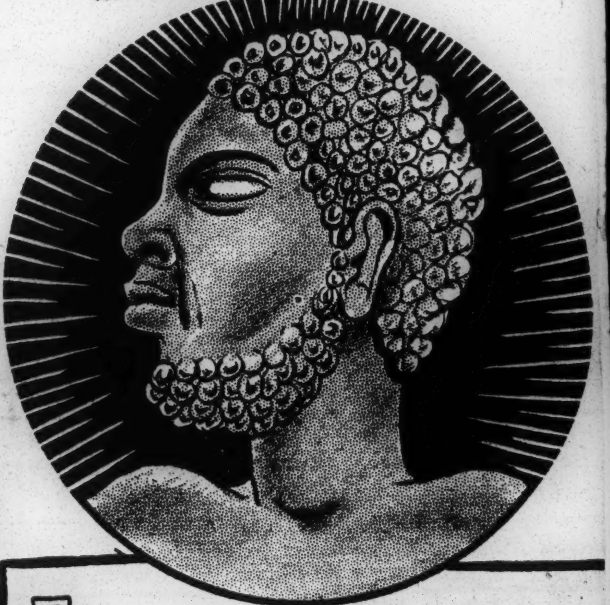
VAI

THE ONLY NATIVE WEST AFRICAN ALPHABET

ORIGINATED BY **MOMOLO DOALA BUKERE**, OF THE VAI PEOPLE, BORN ABOUT 1810. A SCHOOL WAS BUILT TO TEACH IT AND BOOKS WRITTEN IN IT. IN 1849, CAPTAIN FORBES SAW ONE OF THE BOOKS, TOOK IT TO ENGLAND WHERE IT CREATED A STIR, AND A SCIENTIST WAS SENT TO LEARN ABOUT IT. THE VAI PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN LIBERIA AND SIERRA LEONE, ARE PROUD OF THEIR ALPHABET. BUKERE DIED IN 1850.

MILAI

THE NEGRO FACE THROUGHOUT THE AGES



FROM THE TOMB OF DARIUS THE GREAT (485 B.C.), RULER OF THE PERSIAN EMPIRE, AT PERSOPOLIS. OF THE 28 FIGURES ON THE GREAT TOMB, THREE ARE NEGROES. THEY ARE SAID TO REPRESENT EGYPT, ETHIOPIA AND LYBYA, REGIONS WHICH HAD BEEN CONQUERED OR INVADED BY CAMBYSES AND HIMSELF. BESIDES THE NEGROES ARE CERTAIN WHITES AS THE SCYTHIANS, ALSO CONQUERED BY DARIUS.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

PRESS COMMENTS—(Editorial from the Chicago Tribune, Wednesday, August 16, 1899) "The four day's convention of the colored women's clubs (N.A.C.W.) represents a movement which does credit to their people. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin (white) in her fine address of welcome was right in tracing the genesis of this national colored women's organization and great undertaking back to the wonderful year—the year of 200 or more world congresses in connection with the World's Fair, in which women were moved to take so large a part. It meant, of course, a new epoch in American history and the argument from what white women can do to what similarly educated, practical and aspiring colored women could do, was short and convincing.

Mrs. Taylor

32b

Defender
Chicago Ill.
Dat. 2-4-50

ONE GENERATION

"That within a single generation since the Civil War which gave freedom to the race, such a gathering as this should be possible, means a great deal. It shows what freedom can do when there goes with freedom the public school and educational advantages of all kinds and grades. It attests the sagacity of those Northern associations and Northern men and women who made such haste immediately after the war in planting, and that on the most liberal scale, schools for the emancipated people. And this associated movement of the colored women of the country speaks well, not only for the capacities of their race, but for their courage in spite of peculiar disadvantages.

ATTENTION, MR. LINCOLN

"Could Abraham Lincoln have looked in upon the nearly two thousand people crowded into Quinn Chapel (Chicago) and seen the representatives of the race he emancipated, and listened to the addresses said to have been so admirably spoken, by the president of the convention, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Jerome Jeffery, Mrs. B. K. Bruce, Mrs. Thurman and others, and observed their essential dignity, evident refinement of manner, and noted the breadth of their outlook for their race and for the country; it is not difficult to imagine some of the emotions which would have stirred him, especially in view of their so clear apprehension of the real conditions of the problems before them.

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS

(Editorial from The Chicago Inter Ocean, Friday, August 18, 1899). "The mere fact that the National Association of Colored Women was in session for some days in Chicago would mean little were it not for the additional fact that this association, including in its membership some of the most earnest and best educated colored women of the time, at its sessions in this city, grappled in a practical way the most perplexing problems before the colored people of this country.

"From the very first the discussions were practical. The situation was not glossed over, and the difficulties in the way were not ignored. The delegates went about Chicago looking into the methods by which women of the city have wrought out reforms. In the meetings of the Association there was no talking for mere effect, but a constant exchange of views on the things to be bettered, and the best means of bettering them. For instance, the home life of the colored people, is not what it ought to be, and these women have considered specific measures to change it and elevate it. The speakers were not idealists. They were practical women of experience, and they meant to be helpful.

"These women have not been promoting hobbies or whims or theories but have been planning exactly how the unfortunate of the colored race are to be better educated, better clothed, and better fed. If but one kindergarten (for kindergartens were their first objectives) were to be the result of their meeting—and instead of one the number is likely to be one hundred—they would have accomplished more for their kind than did the whole much-trumpeted International Congress of Women in London."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

FOR THE ENLIGHTMENT of those who do not know but are interested, for the encouragement of those who serve in the ranks today or have served formerly, and, for information to those who feel that the National Association of Colored Women has served its day and must move back in the great battle for full emancipation, development and security of colored women in America; and, being fortunate in having in my possession valuable records of the NACW that have been entrusted to my care by the late pioneer club woman and historian, Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, and, realizing as I do, that our organization for almost a quarter of a century has had a MILL STONE around its neck — I refer to the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association — which has sapped its life blood, used its funds, dissipated its interest, destroyed its prestige, smeared and crucified brilliant women and driven many out of the NACW's ranks and still proves itself to be a "well without a bottom" and a snake that warms itself in the bosom of a friend for the purpose of devouring it. I shall review in part the records of 50 years.

MRS. TAYOR

32a

Defender
Dat. 1-28-50
Chicago Ill.

It is not my intention of "washing the dirty clothes" of the two organizations in the columns of the Chicago Defender. I shall simply give my readers the benefit of my research and tell of the glories and achievements of the NACW. All that I ask is that you read, investigate, check and act for the good of the NACW.

54TH ANNIVERSARY

The NACW is celebrating its 54th anniversary in Atlantic City, N. J., in July-August of 1950. The president promises that the affairs of the organization will be paramount, for vital changes are necessary if the organization is to move forward with the times. To those who know the inside, it is a sad sight to see delegates to conventions so gullible. They come uninstructed and some of them will do almost anything to get the slightest appointment, whether or not they are capable of giving intelligent service. Many have no thought of representing their delegations — they represent themselves and have never been endorsed for office by the organization which they are supposed to represent. This type of club woman cannot intelligently legislate for the group at home and must prove a liability to the NACW, for should she secure an office or is appointed to one — she does nothing with it when she gets it.

Did you read the president's letter that told of only $3000.00 being left in the treasury in Seattle, Washington, with which to operate headquarters for two years? And did you know that $17,000.00 was raised for the Douglass Home? Imagine such a situation.

Enough said — read and check and learn more about the NACW from its origin. It was not organized to perpetuate a dead man's shrine. Its purpose was to develop colored womanhood. I shall give you excerpts from past records. I can only give you a little at a time, but if you will clip these items and paste them in your scrap books, you will have some valuable information for future reference.

To have you know the type of women who organized the NACW, I shall begin some PRESS COMMENTS of the second biennial convention in Chicago, Ill., with Dr. Mary Church Terrell as the president. Compare these women and their actions with those of today, and you will see readily who are WANTING.

PRESS COMMENTS

Editorial from the Chicago Daily News, Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899:

"Of all the conventions that have met in the country this summer, there is none that has taken hold of the business in hand with more good sense and judgment than the National Association of Colored Women, now assembled in this city. The subjects brought up the manner of their treatment and the decisions reached exhibit wide and appreciative knowledge of conditions confronting the colored people."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

32 P

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Colored Women held its third biennial or fourth convention at St. Paul AME church, 28th st. and Lawton ave., in St. Louis, Mo., July 11th. through the 16th, 1904, with President Josephine Silone-Yates presiding.

Monday night, July 11th was "CITIZENS' NIGHT" and the city federation of St. Louis, under the leadership of President Maria L. Harrison, outdid itself with an elaborate musical program. Participating on this program were the Harmony Orchestra, St. Paul AME and Central Baptist church choirs. Mrs. M. O. J. McLean welcomed the delegates on behalf of the clubs, Mrs. Lavinia Carter on behalf of the schools and Miss Arsania Williams on behalf of the fraternities. Fourteen vocal and instrumental numbers were rendered by soloists, and the Chorus L'Overture was sung by school pupils of the 1, 2, 3 and 4th grades.

MRS. TAYLOR

On Tuesday morning Mrs. Eva J. Lewis of Chicago conducted the devotional exercises after which President Yates made remarks and appointed several committees as follows: Credential: Elizabeth C. Carter, chairman, Mary E. McCoy, J. Jerome Jeffreys and M. L. Crossthwaite; Courtesy — C. A. Edwards, M. O. J. McLean, Fannie Hall Clint, Alice Nugent, Dr Sheffy, E. B. Butler and E. M Guy; Press — Margaret M. Washington, O. C. Queen, Josie E. Williams, Lillian T. Fox, and Hallie Q. Brown; Badges — Ida Joyce Jackson.

Mrs. Maria L. Harrison, city president, welcomed the delegation and President Yates responded. Mrs. Carrie Holmes and Miss Arsania Williams were appointed sergeants.

WORK OF CONVENTION

Reports of officers, clubs, committees and departments were next in order. One hour with state presidents, state organizers and superintendents of departments (each) composed the work of the convention. Among those who addressed the convention were Mesdames Lucy Thurman, Hon. Rolla Wells, Mayor of St. Louis; M. F. Pitts, Josephine Bruce, Anna H. Jones, B. T. Washington, Adele Logan, Susan Paul Vashon, Hallie Q. Brown, Katherine Tillman, Elizabeth L. Davis.

Carefully prepared papers were read and discussed at large by the following delegates: Reward of Industry by Lillian Coleman; Special Work of N.A.C.W. by Mrs J. W. E. Bowen; Business Side of the N.A.C.W. by Mamie E. Stewart; Another View of the Same Subject by Libbie Anthony; Woman in the Home by Maria L. Harrison; Examples of Interpretation by Carrie Clifford; How to Cultivate a Taste for the Best Music by Ida Joyce Jackson; Our Examples by Sylvania Williams; Building by Roberta Dunbar; Polished Corners by M. R. Lyon; Cultivation of the Aesthetic by Florence Raff and Individual Responsibility by Cornelia Bowen.

Among the representatives from 22 states, 167 clubs, there were 301 delegates present. Among them were Helena Downey and Belle Graves (Fountain) of Iowa, Nannie H. Burroughs of Kentucky, Susie Shorter of Wilberforce, Julia Gibson of Illinois, Haidee Campbell of Missouri, Lottie Wilson of Michigan, Rosetta Lawson of D. C., Coralie Franklin Cook of D. C., Lucinda Day of Missouri, Mesdames Barrett and McDowell of Missouri; Carrie Helms of Missouri R. B. Hill of Utah, Lenora Kinnebrew, Nellie B. Eden of Arkansas, Mattie V. Lee of Charleston, W. Va., G. M. Curtis, Caroline Helm, Mrs. C. H. Parish, of Kentucky, Mrs. Peterson of Texas, R. T. Golgsby of Tennessee, Georgia Nugent of Kentucky, Susie Miller of Indiana, J. W. Ward of Florida, Mrs. Posey of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Guy of Kansas, Mrs. Porter of Georgia, and Victoria Wallace of Missouri.

IMPORTANT ACTS

"Memorial Service" for Mesdames Agnes Moody, Anna Duncan, M. E. C. Smith and J. W. E. Bowen was held. Mrs. Bowen died at the convention. Incorporation of the N.A.C.W., Selection of the VIOLET; national colors, WHITE and VIOLET, and a pin — a violet with N.A.C.W. thereon; completion of the constitution and numerous resolutions completed the work of the convention.

College Women Decry Separate Educational Policy at Conclave

32

Afro American

WASHINGTON

Resolutions calling for more participation in national and international affairs were passed by the National Association of College women at the close of its two-day annual meeting here on Saturday.

The Association also sent a telegram condemning the separate-but-equal theory in education to the interracial educational conference which met in Atlanta on Saturday. The telegram re-affirmed the Association's belief that education cannot be separate and equal, and expressed the hope that segregation and discrimination in education would soon be ended.

In addition, the Association went on record as supporting the purposes of the United Nations and world-wide programs such as FAO and UNESCO. It stated its belief that the point-four program should be administered through the United Nations.

Citizens Make Foreign Policy

In order to devote more time and study to these problems, the constitution of the Association was amended to provide for a committees on international affairs and legislation in the U.S.

Interest in international affairs at the convention was quickened by an address by an official from the U.S. State Department on Friday afternoon, following an international students' panel.

The official was Mrs. Margaret T. Carter. She is chief of the division of public liaison for the State Department.

"You and I make foreign policy," she declared, calling for more participation by citizens in foreign affairs. Voters should make their wishes known on such issues as the Point Four program, she said, by visiting, writing, wiring, and telepnoning their Congressmen.

Dr. Ferebee, Mrs. Hedgeman Heard

Among the other speakers at the convention was Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women.

She spoke at Saturday's luncheon meeting, which honored Mrs. Esther Popel Shaw, for 19 years secretary of NACW.

Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to FSA Administrator Oscar Ewing, addressed the banquet meeting Saturday night.

She reminded her listeners that minorities must no longer think of their problems as specialized issues, but as integral parts of human relations problems around the world.

Prepare to Be President

She also said that the horizon for the aspirations and ambitions of colored youth have widened immeasurably. There is nothing ridiculous in encouraging boys and girls nowadays to prepare themselves for top posts in this country—including that of the presidency of the United States.

"Techniques for Achieving Better Human Relations" was the theme of the college women's convention, which ended with the banquet Saturday night. On Saturday afternoon the delegates were guests of Xi Omega chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority on a sight-seeing tour, of Washington, including the Tidal Basin and the cherry blossoms.

The College Alumnae Club of Washington was hostess for the two-day parley

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Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

WHAT ARE THE FINDINGS OF WOMEN'S NAT'L CONVENTIONS?

The summer is about over, most of the conventions have been held, the new club year is opening and the rank and file of club women are anxiously awaiting the findings of the conventions. Especially are we interested in the findings of the National Association of Colored Women because it is the oldest, covers the greatest territory and reaches deepest into the masses of women.

There should come to the membership of the NACW a more definite plan of action from the Atlantic City convention, based upon the findings of that convention. There was a great need for such a plan. There was a great need for such a plan.

It seems that the chief thing to be considered at the convention was not the special things that the organization stands for as a group, as much as it was to develop new techniques whereby the organization can put new findings into practice.

Sat.

The significant thing about the convention to women like myself, who have given years of study to the Women's Movement, is the fact that we make a new departure, an experimentation if you would call it that, in this day of experiments in technique of women making themselves effective in public life. We should be seeking something that will work.

We have had our women's organizations in the United States for a hundred years and we have been developed to a technique — an old one — when women did not have any direct way of making an impression upon the social system. We have had to employ indirect methods. Now, we find that our old plans are not entirely effective in helping us to make that impress.

Today is a day of revolution on the part of women against all organizations through which they feel that they have not been able to express themselves and make their contributions to the social system.

It would appear that our women's organizations have become crystallized — their techniques crystallized and if they would continue to live and serve the times, they will have to take measures to protect themselves from internal dry rot. Organizations to be vital and have power, must be gathered around a common purpose. When organizations come to the point, where only the membership is what counts, then it has lost the very vitalizing power that makes an organization effective.

An organization that is based on purpose with the membership believing in that purpose — then the purpose is paramount — it gives power and movement and brings success.

Purpose is what the Women's Movement has lost and has not had since it achieved suffrage. It is expedient that a new movement be made on the part of the lay women of this country to come together and tell the leaders of womens organizations that they want to be effective — tell them that their individual climbing has in many instances been spectacular, but that their lifting of the masses seems to be at a standstill.

National organizations are our clearing houses and the findings of these organizations' conventions should touch on vital problems such as employment and unemployment, purchasing power, leisure time (if ever there is any), education and government.

Women have a peculiar responsibility in all of these matters. In the one direction lies degradation of millions of human beings, and in the other enrichment of life, large appreciation and capacity for employment. The masses of women are expecting leadership from their leaders and they want to know when leaders meet WHAT ARE THE FINDINGS, and where do we, the rank and file, go from here?

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

ILLINOIS ASS'N COLORED WOMEN ELECTS OFFICERS

Defender

FROM THE PAGES of "The Story of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women" we learn that in the centennial year of 1897, the late Connie Curl, president of the Civic League club, and Elizabeth Lindsay Davis, president of the Phyllis Wheatley club, were elected as delegates to the first biennial meeting of the National Association of Colored Women, which met in Nashville, Tenn.

MRS. TAYLOR

These two delegates, while representing only two clubs, invited the N.A.C.W. to hold its next biennial meeting in Chicago in 1899.

Sat. 8-12-50

By the time the N.A.C.W. met in Chicago, the two clubs were joined by five other, namely: Ida B. Wells, Progressive Circle of King's Daughters, Ideal Woman's club, the G.O.P. Elephant club, and the Julia Gaston of Evanston. These five clubs entertained the National Association. They were called the "Magic Seven" and later the "Women's Conference." Frances Barrier Williams was their president.

Del

At the close of the Chicago convention some of the women thought that their mission ended with the closing program of the great meeting at Quinn Chapel, but the foresighted ones knew the possibilities for state work through organized efforts were unlimited, and the "Women's Conference" became a permanent organization under the name of the Illinois Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, with Mary Jane Jackson of Jacksonville, Ill., as president.

As a result of this forsightedness and splendid cooperative effort, a meeting was called at the Institutional AME Church in Chicago in 1899 and the Illinois State Federation was off to a great start.

In the early days of the Federation, the women were groping for light and the cry of their hearts was "to know, to know." The topics most important to them were how the club movement could be made to reach every woman in the state, and how kindergartens could be fostered, for kindergartens was the major objective of the National Association of Colored Women, under the presidency of Mary Church Terrell.

Illinois, being such an elongated state, the spread of club work was difficult until President Carrie Lou Hamilton, in 1919, divided the state into three districts — the northern, central and southern, with a duplicate set-up of the state organization in each. This arrangement proved to be most helpful in developing community interests.

The nortnern district revolves around Chicago, the central around Springfield, and the southern around Carbondale.. Through these units the women have gained a keener insight into the broadening influence of contact and understanding.

Fifty-one years have passed since the organization was founded and many worthwhile achievements bear testimony to the fine teamwork of its members in all of the cities and towns of Illinois.

The state convention this year was held in Quincy, Ill., the home of the retiring president, Miss Gladys M. Watts, who led the state delegation—more than one hundred strong—to the national meet in Atlantic City, N. J. The new officers elected for the next administration are as follows:

President, Etta W. Jackson of Carbondale, who is a graduate of Southern (Ill.) University, a public school teacher, business manager of the Jackson Funeral Home, and widow of Frank B. Jackson, Republican leader of southern Illinois, civic, educational and religious leader, past state supervisor of Illinois Girls, and vice president of the Illinois State Association of Colored Women.

The vice presidents are Mesdames Ella Mitchell, Dora Merrill, Ada Walton; the secretaries, Mayme Williams, Lucille Harmon, Delores White; treasurer, Minnie Lee; statistician, Fannie Carter; membership secretary, Henrietta Ellis; parliamentarian, Mary G. Puckett; historian, Daisy Sykes; chairman of the executive board, Rose Cummings; vice chairman, Annie Oliver.

Supervisor of girls, Leota Brown; chaplain, Ossie B. Wiley; chairman of the scholarship loan board, Luaco Gladden; chairman emeritus of the board, Annie L. Anderson; board of directors, Dora Robinson, Mildred Sherrod, Alice Coachman, Zella Mae Snapp; members of scholarship board, Leila Cannon, Lottie Killion, Tina Cridee and Ada Gill. The cities represented are Chicago, Carbondale, Taylorville, Madison, Quincy, Decatur, Murphysboro East St. Louis, and Alton.

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Defender 35-1

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Federated CLUBS

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ECHOES FROM BIENNIAL CONVENTION OF N. A. C. W.

RETURNING delegates from the biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, which marked the 54th year of its existence and was held in Atlantic City, N. J., July 29th through August 5th, report a fine convention of around 600 delegates and 400 visiting club women.

Defender

Of course, Atlantic City is an ideal convention city in the summer, with its long ocean front and its spectacular and world renowned boardwalk. Many of the delegates saw the Atlantic Ocean for the first time.

Sat. 8-26-50

Then, too, Atlantic City's close proximity to Philadelphia, New York, Newark, Jersey City, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., many other smaller cities, towns and watering places served as a central point from which visitors could easily reach the many eastern seaboard cities.

MRS. TAYLOR

Reports say that President Ella P. Stewart had her convention well in hand, and that some outstanding legislation concerning the Frederick Douglass Home was transacted.

Chicago

Since this was not the general election year only a few offices were filled. Among them was the office of chairman of the executive board. Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, once vice president of the N.A.C.W., was elected to this office.

One of California's past state presidents was elected secretary to the chairman of the executive board and Miss Gladys Watts, retired president of Illinois, was elected to membership on the administrative board. There were changes in other minor offices.

It is the custom of club women to open their summer vacations with the convention meeting, hence, most of them are still visiting in other cities and have not as yet returned home. Cards are coming in from all parts of the country and full reports of the convention will be given later.

Club women are not only visiting cities of the United States of America, but Europe, Canada, Mexico and the West Indies are coming in for their share of attention. Club women are breaking down the walls of isolation between themselves and women of other countries. They are studying the customs, educational and cultural advantages, as well as civic and political and economic conditions of other peoples. This speaks well for the future outlook of our women and our organizations.

Los Angeles, Calif., was selected as the place of meeting for 1952.

MISSISSIPPI DELEGATES

Representing the Mississippi State Association of Colored Women at the biennial convention were Mesdames G. W. Williams, state president, wife of the superintendent of the Oakley Training School for Boys; L. T. Miller, whose husband is the famous surgeon of Yazoo City; T. J. Barnes, registered nurse, noted civic worker and secretary of the State Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; D. W. Wilburn, home economics teacher in Yazoo City high school; S. L. Griffin, prominent religious worker of Columbus; Bertha L. Johnson, co-founder of Prentiss Institute, Prentiss, Miss., and Miss Joyce L. Johnson, president of the Junior Association of the Southeastern Association of C.W.C., and pianist for the National Association of Colored Girls.

Mississippi's report of work done during the two past years received praise. Miss Johnson appeared on the Youth Program at the Sunday Mass Meeting. Many highlights of the convention gave inspiration to all.

The address of the Governor of New Jersey and the special greetings from his mother were greatly enjoyed, as were the welcomes from the commissioners representing the mayor. The sight-seeing trip, the boardwalk scenery and the hospitality of the local club women made the convention an ideal one.

"Achieving Our Goals" was the theme of the convention.

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Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

32 c

TRUE STORY OF FIFTY YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

SINCE ONLY THREE months remain of National Association of Colored Women's fiscal year, (the convention meeting in Atlantic City, July 29th) I find it necessary to cut short my articles in order to reach the turning point in the history of the NACW. Therefore, I am giving here only certain high lights of the Denver, Col., Tuskegee, Ala., and Richmond, Va., conventions. Sorry.

Defender

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sunday, July 7, 1918, at Zion. Baptist Church, Denver, Col., Miss Hallie Q. Brown, chairman of the executive board, presided over a mass meeting of 800 people at the eleventh biennial convention of the NACW. President Mary B. Talbert made the opening speech. She was followed by many others, especially state presidents.

MRS. TAYLOR

FREDERICK DOUGLASS HOME

The regular sessions met at Shorter Chapel AME Church. Mrs. Talbert made a partial report of the Douglass Home project. She stated that the deeds with mortgages, etc., were the property of the NACW and that the property was valued at $65,000 (See page 7 in Denver minutes).

She also said that Miss Nannie Burroughs, Mrs. Nettie Napier and herself were voted in as trustees to expedite the business. Her expenses to date was $75. Madame C. J. Walker was the largest individual contributor, giving $500 and Mrs. S. Joe Brown raised the largest amount, $750. Miss Elizabeth Carter moved that a separate treasurer be arranged for the Douglass Home. The office of custodian was created and Mrs. Nettie Napier was elected. This was done in the executive board meeting of the NACW with Miss Hallie Q. Brown presiding.

Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown lifted a collection of $100 to repair the neglected grave of Mr. Douglass. Mrs. Napier read an itemized report of all moneys received for the fund—total $5,079.78. This was the work of two years. Madame C. J. Walker applied the taper to the mortgage until it was ashes. The voting strength of the convention was 150.

A committee appointed by Mrs. Talbert recommended the names of seven women for the Douglass trustee board. The total receipts of convention was $6,383.91, of which $4,377.96 was spent on the Douglass Home. Mary B. Talbert was elected president and Tuskegee was selected as the next place of meeting. Miss Mary G. Evans was chaplain.

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA, 1920

The twelfth biennial convention of the NACW was held at Tuskegee Institute, July 12-16, 1920 with Mrs. Mary B. Talbert presiding. Welcome addresses were made by Dr. R. R. Moton. and Mrs. Moton (who acted for Mrs. Washington, who was ill). Miss Nannie H. Burroughs responded for the NACW. Rural education, overseas slants, suffrage, social hygiene, community and other vital subjects were discussed. Mrs. Talbert and Dr. Mary Waring were selected to represent the NACW in Norway. Both of the ladies went.

Dr. Julia Coleman moved that Mrs. Talbert be placed in sole charge of the Douglass Home. After some discussion and amendments the motion was carried. Mr. Talbert moved that the Douglassh ome trustees be increased from 11 to 15 and that the NACW's executive board elect the trustees for ratification by the NACW. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune asked what the management of the Douglass Home meant and Mrs. Talbert explained that it meant the management of moneys. Moved by Mrs. Talbert that the names of Roberta Dunbar, Maggie Walker, Mary Bethune, Laura Brown, and Sallie Stewart be added to the trustee board. Reports of Custodian Napier showed a total of $7,669.55, including receipt of the Denver meeting, had been collected and that a balance of $3,088.59 was on hand. A $1,000 student scholarship was given t Tuskegee Institute. The treasure Mrs. C. R. McDowell, reported the collection of $2,069.03 and the total expenditure $1,619.37. Richmond, Va., was selected as the next place of meeting. Miss Hallie Q. Brown was elected president and Marian B. Wilkerson, vice president.

RICHMOND, VA., 1922.

Miss Hallie Q. Brown, presided as president at the Richmond convention of the NACW at Ebenezer Baptist Church, August 6-12. Mrs. Casely Hayford of Sierre Leone, West Africa, brought greetings, as well as, the mayor of Richmond and the governor of Virginia and other notables. The local night at the city auditorium was a magnificent affair with Mrs. Ore Brown Stokes, vice president and local chairman, presiding. Mesdames Janie Porter Barrett, the president and Maggie L. Walker, only woman bank president in the U.S.A., were the backbones of a wonderful convention. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune asked the question — "What is the technical relation of the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association to the National Association of Colored Women and what legal supervision have we" Mrs. Sallie Stewart was asked by President Brown to answer the question. Mrs. Stewart's answer was that "Under the articles of incorporation the home is owned by nine trustees."

Miss Brown explained that on March 21, 1921, six of the male trustees, having resigned, the three remaining trustees resigned and women were appointed in their places. These women were members of the NACW. Mrs. Talbert explained that according to PROMISE the ownership of the home was turned over to the NACW March 5, 1921, and that its name can NOT be be changed except by an act of Congress. At this point a proopsed amendment to the constitution on the Douglass preperty was read by Mrs. Marie E. Stewart.

Mrs. Talbert read from the articles of incorporation and explained that SHE had the POWER to appoint her successor and that it was her intention to appoint at her death the president of the NACW.

Planning for Convention

32 c

Afro American Pat 5-20-50 Baltimore Md

Mrs. Russell C. Caution, convention chairman, Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher, general chairman are shown discussing plans for coming 25th biennial convention of National Associatiton o Colored Women with Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, national president, and Mrs. Omega V. Mason New Jersey State chairman. The convention will be held in Atlantic City.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Defender Sat. 5-27-50

TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS LIFTING AND CLIMBING

Chicago Def.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, - August 3, 1928

THE sessions of the 16th biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women were held in Washington, D. C., July 27 - August 3, 1928 at Howard University, 19th Street Baptist church Metropolitan AME Church, NACW headquarters at 1114 "O" street Armstrong High School, the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia and at the National Training School on Lincoln Heights.

Ten days before the convention met, Mrs. C. R. McDowell, the national treasurer, who held all of the moneys of the NACW except the Douglass Home Fund and the Scholarship Loan Fund, died suddenly, thereby, tieing up the association's operating funds and requiring the month-old executive secretary, Rebecca Stiles Taylor, to borrow $1,390 from the late Joseph Maxwell, to pay the over-due note on headquarters and the interest thereon, until the convention met and repaid him.

MRS. TAYLOR

This he did without charging the association one penny. President Mary McLeod Bethune ordered Mrs. Mary Josenberger, the auditor, to go to Hannibal, Mo., home of the treasurer and take over the office. This she did.

According to the minutes of the convention she reported that the books were in excellent order and the total receipts and disbursements for the past two years were as follows: General fund: $609.76; entire receipts: $9,241.78; disbursements: $593.59; balance: $864.19. She reported a total of $27,242.30, of all moneys on hand, but, she said that as all moneys were not yet in, she could not make a final report. It seems from the records in the minutes that she never made a final report.

HEADQUARTERS REPORT

Rebecca Stiles Taylor, corresponding secretary, private secretary to the president and chairman of the headquarters drive had made monthly reports through the official organ, "National Notes." The minutes carry her itemized report by states. The auditor, Mrs. Josenberger, reported as follows: "The same neatness and accuracy of books and accounts prevail in this department as in the others and reports will show every detail which has been handled and every individual, club, or state given credit for every cent donated.

Because of the rush of affairs generally incidentally with opening of headquarters and much other business entailed, the chairman was unable to make and present receipts for amounts paid in at this meeting and previously but she will present the same at her earliest opportunity. (See reports.)

Editor's Note: The finance committee appointed by the president handled all financial affairs at the convention, hence, when Mrs. Taylor made her reports to the executive body and the convention-at-large, she had nothing else to report. Her work was finished. The convention was in charge. She had no record of the "Rally Night" collection — what was given and who gave — for she had nothing to do with the collection. The way in which the money was collected NO ONE COULD KEEP A RECORD. All they knew was that all of the money collected was accounted for and a record made of the total amount.

If the president, who succeeded Mrs. Bethune wanted or still wants an itemized report of the transactions of National Headquarters to be compiled, mimeographed and distributed to the delegates at the the Hot Springs convention, she should contact the president who preceded her instead of conducting a smear campaign and writing poison pen letters as she has done for twenty years. Her every act was for destroying every worth while effort of the administration that preceded hers.

"The report of National Headquarters was made by Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor according to the minutes, as follows: Collected $10,227.19; disbursed $7,629.79; and on hand a balance of $2,597.40 plus $534.00 recently received and that as more money is constantly being received, she can not make a final report until the close of the convention. The report was adopted.

Headquarters drive was opened formally at the California convention in 1926. Just two years had passed. According to the minutes, President Bethune discussed the above report and in answer to a question she stated that if $6,000 could be paid on headquarters today (Friday, August 3) the first mortgage on the property could be paid and this would lessen the amount of interest. Upon motion, it was voted unanimously to pay the $6,000 which left a debt of $15,000,000. This amount was apportioned among the 44 state associations. The finance committee was instructed to work out the plan. The expenses of headquarters for two years was estimated at $7,790. Membership dues amounted to more than $10.000.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

ELLA P. STEWART, PRESIDENT N. A. C. W., ISSUES CALL FOR 27th BIENNIAL MEETING

321

THE OFFICIAL CALL to the 27th biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, which will take place in Atlantic City, N. J., July 29-August 5, at the Senior High School, Baltic and Atlantic avenues, was issued Thursday, June 1, from the N.A.C.W.'s headquarters, 1114 "O" street, Washington, D.C., by Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, national president. It reads as follows:

All state presidents and officers are to inform their delegates on these issues for their consideration, sane judgement and courageous decisions—change of constitution, headquarters expansion drive, Douglass Home issues, national scholarship situation, N.A.C. Girls future and the life membership campaign. Legislation on these issues will be of paramount interest at this convention. Certain changes must be made.

Defender Sat 6-24-50

Chicago Def.

Transportation

Secure information on time of train departures and reservations in advance. Send credential cards to headquarters. These cards must bear the signatures of the state presidents and the delegate must be a paid-up member in the N.A.C.W. Each delegate must write to Mrs. Naomi Hatcher, 342 N. Delaware st., Atlantic City, N. J. for a home. Do this at once.

MRS. TAYLOR

Exhibits And Supplies

Bring or send state exhibit and material in care of Mrs. Fannie Baxter Sumner, chairman, at 1711 Arctic ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Do not confuse this exhibit with the exhibition of the Arts and Crafts department, which is in charge of Mrs. Susie Bouldin of 611 Parallel street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Reports And Speeches

All reports and speeches must be typewritten, and copies are to be given to the recording and executive secretaries. You are also asked to send in the names and addresses of all pioneer members living in your state, to headquarters. Send the names of members who have died during the past two years.

Dues And Registration

Representation is based on each ten members and fractions thereof over five. for each delegate there can be an alternate. No officer or delegate will be seated until all obligations are paid. Registration fee of $1.00 will entitle each delegate or officer to convention supplies.

All state dues must be paid before a delegation can be seated. Send all dues to the national treasurer, Mrs. Ellis Blockson, 305 Centennial ave., Sewickley, Pa., at once so as to expedite the business of the credential committee. Send all names of all state-endorsed candidates for national office to Mrs. M. S. Gailliard, chairman of the nominating committee, at once. Her address is 601 N. First Street, Birmingham, Ala.

* * *

Outline Of Program

Saturday, July 29: Registration; 9:30 a. m. Boards and Committee Meetings. 1:30 p. m.; Executive board meeting, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday, July 30: Group Religious Service at 10:45 a. m.; Mass Meeting, 3:00 p.m.; Monday, July 31: Opening of business and seating of delegates; 9:00 a. m. honoring of past presidents and pioneers 8:00 p.m. Tuesday, August 1: Business at 9:00 a.m. and N. A. C. Girls Talent Night, 8:00 p.m.: Wednesday, August 2; Business at 9:00 a.m. and Mid-Century Conference program at 8:00 p.m.; Thursday, Aug. 3: Business at 9:00 a. m., "Your Government Greets You" at 10:30 a. m., A Workshop at 2:00 p. m. and the "Arts and Crafts" review and exhibit at 8:00 p. m.; Friday: August 4: Business at 9:00 a. m., executive board meeting at 7:30 p.m.; adjournment.

Remember, I am soliciting your full cooperation in making this convention a grand success from every angle. Yours in "Lifting as We Climb,"

ELLA P. STEWART,
National President of the
National Association of
Colored Women. Inc.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

LIFTING WHOM AND CLIMBING WHERE?

32b

Federated

Art 7-29-50

Chicago Def.

THE MOTTO of the National Association of Colored Women is "Lifting As We Climb." It is a recognized fact that the thousands of individual clubs all over the country do a great deal of lifting of individuals, of special groups and agencies outside of themselves. They also lift community issues and projects.

MRS. TAYLOR

It is equally true that district, county, city and state federations contribute donations to national agencies and particularly to training schools for deliquent girls, homes for the aged and for children and otherwise. All this they do outside of their immediate activities.

But one cannot be so sure of the program of the National Association as such. It is true we have a National Scholarship Loan, but has it functioned properly? We have our national headquarters, but has it had the funds with which to function as it should? It seems that our NACW has been handicapped in lifting and climbing. WHY? It is a long story—22 years old.

To lift one must have strength and to climb one must have vision and a goal. We realize the goal of the NACW is the DEVEVLOPMENT of NEGRO WOMANHOOD, and to achieve that goal it necessitates intellectual, moral, spiritual and financial strength. The NACW is this week holding its 54th anniversary in Atlantic City, N.J.

It is hoped that among the paramount needs to be discussed and decided upon will the an annual raise in the dues of all members from 50c per year to $1.00, per year per woman. Let the states stay at 50c per year but give the NACW $1.00, so that it can operate its headquarters, its secretary and its departments, its paper, and, too, give it a few more departments that the women need.

How can thinking women expect to run a national organization like ours with its current expenses on 50c per woman per year? Thinking women ought to see this crying need and legislate a raise without one dissenting voice at this meeting. Why kill all of our presidents with a thankless, begger's job!

Then, too, a better way ought to be devised for the collection of the dues, so that disinterested state organizations can not neglect this obligation.

TODAY'S CHALLENGE

The National Association of Colored Women is facing the challenge of a new social order, a new world in the making, a new world justice of peace and understanding. Her departmental program must recognize this and plan to meet it. As slow as it seems the women of the world are uniting and the NACW must be in the vanguard.

It is not a new challenge, it has been ringing down without ceasing for more than one hundred years and more, but particularly for colored women in the U.S.A. for the past 54 years. They have (as best they knew) been planning and futhering a society which guarantees to women a minimum of security for existence and a maximum of opportunity for development.

However, women must plan farther. They must plan a society in which there will be security of WORK, of INCOME, of HEALTH; security against the violence of CRIME and WAR; security of EDUCATION in its highest sense, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, of CULTURAL LIFE and a richer and more practical use of LEISURE.

ORGANIZED EFFORTS BEST

Women, through organized efforts must attempt a solution for the complex and devastating problems of their sex and of the times. They must recognize their responsibilitity as joint thinkers and doers with men in grappling with local, state-wide, national and world-wide questions which endanger our civilization today. Give we any thought to the native women of Africa or the women of Korea? What about them. They, too, are women.

Through the forums held at Atlantic City women should be encouraged in their discussions which are concerned with matters of vital import. Men and women are ready to receive words of wisdom, for they suffer from unployment, depression, from uncertainty and anxiety.

They know that they are facing great perils and are ready to change old policies and even to abandon old principles.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

LIFTING WHOM AND CLIMBING WHERE?

32b

Federated

Art 7-29-50

Chicago Def.

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MRS. TAYLOR

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

32 b

Defender
Sat 8-5-50
Chicago Ill.

A CLUB WOMAN PRESENTS ANOTHER ANGLE OF THE DOUGLASS HOME SITUATION

SINCE THE NATIONAL Association of Colored Women assumed the responsibility of redeeming, restoring and maintaining the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia, Washington, D.C. almost a quarter of a century ago, every official federated club woman feels some responsibility for the home, and in turn, has thought in one way or another how to bridge the seemingly unbridgeable chasm that separates the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., from the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association, Inc. **and that is her privilege.**

MRS. TAYLOR

A particular club woman, of whom I now write, writes as follows: "My late husband advised and worked with me in women's club work. He showed me how, through two of his close friends (influential U.S. Senators) the Frederick Douglass Home could be made into a truly NATIONAL SHRINE.

I contacted these friends and found them favorable. They also secured the willing attention of the President of the U.S.A. and the Department of the Interior. Somehow our efforts became known to Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president of the nine-member trustee board of the Douglass Association and she wrote our friends as follows: "Department of the Interior, I am at a loss to know why a Mrs. .... should be seeking to have the Interior Department make a national park of the Frederick Douglass Home.

"The Frederick Douglass Memorial Home is held as a shrine to the honor of Frederick Douglass by a deed executed by Helen Pitts Douglass, the widow of Frederick Douglass. The organization is incoporated by the Congress of the United States of America.

"The Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association is now in the conduct of a long-range program for perpetual upkeep and care of this shrine and of further beborializing Douglass. We wish this to be done by the Negro people of this country. We have never heard of Mrs. .... We do not want the government to make a park or anything of the home of Frederick Douglass. Respectfully yours, -s- Sallie W. Stewart."

THE SENATOR'S ANSWER

This is a copy of the letter received by Mrs. .... from Senator ....: "My dear Mrs. ....: Reference is made to your letter of October 31, 1949, addressed to The President, The White House, which has been referred to this service for reply.

"The request which you made for Government assistance for the Frederick Douglass Home does not seem to be wanted or needed by the officials who are in charge. Since making a study of the home, we have received a letter from Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, President, The Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical Association (copy attached), which states that the association is . . . 'now in the conduct of a long-range program for the perpetual upkeep and care of this shrine and of further memoralizing Douglass . . . We do not want the Government to make a park or anything of the home of Frederick Douglass.'

"Apparently, it is the desire or these officials to maintain the Frederick Douglass Home entirely by free-will contributions. As there is no organized movement for securing Federal aid for the home, and since the officials in charge have expressed themselves opposed to such assistance, there is nothing that the Government can do at the present time. Sincerely yours, ..., Superintendent.

THE CLUB WOMAN SPEAKS

"If it had not been for the many, many fine white people, Frederick Douglass would never have been known and honored. Therefore, a national shrine of his home for all people regardless of race, creed or color would be fitting, where anyone might stop, pray and honor Frederick Douglass who served all races and preached that this fair land of ours would never again harbor slavery in any form."

These are the beliefs of our Senators and our President.

While the effort is that of an individual club woman, she is a graduate of the University with an M.A. degree; the widow of an attorney who was a co-worker with the late Clarence Darrow; a public school teacher, a worker of many years standing in the church and an official of some note in a city, a state, and a regional association.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Defender
Sat 9-9-50
Chicago Ill.

NAT'L COUNCIL NEGRO WOMEN ISSUES CALL

THE NATIONAL Council of Negro Women, now fifteen years old, issues a call for its annual convention, which will meet November 16-18, in Washington, D. C. The call goes out to member organizations and other women to come together for the purpose of re-examining, re-defining the Council's programs in the light of the international emergency and ultimate world peace, for a crisis exists and women and women's organizations, armed with determination, information and the will to act can do much to change the minds of men "with the will to war."

MRS. TAYLOR

Delegates and observers are urged to send in advance their registration fee of $8.00 (which includes all activities) as soon as possible, with a housing deposit of $2.00. Make all checks payable to the National Council of Negro Women.

The program lists registration at Council House, 1318 Vermont ave., Washington, D. C., N. W.; formal opening at the Departmental Auditorium; conference on labor and industry; visits to foreign embassies; leadership conference; international night; conference on youth conservation at the Commerce Department; council dinner; business sessions intersperse all other activities.

CHICAGO NORTHERN DIST. ASS'N COLORED WOMEN BEGINS NEW YEAR WORK

In that the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women is comprised of outlying cities and towns of northern Illinois, it is the custom of the association to hold its first meeting of each new year (fiscal) in one of these places, therefore, Joliet has been selected as the place of meeting of the association on Monday, September 11, at 10:00 a. m. sharp.

The Mary E. Gaston Club of Joliet is the hostess club and the Shepherd Art Circle will serve the lunch at Second Baptist church, 156 South Joliet st., where the day meeting will be held.

Special chartered buses will leave the southwest corner of 47th st., and South Parkway at 8 a. m. The round trip ticket will be $1.35 to and from the church. All delegates must make reservation and deposit on or before September 6th. with Mrs. Rose Cummings at 309 47th st., east or with the district president, Mrs. Alva Delaney at 5938 Prairie ave.

It is absolutely necessary to make reservation for the bus, so that the company will know how many to send.

This is the first official visit of the association to the fine women of Joliet and the officers are anxious that the women will go in large numbers so as to encourage them.

Mrs. Beatrice Howard, chairman of hospitality and courtesy, opens the season with a "MOCK N. A. C. W." convention party Wednesday evening, September 20th, at the association's headquarters, 4441 Drexel blvd. Eight o'clock is the hour. Everybody is invited.

All representatives of clubs are asked to come to the district meeting prepared to pay up all indebtedness. Reports from all officers will be heard and echoes from the state and national conventions will be given.

Mrs. Alva Delaney is the district president and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Williams is corresponding secretary.

Federated CLUBS

32b

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

Defender

Sat. 4-15-50

Chicago Def.

50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

THE SIXTH BIENNIAL convention of the National Association of Colored Women was held at Concord Baptist Church, Duffield st., ~~Brooklyn, N. Y.~~, August 24-29, 1908, with President Lucy Thursman of Jackson, Mich., presiding.

MRS. TAYLOR

After the singing of "America" by the audience and invocation by Rev. W. T. Dixon, President Thurman made the introductory remarks. Miss Florence Ray, president of the Woman's Loyal Nurses Club of Manhattan, greeted the convention and Miss Elizabeth C. Carter, first vice president responded. After the appointment of committees on credentials, courtesy, resolutions, press, page and entertainment a synopsis of the minutes of the Detroit convention was read and the ten officers made their reports. This work was extended over the afternoon session.

LOCAL NIGHT: On Tuesday evening at Marcy Avenue Baptist Church the delegates were formally welcomed by Mrs. Alice W. Wiley, president of the Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs. Participating on this special program were Rt. Rev. J. Albert Johnson, Madam Smith, Mesdames Booker T. Washington, Josephine Hunton and Ida Jolce Jackson.

REPORTS AND ADDRESSES: Since the organization was composed of clubs, reports of the departments constituted the work of the organization, and interspering these reports special educational addresses were given by outstanding women.

Among them were Mesdames Elizabeth L. Davis of Illinois; Ida Cummings of Maryland, S. Willie Bowens of D. C., Eva Jennifer of Maryland; Dr. Beulah Porter of Indiana; Mrs. Posey of Pennsylvania; Dr. V. Morton Jones of New York; Fannie Barrier Williams of Illinois; Emma Ransom of New York; Harriet Gibbs Marshall of D. C.; E. C. Goins of Conn.; S. P. Vashon of Missouri.

Also, Alice D. Carey of Georgia; S. F. Garnett of New York; Maria Kenny of Florida; Dr. J. A. Kenney of Alabama; M. L. Spratling of Colorado; G. B. Frances of D. C.; Lena Harris of Pennsylvania; M. E. Stewart of Kentucky; Lydia Smith of New York; Mary C. Terrell of D. C.; Mary Josenberger of Arkansas; Josephine Washington of Alabama; Pauline Miller of South Carolina; Eliza Warner of California; F. G. Gaudet of New Orleans; Rebecca Alridge of Pennsylvania; Fannie Preston of Michigan; Mrs. Crossthwaite of Missouria; Belle Graves of Minnesota; C. R. McDowell of Missouri; Leonard Kennebrew of Illinois; Lulu Demond of Iowa; Mary Lynch of N. C.; A. M. Taylor of Indiana; Georgia DeBaptist Carr Bruce. President Thurman. Addie of Liberia; H. C. Smith of Massachusetts; S. F. Williams of Louisiana, and many others.

DEPARTMENTS AND SUPERVISORS: Social Science: Mrs. C. H. Parrish; literature, Miss Anna Jones; young women's work, Mrs B. G. Francis; domestic science Mrs. Salina Gray; evangelistic Mrs. Fannie Preston; art, Mrs. Lottie Moss; humane, Mrs. S. F. Williams; mother's clubs, S. P. Vashon; parliamentary law, Josephine Bruce; rescue work, Alice D. Carey; music, Harriet Gibbs Marshall; kindergarten, Haydee Campbell; business, M. Crossthwaite; professional, Hallie Q. Brown; Juvenile court, Sadie Black Hamilton; forestry, Belle Graves (Fountain); suffrage, S. F. Garnett; church and religious work, C. R. McDowell. These superintendents reported for their departments.

RESOLUTIONS: Six strong resolutions were passed on lynchings, rescue work, kindergartens, libraries, working girls and gratitude to hostesses. These resolutions were prefaced with the statement, "Whereas, We the representatives of the Colored Women of the United States, Liberia and Bermuda, etc." (What happened to Liberia and Bermuda?)

The following persons participated throughout the convention with musical numbers: Misses Jessie Fortune, Wayne, Ernest Josenberger, Annie Owens, I. L. Moorman, Smith Howard and Leon Adger.

VISITORS: Doctors J. A. Kenny of Alabama, made of Hot Springs, Gammon of Atlanta, Dan Williams of Chicago, Boyd of Nashville, Brooks of New York, Booker T. of Tuskegee, V. Morton of Brooklyn, George Frazier Miller of New York City, C. C. Jacobs of Southsettes, William Dixon of New York, J. Albert Johnson, Rev. B. Bagnall of Virginia, Rev. Mozon of South Carolina, Col. Allensworth of California, Rev. Hutchinson C. Bishop of New York, Dr. Ghent of Brooklyn and Bishop Walters were present at the convention and all of them spoke encouraging words to the men assembled.

Although membership in the N. A. C. W. was by individual clubs, twenty-eight states had already formed state organizations.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

32b

Defender

Sat. 4-29-50

Chicago Def.

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

THE TENTH MEETING or ninth biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women which was held in Bethel AME Church, Baltimore, Md., August 6-10, 1916, will go down through the years in the history of the NACW as one of the most momentus it ever held.

It was at the close of this convention that the NACW assumed the responsibility for the redemption, restoration, preservation and perpetual maintenance of the Frederick Douglass estate on Cedar Hill of Anacostia, Washington, D. C. at the hands of Frederick Douglass Memorial Association, which in its turn, was composed of seven noted colored men known as trustees.

MRS. TAYLOR

The officers of the NACW at this meeting were as follows: President, Margaret Murray Washington; vice-president, Mary B. Talbert; chairman of the executive board, Hallie Q. Brown; treasurer, Ida Joyce Jackson; corresponding secretary, Georgia A. Nugent; secretaries, Ida R. Cummings, Victoria Clay Haley and Roberta J. Dunbar; organizer, Elizabeth L. Davis; chairman of ways and means, A. Lewis; parliamentarian, Charlotte Hawkins Brown; auditor, Nettie L. Napier; statistician, Mary V. Parish; chaplain, Mrs. Alpin.

The program of the Baltimore meeting was similar to the meetings held in other years — reports of officers, heads of twenty-eight departments, presidents and organizers of states, clubs, and addresses covering vital issues of the day, as well as addresses of special guest speakers.

A one thousand dollar scholarship was pledged to Tuskegee Institute for a worthy student and a donation was made to the Fresh Air Farm for the Children of Baltimore.

At one of the sessions of the association Mortimer Harris was permitted to tell of the Frederick Douglass Home, that had been left by Mr. Douglass' wife, Mrs. Helen Douglass, as a memorial to the memory of her late husband, to the colored people of the country. To enable her to do this she was compelled to place a mortgage of five thousand dollars on the place —one thousand of which had been paid as well as the interest as it had fallen due. This had been accomplished by a board of trustees with Archibald Grimke as chairman, appointed by Mrs. Dougliss.

This information given here is taken from the printed financial report of the Douglass Memorial and Historical Association by Nettie Napier (custodian of funds) covering the years from 1916 to July 1, 1922. What about the 28 years since then?

Mrs. Napier said:

"No decisive action was taken by the NACW until the Executive meeting followed the close of the open sessions 1916, at which time a committee was appointed to investigate conditions; look over the house and grounds and authority was also given them to act in keeping with their best judgement.

"After due deliberation and investigation it was decided **by the committee** that the WOMEN WOULD ACCEPT THE UNDERTAKING. Mary B. Talbert succeeded Margaret Washington as president and two years later at Denver, Colorado, the women had paid the four thousand dollars mortgage, more than five hundred dollars in interest, insurance and other necessary expenses.

Mrs. Napier continued:

"The Douglass Memorial and Historical Association is a chartered organization with a trustee board prescribed to nine members. At the trustee meeting held in Washington, D. C., in March, 1921, Mrs. Talbert was appointed director for life and Mrs. Napier custodian of funds. As the male members resigned they were succeeded by the election of women. **All persons who are under the impression that the National Association of Colored Women owns Cedar Hill have certainly given the matter little serious thought.** The NACW has paid the mortgage, and attendant expenses, made and paid for all necessary repairs and improvements. To date (1922) the NACW has expended almost eighteen thousand dollars. The valuation of the place is fifty thousand dollars.

"As to the question of the relationship of the Douglass Memorial and Historical Association to the National Association of Colored Women—both are chartered organizations. They are on equal basis —with this reservation—the NACW has met the indebtedness and has assumed the responsibility of sustaining and preserving the home, otherwise the former trustees would not have turned over the controlling power and **all** the mementoes, the seal, etc., to US."

The question to be answered is: **WHO IS US?** or whom does she mean by US?

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

Defender
~~Sat~~ 5-13-50
32-b
Chicago Del

Chicago, Ill., 1924

WENDELL PHILLIPS High School of Chicago was the scene of the 14th biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women August 3-8, 1924, with President Hallie Q. Brown presiding. The Sunday afternoon mass meeting was highlighted by the presence o fa large number of outstanding women of the country—white and colored. Mrs. Carrie S. Horton, president, of Chicago; Edith Stewart, president of Illinois, and Mrs. Sadie Adams, local chairman, prepared a wonderful setting for the convention. Arrangements were almost perfect.

MRS. TAYLOR

HIGHLIGHTS

Chaplain Florence Randolph brought greetings from Africa, as did Mrs. Fannie Givens of Kentucky, both having recently visited there. They pleaded for the womanhood of Africa. National Notes, edited by Mrs. Myrtle Cook, was a burning issue. The work of the departments was discussed, as well as the status of individual clubs. The question of a national headquarters building in Washington, D. C. and an executive secretary received considerable attention. A gift of $200.00 was made to the committee on interracial relations.

The Australian ballot for voting was selected. Oakland, Cal. was named as the place of the next convention. The boundaries of the five regional federations were fixed. The Hallie Q. Brown $50,000.00 Scholarship Loan Fund was established. The Mary B. Talbert caretaker's cottage at the Douglass Home was authorized and a drive for $10,000.00 for the same was endorsed. State presidents reported wonderful state achievements involving thousands of dollars. Ida B. Wells Barnett stressed the importance of registering and voting. Daisy E. Lampkins, organizer, reported 179 new clubs, one state federation, ten city federations and 6,024 new members. Mrs. C. R. McDowell, treasurer, reported $3,154.40 collection and $2,046.79 expenditures. The collection for National Scholarship Loan was $7,117.15 and $4,964.00 in pledges.

POLITICS

Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Republican politician, eulogized Booker T. Washington and announced the appointment of Miss Hallie Q. Brown as director of the colored women's division in the Republican national campaign. She was endorsed by Republican committeewomen, Mesdames Geo. S. Williams and Mary Booze of Georgia and Mississippi, respectively. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune was elected president of the NACW.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, 1926

Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national organizer directed a special train of twenty Pullman coaches across the country to Oakland, Cal., where the 15th biennial convention of the NACW was held, July 29, August 6, 1926 in the Lynden Branch YWCA, with President Mary McLeod Bethune presiding. In San Francisco, the home of Madam C. J. Walker, was used as headquarters and at the close of the Oakland meeting, an adjourned meeting was held in Los Angeles.

HIGHLIGHTS

Because of limited space and the many important innovations injected into the constitution and the program of the NACW during this administration, I shall list only highpoints without explanatory comments. This convention was undoubtedly the most glamorous and momentus convention in the history of the organization. This was the first large group of colored women to cross the country to the Pacific Coast. It was said more than 1,000 made the trip. This administration gave the organization its first and second hand books or directories.

A fine arts exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago by Fannie Givens. Those directories carried the names, positions and addresses of more than 1,000 women, as well as interpretations of the work of 40 departments (major and minor) and committees. It authorized the purchase of a building in Washington, D. C. for headquarters at a cost of $25,000. It operated National Notes (official organ) with a profit. It raised the national dues of club women from 10 cents per woman per year to 50 cents per woman. It arranged a tax rate of ten percent of all dues received the scholarship loan fund and 10 per cent for the Douglass Home.

It decided that the Douglass Home would be used as a shrine as Mrs. Douglass desired. It provided the national president with a private secretary, who later developed that office into that on executive secretary. It revised the constitution to meet the needs of the day. It paid $500 to the International Council of Women of the World for representation and membership at the Quinquennial meeting in Washington, D. C. It further developed the five regional federations and gave them proper recognition. It completed the Mary B. Talbert's cottage for the caretaker at the Douglass Home at a cost of around $10,000. It appointed Victoria Clay Roland as director of the headquarters drive. It was she who started the "ball a rolling" for headquarters.

It encouraged the states of the Southeastern region to purchase training schools for delinquent colored girls. It selected the most outstanding women in every line of endeavor to head up its departmental work. It passed the law that hereafter all clubs, city federations and district federations would have to come to the NACW through their state federations — thereby, strengthening the state units. It provided a constitution and supervisors for the national junior federation under Mrs. Beatrice Childs of Kansas.

Mrs. C. R. McDowell, treasurer, reported $4,236.69 collected to date. The scholarship loan fund, through Miss Sara Ella Wilson, chairman, reported $9,534.40 in bank. The Douglass Home reported through its custodian, $6,713.60, with an expenditure of $338.17. The auditor reported a total collection of $21,926.38, with an expenditure of $4,997.45. Mrs. Roland reported for the headquarters drive $217.50.

This minute carries the new constitution and an explanatory letter from Mrs. Napier concerning the conditions of the Douglass Home. Mrs. Bethune was reelected president.

— NOTE —

During the interim between biennial conventions, the administrative board is subject to the call of the president to attend to immediate and emergent business of the NACW. This board met recently at headquarters in Washington, D. C., 1114 "O" street, N.W., to plan the work of the convention which will be held in Atlantic City, N. J., July 29-August 6. Thirteen members of the board were present. Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the NACW, presided.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

32-b

TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS LIFTING AND CLIMBING

Defender
Sat 6-3-50
Chicago Del

BECAUSE THE NATIONAL Association of Colored Women will hold its 27th biennial meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., July 29 through August 5, and this space will be needed to publicize the coming events, I am compelled to interrupt this series of articles of "Fifty years of lifting and climbing" for the months of June, July and August.

This space is the gift of the late Robert S. Abbott to organize womanhood, and his nephew, John S. Sengstacke, now publisher and owner, has continued this gift, which is entering its fourteenth year.

MRS. TAYLOR

FACTS OF 1928 CONVENTION HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

The administration from 1924 through 1928 must ever be considered as the turning point in the history of the National Association of Colored Women, but lack of space will only permit me to list the most outstanding FACTS:

1.—Dues raised from 10 cents per woman per year to 50 cents. 2.—National dues more than $10,000 at this convention. 3.—National headquarters building purchased for $25,000 in Washington, D. C. 4.—National Notes —official organ—operated at a profit. 5.—In two years' time more than $10,000 plus taxes, interest, etc., had been paid. 6.—A private secretary for the president, and an executive secretary at $150 per month.

7.—Records of Presidents Hallie Q. Brown and Mary McLeod Bethune placed in the headquarters. 8.—National Notes carried monthly the names, amounts donated and dates of donations to headquarters, president's monthly message, departmental information and general club news. 9.—Orders for all bills paid were written by the recording secretary, Emily H. Williams, signed by the chairman of the board, Janie Porter Barrett and the president, Mary McLeod Bethune, on the treasurer, Mary McDowell. The private secretary handled only the affairs of the president's office and the collec- liams, president, Mary McLeod Bethune tion of headquarters drive. 10.—The auditor, Mary Josenberger, reported a total of $27,365.03 accounted for. The treasurer, Mary McDowell, died 10 days before the convention.

11.—Legislation was passed that eliminated the positions of treasurer for the national scholarship loan fund and for the Frederick Douglass Home. 12.—A finance committee with Maggie L. Walker of Richmond, Va., as chairman, handled all financial affairs at the Washington convention. 13.—The National Scholarship Loan Fund had $10,150.75 in the bank. The Prudential Band of Washington, Binga Bank of Chicago and the St. Luke Bank of Richmond were selected to hold the funds of the N. A. C. W. The Prudential and the Binga Banks failed. The woman's bank—the St. Luke—weathered the financial storm. 14.—The $15,000 balance on headquarters was budgeted among 44 state associations to be raised by the next administration. According to the auditor's report $4,458.77 was left in the treasury at the close of the convention along with $10,150.75 of the National Scholarship Loan Fund.

15.—There was a very earnest discussion of the position of executive secretary. Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, private secretary and corresponding secretary, having been appointed by President Bethune three weeks before the convention, expected to retain her position but Sallie W. Stewart, newly-elected president, announced that she intended to appoint Mrs. Minnie Scott. Mrs. Stewart's right to make her own appointment was upheld. Mrs. Scott later died in office a martyr to clubdom. 16.—In August of 1929—just one year later—the emergency committee was called to Washington (it was reported to sell headquarters) but the committee authorized Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor to take the field to raise funds.

The minutes say "Mrs. Taylor was discouraged and wished to abandon the efforts." (No wonder she was discouraged when the national president was pulling for headquarters at the Douglass Home just as she is now). At the Washington convention the State Federation of Indiana had reported only ONE pitiful dollar by the late Lillian Jones Brown and $100 personal gift of Sallie W. Stewart, state president. This was done for sake of the record for her influence was used definitely against the drive. And this is a recorded fact. Read the minutes.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON TO SET A PRECEDENT

Thinking Negro women citizens will be made proud and greatly encouraged if it is true that President Truman will appoint Atty. Edith Sampson as a delegate from the United States in the United Nations General Assembly. It will be only fair and just and as it should be—for both the United States and Negro Americans will be benefited. As far as Atty. Sampson is concerned, she will cease to be just an individual to us, for she will become an emblem or insignia that points the way UPWARD to American Negro womanhood. This act will establish a precedent for the ages.

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MRS. TAYLOR

It will be a wise and timely move on the part of the President, especially so, when Negro soldiers are dying on the battlefields in Korea, upholding the honor of their country.

Defender

We, Negro women citizens, are immeasurably proud of our race woman, even as we are proud of our own Eleanor Roosevelt, both of whom are sane, mentally emancipated, impartial, fearless and God-fearing. We believe that as **WOMEN** they have a contribution to make that men cannot make, and that they will not hesitate to make it. God bless them and "may their tribe increase."

Since we are turning the half century mark and looking forward 50 years hence, let us remember that our present was built upon our past, therefore, let us look back just 87 years and review a letter that American women (white) wrote the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, in 1863. This letter holds well today and would serve as a solid foundation upon which our government can profitably build.

Sat 9-2-50

THE LETTER:

"To Mr. Lincoln: We ask not for ourselves or our friends redress of specific grievances or posts of honor . . . but inspired by true patriotism, in this dark hour of our nation's destiny, we come to pledge the loyal women of the Republic to freedom and our country. We thank you for your proclamation, in which the Nineteenth Century seems to echo back the Declaration of Seventy-six.

"Our fathers had a vision of the sublime idea of liberty, equality and fraternity; but they failed to climb the heights which with anointed eyes they saw. . . . To us their children belongs the work to build up the living reality of what they conceived and uttered.

"Our special thanks are due to you that by your proclamation 2,000,000 women are freed of the foulest bondage ever suffered. Slavery for man is bad enough, but the refinements of cruelty must ever fall on the mother of the oppressed race, defrauded of all the rights of family relation and violated in the most holy instincts of their nature. A mother's life is bound up in that of her child. . . . But the slave mother in her degradation rejoices not in the future promise of her daughter, for she knows by experience what her sad fate must be.

"By your act, the family, that great conservator of national vigor and strength, has been restored to millions of humble homes around whose altars coming generations shall magnify and bless the name of Abraham Lincoln. By a mere stroke of the pen, you have emancipated millions from a condition of wholesale concubinage. We now ask you to finish the work by declaring that nowhere under our national flag shall the motherhood of any race plead in vain for justice and protection.

"So long as ONE slave breathes in this Republic, we drag the chain with him, for God has so linked the race, man to man, that all must rise or fall together. Our history exemplifies this law. It was not enough that we at the NORTH abolish slavery for ourselves, declare freedom of speech and press, build churches, colleges, and free schools, studied the science of morale, government and economy, dignified labor, amassed wealth, whitened the sea with our commerce and commanded the respect of the nations of the earth—so long as the SOUTH by the natural proclivities of slavery, was sapping the very foundation of our national life.

"You are the first President ever borne on the shoulders of freedom into the position you now fill. Your predecessors owed their elevation to the slave oligarchy, and in serving slavery, they did but obey their masters. In your election, Northern freemen threw off the yoke, and with you rests the responsibility that our necks shall never bow again.

Chicago Def.

"The Union, as it was—a compromise between barbarism and civilization—can never be restored, for the opposing principles of slavery and freedom cannot exist together. Liberty is life, and every form of government yet tried proves that slavery is death. The war in which we are involved is not the result of party or accident, but a forward step in the progress of the race never to be retraced.

"At this time our greatest need is not men or money, valiant generals, or brilliant victories, but a CONSISTENT POLICY, based on the principles that 'all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.' The nation waits for you to say that there is no power under our DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, nor under any laws, human or divine, by which free men can be made slaves; and therefore, that your pledge to the slaves is irrevocable, and shall be redeemed.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

32b

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

PRESS COMMENTS—(Editorial from the Chicago Tribur Wednesday, August 16, 1899) "The four day's convention of t colored women's clubs (N.A.C.W.) represents a movement whic does credit to their people. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin (white) in her fine address of welcome was right in tracing the genesis of this national colored women's organization and great undertaking back to the wonderful year—the year of 200 or more world congresses in connection with the World's Fair, in which women were moved to take so large a part. It meant, of course, a new epoch in American history and the argument from what white women can do to what similarly educated, practical and aspiring colored women could do, was short and convincing.

Sat. 2-4-50

Mrs. Taylor

ONE GENERATION

Defender

"That within a single generation since the Civil War which gave freedom to the race, such a gathering as this should be possible, means a great deal. It shows what freedom can do when there goes with freedom the public school and educational advantages of all kinds and grades. It attests the sagacity of those Northern associations and Northern men and women who made such haste immediately after the war in planting, and that on the most liberal scale, schools for the emancipated people. And this associated movement of the colored women of the country speaks well, not only for the capacities of their race, but for their courage in spite of peculiar disadvantages.

Chicago Def.

ATTENTION, MR. LINCOLN

"Could Abraham Lincoln have looked in upon the nearly two thousand people crowded into Quinn Chapel (Chicago) and seen the representatives of the race he emancipated, and listened to the addresses said to have been so admirably spoken, by the president of the convention, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Jerome Jeffery, Mrs. B. K. Bruce, Mrs. Thurman and others, and observed their essential dignity, evident refinement of manner, and noted the breadth of their outlook for their race and for the country; it is not difficult to imagine some of the emotions which would have stirred him, especially in view of their so clear apprehension of the real conditions of the problems before them.

PERPLEXING PROBLEMS

(Editorial from The Chicago Inter Ocean, Friday, August 18, 1899). "The mere fact that the National Association of Colored Women was in session for some days in Chicago would mean little were it not for the additional fact that this association, including in its membership some of the most earnest and best educated colored women of the time, at its sessions in this city, grappled in a practical way the most perplexing problems before the colored people of this country.

"From the very first the discussions were practical. The situation was not glossed over, and the difficulties in the way were not ignored. The delegates went about Chicago looking into the methods by which women of the city have wrought out reforms. In the meetings of the Association there was no talking for mere effect, but a constant exchange of views on the things to be bettered, and the best means of bettering them. For instance, the home life of the colored people, is not what it ought to be, and these women have considered specific measures to change it and elevate it. The speakers were not idealists. They were practical women of experience, and they meant to be helpful.

"These women have not been promoting hobbies or whims or theories, but have been planning exactly how the unfortunate of the colored race are to be better educated, better clothed, and better fed. If but one kindergarten (for kindergartens were their first objectives) were to be the result of their meeting—and instead of one the number is likely to be one hundred—they would have accomplished more for their kind than did the whole much-trumpeted International Congress of Women in London."

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

CLUB WOMEN STUDY TEN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ON GOODWILL TOUR

THE NEWS comes to my desk that the "Goodwill" tour of ten countries of Western Europe which was made possible by "Generaltour," a French organization under the guidance of Miss Lynnie R. Smith of Washington, D. C., has about completed half of its 50,000 miles journey. It is now in Switzerland.

MRS. TAYLOR

The group, which is composed of club women, teachers, members of other professions and interested citizens, has been studying economics, educational and cultural conditions for their own enlightenment, and, so as to be able to give first-hand information on their return to the states.

Defender

Among the members of the group are two prominent club women — Mrs. Ruby Stutts Lyells, past president of the Mississippi State Association of Colored Women and member of the administrative board of the National Association of Colored Women.

Mrs. Lyells is a teacher in the state college of Mississippi and a most outstanding orator and civic leader and Mrs. Fannie Ayer Ponder is a past state president of the Florida State Association of Colored Women's Clubs and a highly-honored club, church, fraternal and civic worker of St. Petersburg, Fla.

Sat. 8-19-50

Among the teachers, are Mrs. Constance Bradley, director of the Deaf and Dumb School of Hampton, Va.; Miss Catherine Brooks, teacher of history of Washington, D.C.; I. Sylvester Hawkins, prominent physician of Orlando, Fla., and a number of others—a very interesting and interested group.

This tour project is now in its second year with Miss Smith as leader, but all arrangements are made by "Generaltour." There will be another next summer.

To date, the group has reached Switzerland — a land of high altitude, beauty and tranquility. They climbed Monte Generose — 5,590 feet above sea level. At the summit, they had an enchanting view of lakes, snow-capped Alpine peaks and the green, velvet plains of Lombardy.

The Swiss seemingly are a peace-loving people, apparently undisturbed by two World Wars. American influence is very strongly felt here and there is a noticeable similarity between the Swiss government and that of our country.

One of the leading industries is the manufacture of the diesel engine and large combines.

The boys and girls have been trained into a strong, patriotic force that is ready for defense when needed.

The dollar balance is not secure since Switzerland aided in the rescue of England in its devaluation of the pound.

The general impression one gets is, that the Swiss are a clean, conscientious people with fixed traditions. and government. They like to think of themselves as the founders of DEMOCRACY.

Courier

SECRETARY . . . Mrs. Iola W. Rowan of Chapel Hill, Tex., is the administrative secretary for the NACW. A Delta soror, Mrs. Rowan has been a teacher in Texas, a home demonstration agent, superintendent in the State School for Delinquent Girls and was the only Negro woman member of the Dallas Interracial Committee. She was graduated from Prairie View College.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

CHICAGO CLUBWOMEN PLAN "KING SOLOMON" WEDDING

Defender

THE CHICAGO and Northern District Association of Colored Women is making (what is hoped to be) the first leg of a last effort to raise the final payment on its beautiful $45,000 headquarters at 4441 Drexel boulevard, when it sponsors a mammoth "King Solomon Wedding" and contest Friday, January 12th, 1951, at Metropolitan Community church, South Parkway and 41st street.

Mrs. Grace D. Wells, chairman and Mesdames Mayme Williams, and Henrietta Burr, co-chairmen, each of whom is a vice president of the District Association, have been selected as the leaders of the movement. They are supported by the entire District Association with its seventy-odd clubs.

Sat. 12-30-50

MRS. TAYLOR

The clubs (up to the date of this writing) have selected their representatives who will compete in the contest for the privilege of winning "King Solomon," who is none other than James M. Hayes, president of the "Minute Men's Auxiliary" to the District Association. The clubs and representatives are as follows: Mesdames Catherine Pace of En Verite; Lorraine Fields of the Grace Lee Stevens; Leila B. Cannon of the American Rose Art; Stella Metcalf of the Cornell Charity; Irma Guer of Missouri Social; Arnetta Watkins of Loyal Charity; Mrs. Dean of the Annie Oliver Civic; Fannie Carter of the Board of Management; Sarah Julia Anderson of Baby Relief; Daisy Purnell of Unique Workers; Gertrude Ruffin of the Oscar De Priest; Elizabeth Doty of Giles Charity; Darnell Damsay of Stewart Youth Center Church; a representative from the Hallie Q. Brown and a silent contestant.

The winning contestant will not only "marry" "King Solomon" and receive the highest prize, but she will stand with President Alva Delaney and hold the mortgage note at its burning. Each contestant will participate in the "wedding ceremony" attended by their helpers who will serve as "Ladies-in-Waiting." This mock wedding effort is but a spring board for the District's "Organizational Tea," which will be held February 25, 1951, at the Parkway ballroom on South Parkway and 41st st., when the women plan to clear all indebtedness on their headquarters.

Already, without funds for extensive operation, the headquarters is filling a worthwhile place in the welfare program of Chicago through its protection of young women, (around forty); its interracial day nursery and its intelligent and progressive program for the better and higher development of womanhood-at-large. The public is cordially invited to attend all of its programs and new clubs are earnestly solicited for membership. The slogan has been for some time to raise the membership to ONE HUNDRED CLUBS. It takes numbers to finance large community programs. Each woman fraternal organization and each church can well afford to be represented in the District Association through a small club of from ten to fifteen members. The women have demonstrated that they can function constructively—WHY NOT HELP THEM DO SO ON A LARGER SCALE?

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON'S MEMORY IS KEPT GREEN

Defender

THE EMMA J. ANDREWS Woman's Club, one of the most outstanding units of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women, for the past fourteen years has sponsored an annual program in honor of the late James Weldon Johnson, author, lecturer, educator and public citizen. The program began two years before the tragic death of Mr. Johnson in 1938, and during the last two years of his life, was highly appreciated by him and his wife, Mrs. Grace Nail Johnson, who has kept close touch with the club's efforts since its incipiency.

Sat. 11-18-50

MRS. TAYLOR

The Unique title of the program is, "Around Art Corners With James Weldon Johnson." His immortal hymn, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," was later made an important factor in the program together with his poems and readings.

Chgo. Def.

The Emma Andrews Woman's Club selected the third Sunday in November of each year for its program, hence, Sunday afternoon, November 19, all lovers of art and music are invited to attend this program at the Chicago and Northern District Association's headquarters, 4441 Drexel ave. There will be no charge and an enjoyable and intellectual treat is assured all who come.

Lest there be some readers who do not know—James Weldon Johnson wrote the lyrics to his immortal hymn, while his talented brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, wrote the music. The hymn was written for a graduating class of Stanton High School of Jacksonville, Fla., where James Weldon, as an educator, raised the standard of the school from an elementary to one of the first public high schools of the South.

OTHER FEATURES

This program is widely known and has received the approbation of many national characters of both races. The state governor, the mayor and many local officials have commended the effort and prominent characters have always appeared on the program. Last year, the past presidents of the National Association of Colored Women were honored. As a result of the club's continuous activity in tribute to Mr. Johnson, the club was invited to take a part in the dedication of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection at Yale University, January 7, when one of each of the club's printed programs were requested by Carl Van Vechten and his library associates. These were given a special place among the treasure collection.

Atlanta University, Fisk, Tuskegee, Wilberforce, University of Illinois, New York University and others have recognized the program and have commended the club for its work in keeping green the memory of one who gave so unstintingly of his talent, energy and time to make possible full citizenship for his people.

1950 SPECIALS

This year, 1950, the club pays special honor to four heroes who fought as courageously as Johnson for first-class citizenship for the race—heroes who have completed their earthly tasks and left a rich heritage to those who follow. These four are Charles R. Drew, plasma specialist; Carter G. Woodson, historian; Charles H. Houston, lawyer, and Luther P. Jackson. The four died in April. Perhaps seldom, if ever, has our front rank been so hard hit. However, the four distinguished national leaders have built bridges over which millions will walk to full citizenship.

Because of his warm friendship through the years and his cooperation, the late Edward J. Kelley, ex-mayor of Chicago, will be added to this list, for he was a friend upon whom one could rely. Judge Wendell E. Green will be the speaker for the honored deceased leaders.

In keeping with the broad spirit which dominated the life of James Weldon Johnson, the Emma J. Andrews Woman's Club requests its patrons, national, state and local, to join with it in paying tribute on November 19, to the beloved departed, remembering Grace Nail Johnson, the widow, who has made her own contribution to keeping the memory of her lamented husband ever green.

Speakers and artists of distinction will participate on the program. Mrs. Bertha Scott, club president; Mrs. Florence Kibble general chairman; Mrs. Bessie Holland, A. U. Class of 1897, consultant; Rebecca Stiles Taylor, publicity.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

CNDA HOLDS 2ND QUARTERLY MEETING AT QUINN CHAPEL

32b

Defender

Sat. 12-9-50

Chgo. Def.

INFORMATION CONCERNING the 2nd quarterly meeting of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women reached my desk too late for this week's paper, therefore you will read about it next week. In the District Association and the seventy-odd clubs of the District women have been taught to work in their communities, in the many civic activities and drives of the general welfare agencies—local, state and national, and they are fast making their way into international fields.

They are encouraged to learn and to feel that they have a contribution to make inside and outside their group, even as women of other groups. They are realizing that no earthly power has the God-given right to assign to woman her sphere of action, and for more than 100 years, they have quietly waged a never-ceasing battle against the imperialistic domination of man. It is a bloodless revolution.

Mrs. Taylor

Four times during each year the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women meets outside of its headquarters, 4441 Drexel avenue—always at a church that is represented by a large number of members who hold membership in the CNDA, for a large number of the leading women of the churches today are club women, who have been developed through the committees, departments, forums, and workshops of the association. To them the club house is a school in which they are allowed and urged to participate. It is a surprising thing to watch the development of a shy, backward woman over the course of two years. She, herself, did not know what she had in her and neither did others.

Years ago there was a certain amount of hostility on the part of pastors of churches toward what was then called the "FEDERATION," so much so, that many of those selfish, untrained and uninformed pastors—in no uncertain terms—denounced the "Federation" for they felt that the "Federation" was undermining them and their means of living. Even in the beginning of the "Woman's Movement" the church elders insisted on being present in the women's meetings lest the silly women would pray for something they did not need. That was the way the church saw it.

Many of us can remember when the smallest Negro church did a certain amount of charitable work among its flock and sometimes extended its alms to outsiders. Then came the period of church establishing, building and buying and local charitable agencies took over to a certain degree. Eighty-odd years have passed since slavery was eliminated and Negroes are still putting all they have into churches.

Take a look up and down State street and Cottage Grove avenue, then look at the houses around these churches. Why don't some of these churces with money build some homes for rent, thereby making better homes and securiing a means of support for the church, even as the Catholics do?

Our churches are supposed to be interested in the lives, spiritual and otherwise, of human beings. Why don't they take a part in the CRUSADE the Southside Community Committee is waging against the 'DOPE" situation in Chicago. Instead of working alone for a cure, they could work for the prevention of the problem. Now, don't get the idea that I am taking only the pastors of churches to task about their seeming utter neglect of community betterment, for I (for one) do not consider the minister the church. He is the hired leader. I am thinking of those thousands of women who are the pillars of the church who are not interested in anything outside of their own homes, own family, own church.

The school children have been writing 100 words essays concerning eliminating the use of dope and the dope peddler. Dope is a racket and licensed people are carrying it on—licensed men in many walks of life—licensed adults. Only the strict enforcement of law and a wide-awake citizenry sufficiently interested in community life can control this vice, and a thousand or more good women (who do not themselves use the dope) must drive this vice out into the open.

Men, as men, can't stop vice—they promote it, from the officials of the law to the bums on the street. They are hypocritically and constitutionally inadequate when left alone—that is—the mass of men. Those who would are in the minority, and what can you expect after two world wars and a third in the offing?

If Secretary of Defense Marshall, with all of his experience, saw the need of a woman's wisdom and latent power and appointed Anna M. Rosenberg as his assistant defense secretary, why can't leading men see that power also, and why do women lear the shaping of their children's lives to men?

32b 1950

National Association of Colored Women

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART
Renamed **PRESIDENT**

National Officers

Mrs. Stewart Renamed Head at NACW Meet

Afro-American
Sat 8-12-50
Baltimore
2nd
32b

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo, Ohio was elected to the presidency of the National Association of Colored Women at the 27th biennial convention, here last week.

The election was the second term for the incumbent.

Other officers named were:

Mrs. Annette H. Officer, East St Louis, Ill., first vice-president; Mrs Genevieve M. Weaver, Muskogee, Okla., second vice-president; Mrs Irene M. Gaines, Chicago, Ill., first recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Gaines, Topeka, Kan., second recording secretary; Mrs. Inez Kinsley, Newport, R.I., third recording secretary;

Mrs. Ellis Blockson, Sewickley, Pa., treasurer; Mrs. Billie Ashby Tulare, Calif., secretary to the executive board; Mrs. Thelma Burke, Forrest City, Ark., parliamentarian; and Mrs. Eliza McCabe, Tacoma, Wash., chaplain; Miss Susie Jones, Brooklyn, N.Y., statistician; and Mrs. Corrine Lowry, Denver, Colo., auditor.

Board Members Listed

Members elected to the administrative board were:

Miss Gladys Watts, Quincy, Ill., chairman; Mrs. Omega Mason, Salem, N.J.; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Lucy H. Smith, Lexington, Ky.; and Mrs. S. J. Brockway, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dr. Charlotte H. Brown of Sedalia, N.C., was named chairman of the executive board.

Takes Over Home

The Frederick Douglass Memorial Home was made an affiliate of the assn. and a half-million dollar campaign launched for maintenance and development of the project. Heretofore the home was aided by the organization, but the latter had no legal control of it. Hereafter the project becomes a part of the NACW with its board of directors taken from NACW members.

Mrs. Sallie Stewart of Evansville, Ind., is chairman of this board.

Increase Scholarships

The convention also voted to increase its scholarship fund from the present $8,000 to $50,000 and name it in honor of the late Miss Hallie Q. Brown. The scholarship provides student loans without interest. Mrs. Lizzie Fouse of Lexington, Ky., is chairman.

The third major item was the approval of a $250,000 expansion fund for general headquarters in Washington, with plans to add a dormitory for women and girls and an auditorium. Dr. Mary McL. Bethune is chairman.

Next to California

Los Angeles Calif., was selected as the seat of the convention in 1952. President of the hostess chapter is Mrs. Lillian Dixon of Oakland.

The convention was attended by 1072 delegates from 43 States. Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher and Mrs. Margaret L. Caution are presidents of the city and State federations, respectively, which entertained the conference.

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candidates.

Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, congratulated Masonic bodies for their fights to improve the status of minorities. He also told of the NAACP's role in improving conditions south of the "Smith and Wesson" line.

Atlantans attending the meeting nclude Grandmaster and Mrs. Dobbs, Dr. and Mrs. X. L. Neal, Mrs. E. M. Laws A. W. Parks, C. C. Hart, W. S. Holloman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Simmons, William owlkes and B. B. Beamon.

Grandmaster Dobbs is slated to nvite the pilgrimage groups to meet n Atlanta in 1952.

NACW Re-Elects Mrs. Stewart

By ORA LEE BRINKLEY

Daily World
32b
Wed. 8-16-50

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—(ANP) —Mrs. Ella P. Stewart of Toledo O., last week was reelected president of the National Association of Colored Women to serve her second term.

A total of 1,072 delegates from 43 states attended the convention the 27th biennial meeting of the NACW.

Main business activities of the meeting developed the following highlights:

The NACW voted to take over the Frederick Douglas Memorial home and start a $500,000 campaign for its development. In the past the NACW aided the home, but did not control it. Heading the home's board of directors is Mrs. Sallie Stewart, Evansville, Ind.

The scholarship fund has been increased to $50,000 from the present $8,000 with Mrs. Lizzie Fouse, Lexington, Ky., chairman. It is called the Hallie Q. Brown fund.

$250,000 FOR EXPANSION

Funds totalling $250,000 were voted for the expansion of NACW headquarters in Washington, D. C. These plans include a dormitory for women and girls and an auditorium Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune is chairman.

Atlanta.
Ga.

Besides Mrs. Stewart, delegates elected the following to office:

Mrs. Annette Harris Officer, East St. Louis, Ill., first vice president; Mrs. Genevieve M. Weaver, Muskogee, Oklahoma, second vice president; Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, Chicago, first recording secretary; Mrs. Mary Gaines, Topeka Kans., second recording secretary;

Re-Elect Mrs. Ella P Stewart to NACW Helm

32b

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Fri. 8-18-'50

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Kansas City
Mo.

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Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, chairman, executive board, and Mrs. Omega Mason, Salem, N. J., Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Lucy Harth Smith, Lexington, Ky., Mrs. S. J. Brockway, Oklahoma City, Okla., and Mrs. Sarah Jett, Des Moines, Iowa, members, board of trustees.

The executive board includes the 43 state presidents, the five regional presidents, all committee chairmen, and five members of the administrative board who act as trustees.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

NATIONAL ASS'N. OF COLORED WOMEN INSTALLS SECRETARY

Defender
Sat. 11-4-50

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART, president of the National Association of Colored Women, has announced the appointment of Mrs. Iola Winn Rowan of Texas, as headquarters secretary and field representative of the N. A. C. W. Mrs. Rowan reports for duty Wednesday, November 1st, 1950, at headquarters, 1114 "O" street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. TAYLOR

Mrs. Rowan is a native of Chapel Hill, Texas, and a member of the AME Church. She is a graduate of Prairie View College. Having majored in home economics, she has a B. S. degree. She has completed her work for her M. S. in sociology.

From 1910 to 1926, she taught in the public schools of Texas, and from 1927 to 1936, she served as home demonstration agent for the state educational department of Texas. From 1936 to 1946, she was a state supervisor and from 1946 to 1948, she superintended the Texas State Training School for Girls.

For the past fifteen years Mrs. Rowan has been the national chairman of the Mother Home and Child department of the National Association of Colored Women. She is also a member of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

On coming to national headquarters Mrs. Rowan brings a wealth of information and experience that will enable her to do a fine job for club women.

The national president, Mrs. Stewart, is still on the field. She made a hurried stop in Chicago on her way to Memphis, Tenn. She xpressed great pleasure for the ine showing made by the women t the Atlantic City convention in August, and is planning the ex-ension to national headquarters that will help to make it self-supporting. That is her chief objective for the next two years

The Governor Gets a Plaque

Afro-Amer
Sat. 8-12-50
Baltimore Md.

Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey receives a plague from Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, national president of the National Association of Colored Women, at the Wednesday night session. The plague was presented in appreciation for services rendered to the people of the State of New Jersey.

Women Urged to Mobilize to Wipe Out Army Segregation

Afro-American

ATLANTIC CITY. — Women were urged to mobilize their efforts to help wipe out segregation which still exists in the armed forces by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman of the Federal Security Agency, here, Wednesday.

Speaking at the 27th biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, Mrs. Hedgeman commended NACW on its girls' unit and told the group that further efforts should be made to include young women in its activities.

She said:

"You here tonight as delegates to this great national convention are as an entire group too old. Where are the younger women?

"Please do not misunderstand me. I do not mean that you should not be here; but I do mean that by your side should be numbers of young women learning from you the lessons you have worked so hard to learn"

Sat. 8-12-50

Baltimore Md.

32

Organization Needed

Mrs. Hedgeman declared that local NACW branches should take the lead in getting all community organizations to work together on a planned and coordinated drive against problems of health, delinquency, and other evils that beset many localities.

"A few of us," she said, "have built attractive homes. We have sent our kids to good schools. We have saved a little money. We belong to the right clubs, in additoin to NACW—and we forget.

"I would like to suggest tonight that you as leaders take a new look at the town from which you come.

"I am frightened by the appearance of many of our communities—the dirt and trash in the streets, the slum housing, the kids on the streets long after they ought to have been abed, the poor food often sold in colored neighborhoods—and the high prices we must pay for that same food.

"I wonder if we have not begun to be too far apart from each other in all of our communities. If the National Association of Colored Women could help communities do a sound and correlated leadership job, it could mean new unity of purpose and planning for the whole community."

Accomplishments Praised

In her address, Mrs. Hedgeman also praised the NACW for over 50 years of sound accomplishment and particularly cited the women who pioneered in its early development.

She paid tribute to the wives, mothers and sweethearts of tan GI's fighting in Korea, adding, however, that there should be no longer segregated units in the Armed Forces.

"We are proud of the accomplishments of our men," she declared. "We are not surprised, for it has taken great courage for them to live in the midst of discrimination and segregation; to face death was no new experience for them.

"It occurs to me, however, that mothers, wives and sweethearts might say to America at this moment in history that all troops which serve the world must be representative troops—troops which contain Catholics, Protestants and Jews, Northerners and Southerners, Easterners and Westerners, black and white, mixed up together in American units.

"We have an obligation to request (in the name of colored people and in the name also of our intent to serve the world) that no colored troop representing America ever again go into battle alone."

Say Confab Warmest In 54 Years

Defender

32

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The joint 27th biennial session of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., and the annual convention of the National Association of Colored Girls were held here in the auditorium of the Senior high school July 29 through August 5.

More than 1,000 delegates from 43 states journeyed to the famous seashore and received the warmest reception in its 54 years of existence.

Sat. 8-12-50

The delegates were welcomed to the State at the opening session by Mrs. W. H. Driscoll, mother of Alfred E. Driscoll, Governor of New Jersey, and to the city by City Commissioner Phil B. Gravatt, who presented Mrs. Ella Stewart, national president of the association, with the key to the city, and Public Safety Commissioner W. S. Cuthbert.

Chicago Def.

Gov. Driscoll, who was unable to make the welcome speech at the opening ceremonies Sunday, attended the Wednesday night session. He commended the ladies for their excellent work and thanked them for the citation they awarded him two years ago in Seattle, Wash., for his efforts in fostering a FEPC bill in New Jersey. Wednesday he was presented with a plaque for services rendered to the people of the State of New Jersey.

Also participating in the convention were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Ann Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Security Administrator; Maceo Hubbard, Dept. of Justice; James C. Evans, Civilian Aid to the Secretary of War; Emmer Martin Lancaster, Advisor on Negro Affairs, Dept. of Commerce; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Memorial Institute, and Ward D. Nichols, presiding bishop, First Episcopal District, AME Church.

NACW to Establish Lobby to Wage Fight on District Bias

Afro-American

32

WASHINGTON

The National Association of Colored Women set up a nine-point program directed chiefly at discrimination, at its recent session in Atlantic City.

To effectively put their resolutions into force, the group has decided to maintain a lobbyist here.

The 11-point program covered the following proposed activities:

1. President Truman. The convention praised him for his statements on civil rights, but recommended that he support all civil rights legislation and support its enactment;

2. Colored women as policy makers! Delegates recommended that local, state, and national governments appoint more colored women to policy-making positions. They also voted to have each member state organization maintain a list of qualified colored women to be used for recommendations when needed;

Sat. 8-12-50

3. Lobbyist! The women voted that the NACW go on record as favoring the appointment of a lobbyist in Washington, D.C., to look after interests of women and also to work for the passage of civil rights legislation;

4. Displaced persons! The U.S. Government before increasing the number of displaced persons coming into the nation, first consider "fully the security of American colored people in jobs and housing and education."

Balt. Md.

5. Peace and the United Nations! Recommending peace through the UN,, the NACW asked more use of the UN, encouragement of active trade between the U.S.A. and other nations, full support to end Korean war, and the passage of anti-lynch anti-poll tax, and fair employment practices.

6. Housing! The women recommended that the federal government in the future give no financial support to any housing projects, whether public or private.

7. Education! The women favored federal aid to education, "with safeguards against discrimination." Delegates also approved raises for teachers' salaries, better education, al programs in schools, and maintenance of schools for colored young people.

8. Civil rights mobilization! The convention resolved their support to civil rights mobilizations to Washington similar to one sponsored early this year by the NAACP.

9. Discrimination in the Nation's Capital! The NACW deplored the flagrant discrimination against colored persons in Washington. Delegates demanded unsegregated public schools, voting power for citizens of the capital, passage of an anti-bias bill for the capital ,and an all-out legal fight against "this harmful blight."

10. Human rights day celebration! Delegates were encouraged to work for active observation of Dec. 10 as Human Rights day in their communities. This date was declared such by the general assembly of the UN in 1948 and by President Truman, also.

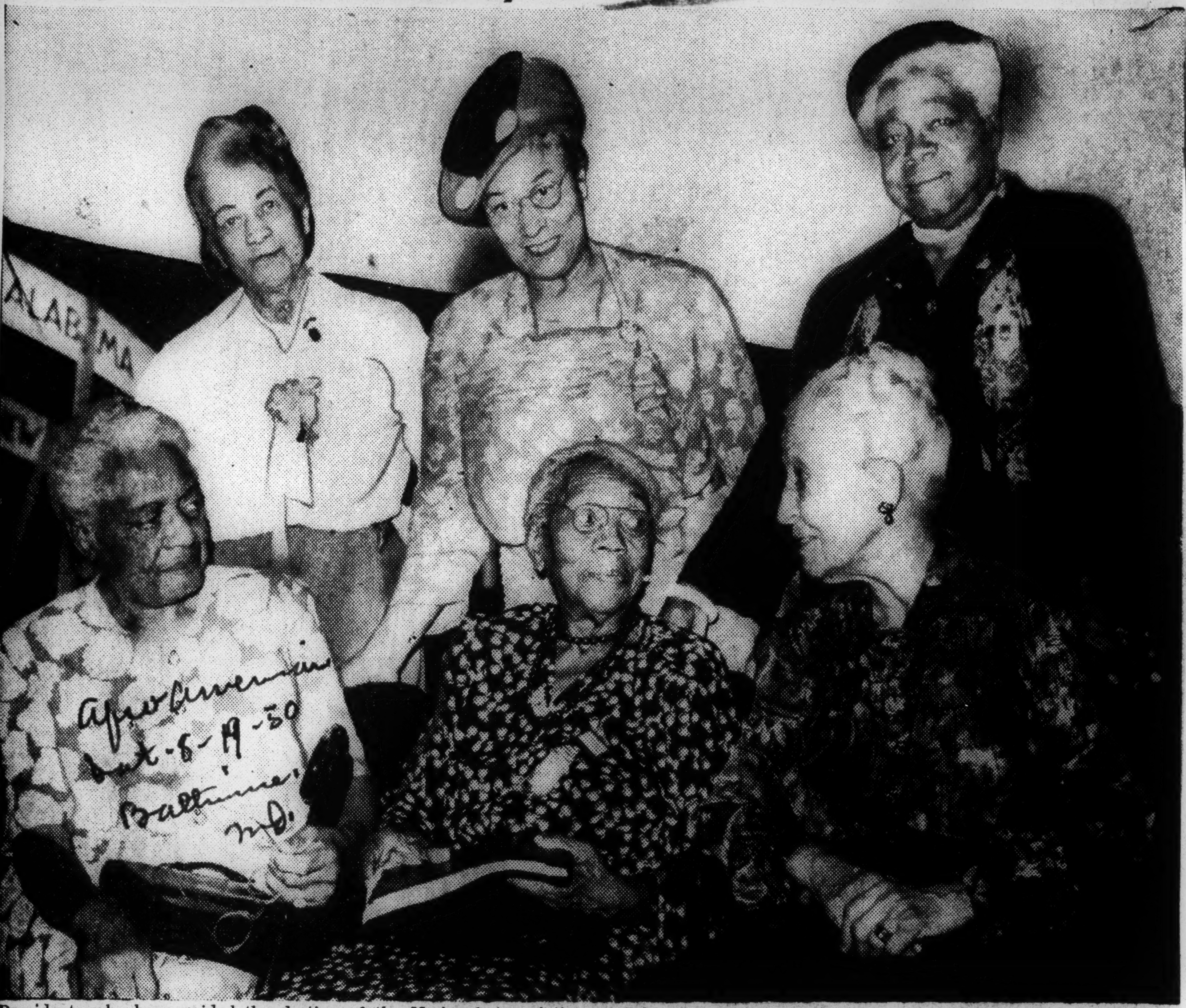
11. Minstrel shows! Noting that there has been a revival of minstrel shows throughout the nation the delegates declared them "derogatory and offensive" to colored audiences and said there is available "volumes of cultural and educational entertainment" that could be used in their stead. The women concluded:

"Be it resolved that the NACW in its 27th bienniel session does hereby denouce the practice of minstrel shows and calls upon all right thinking Americans to align themselves with the principles contained in the constitution of the United States, to abide by the principles of freedom, justice and democracy."

Visiting delegates also praised Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, Mayor Joseph Altman of Atlantic City, Mrs. Margaret Caution, president, New Jersey Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher, local chairman of the convention, and numerous other organizations and individuals for thei work in making the convention a success.

Mrs. Dora N. Lee of New York was chairman of the resolutions committee.

They Guided the Destiny of NACW From 1896 to 1950



Afro American
Dat-8-19-50
Baltimore,
Md.

Presidents who have guided the destiny of the National Association of Colored Women from its inception in 1896 to today, as shown at the 27th Biennial Convention in Atlantic City, last week. Left to right, seated, are, Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Evansville, Ind., 1928-33; Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks, New Bedford, Mass., 1908-12, and Dr. Mary Church Terrel, Washington, D.C., 1st president, 1896-1901; Standing, Dr. Mary Fitzbutler Waring, Chicago, 1933-37; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, present president, elected 1948, and Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune, 1924-28.

NACW Maps Program For 55,000 Clubwomen

Courier Dat. 8-26-50

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Before the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., closed its twenty-seventh biennial convention here recently, delegates representing 55,000 women from forty-one states and the territory of Hawaii and Haiti, outlined plans for clubwomen to work on during the next two years.

The NACW which stands on the firm belief that women should share the privileges, duties and responsibilities of citizenship, went on record urging that members of the organization work for the appointment of Negro women in policy-making positions in government. The convention further urged that each state federation compile a list of qualified Negro women to be kept on state and national files for recommendation when needed.

COMMENDS TRUMAN

The NACW passed a resolution commending President Truman on his stand on civil rights. The organization urged that he actively support all legislation concerning civil rights and any program to bring action quickly into practice in this democracy. It was pointed out that our failure to pass such legislation has effected the United States sincerity in the belief of such rights before the world.

Believing that racial segregation in housing is the basis for all other institutional segregation in the North as well as the South, the NACW adopted a resolution to urge the President of the United States, the Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Commissioner of Federal Housing Administration and the Director of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment to adopt a rule which would compel the Federal Housing Administration to withhold mortgage insurance from those mortgagees who practice discrimination or segregation on account of race, creed, color or national origin; and which would further provide in such housing that any practice of discrimination or segregation would constitute a breach of said agreements. Therefore it would require in the division of slum clearance and urban redevelopment the withholding of funds or other assistance from local community which as a matter of fact has a policy of segregation or discrimination in any phase of its slum clearance and redevelopment program.

SIX POINT PROGRAM

Wholeheartedly supporting a program for peace which will include: (a) Strengthening of the United Nations by using it. (b) Encouragement of active trade between the United States and all other peoples in order to raise the living standards of all. (c) Giving full support to ending the war in Korea. (d) Continuing the fight for the passage of the Anti-Lynch bill. (e) Work toward the passage of the Anti-Poll tax bill. (f) To the passage of a national Fair Employment Practices Commission Bill.

Mrs. Dora N. Lee of New York, was chairman of the resolutions committee. Her committee included Mrs. Marie B. Eiland, Tennessee; Mrs. Bernadette Plummer, Oregon; Atty. Isadore Letcher, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, North Carolina; Mrs. Maggie Beckett, New Jersey; Mrs. Etta W. Jackson, Illinois and Mrs. Myrtle Y. Williams, Arkansas. Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president and Mrs. Russell C. Caution was convention chairman.

Greeted Nation-Wide Club Women's Assembly

Afro American
Sat. 8-5-50
Baltimore, Md.
32b

Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher, local chairman, Atlantic City; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, national president, Toledo, O., and Mrs. Russell C. Caution, general chairman, Atlantic City; opened the 27th Biennial Convention of the ~~National Association of Colored Women~~ in Atlantic City, Saturday. The convention will be in session until August 5th.

Mrs. Stewart Points Out Need for Revitalizing Its Program

32b

Sat. 8-5-50

Afro American

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — The National Association of Colored Women must develop a program of service and action based upon an intelligent, common sense view of the public affairs of today, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart told members of the organization, here, Saturday.

In her annual address Mrs. Stewart, president of NACW, pointed out that new conditions brought new opportunities and new responsibilities.

With the Supreme Court gradually whittling away at legal bases for discrimination, it is no longer a question of what shall be done with the colored American, but what the group will do with themselves, she asserted.

The larger experiences of today require deeper insights, greater emotional maturity, more specific education and sound spiritual convictions, she said.

Needs Cited

Among basic needs confronting family life today, she pointed out, is more intelligent use of leisure time, leadership which will halt the progressive decay in manners and morals, sound financial planning, and preservation of family.

She pointed to the increasing divorce rate and appalling rate of alcohol and narcotic addiction in her address, heard by delegates from 18 States, with Hawaii, not represented, sending her a lei of orchids.

The sessions will continue throughout the week, with Tuesday featuring a round-table discussion on "Achieving Our Goals — Through the Region."

Speakers will include Mesdames Ella McCabe, Grace W. Evans, Minnie Gaston, Genevieve Weaver, Susie F. Jones, Mary Gregory, Elnorah Banks and Dorothea Gross.

Youth in Session

The youth session will be held on Tuesday evening, followed by a reception.

Mrs. Jeanetta W. Brown, Mrs. Daisy Lampkins and Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown are the featured speakers on Wednesday's program.

Mrs. Thomasina Norford will preside at the session on Thursday, when the theme, "Your Government Greets You" will present Mrs. Anna Hedgeman, Emmer Lancaster, Frank Horne, James Evans and Mrs. Annie L. Davis.

Officers presiding at the 27th biennial session include:

Mrs. Stewart; Mrs. Annette H. Officer, East St. Louis, Ill., first vice-president; Mrs. Genevieve M. caff', Euil son -sdtr Rhc doamhoam Weaver, Muskogee, Okla., second vice-president;

Mrs. Irene Gaines, Chicago; and Mrs. Mary Gaines, Topeka, Kan., secretaries; Mrs. Ellis Blockson, Sewickley, Pa., treasurer; Mrs. H. M. Gibbs, Montgomery, Ala., chairman of the executive board;

Mrs. Thelma Burke, Forrest City, Ark., secretary of the executive board; Mrs. Lucy Smith, Lexington, Ky., parliamentarian; Mrs. Nannie Reed, Chicago, statistician; Mrs. H. Corrine Lowry, Washington, executive secretary; and Mrs. Eliza McCabe, chaplain.

Early Arrivals

Among the first contingent of delegates to arrive were:

VIRGINIA — Mesdames Peachie Johnson, Wansen Webb, Alice Blaen; Miss M. E. Hairston, Mrs. Luella Goff, Miss Maude M. Gamble; PENNSYLVANIA — Mesdames Aurelia Owens, Mamie Stewart, Ruby M. Wilson, Julia Pennington; KANSAS — Mesdames Eettie Lee, Beatrice Dorsey, Jessie M. Tyler, Ella Houston, Egypte Bennette;

NEW YORK—Mme. Henrietta Mills; NEW JERSEY — Mesdames Ida B. Gould, Lela Vaughn, Delaney Sheppard, Adele Small, Emma Small, Maggree Beckett, Lillian Powell, Izola White, R. A. Winn; DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Mesdames Mary C. Terrell, G. E. Carter, Adah Bryant, Lodie Johnson, M. Mehling, Elizabeth Letcher; COLORADO — Mesdames Naomi Hatcher, N. M. Seaborne, Ira E. Sluck;

ILLINOIS — Mesdames Juanita Brown, Joseph Clinksdale, Lula J. Johnson, Inez Wheatley, Elsie Adams, Mary McEwen, Mary Martin, Grace Stevens, Anetta Cogswell, Ophelia Wells, Anna W. Rice, Etta D. Griggs, Mabel Wilson, M. Stewart, Nettie Love, Fannie M. Carter, Minnie A. Lee, Ruth J. Stute, Nellie Greene, Ella Mitchell, Alva Delaney, Francis P. Beasley:

Mesdames Wilhelmina Hightower, Bessie Lewis, Leona Trotter, O. P. Robinson, Mary Crittenden, Eeatrice Boulden, Clara Hornton, May Jenkins, Ruby Scott, Frances David, Luvenia Holley, Sophia Vaughn, Fannie Carter, Mabel Wilson, M. Stewart, Nellie S. Lane, Luacas Gladden, Clark McKirk, Minnie A. Lee, Ruth Steele;

FOUR FROM TEXAS

CONNECTICUT — Mrs. Jessie M. Rawlins; MONTANA— Mrs. Bertrand Banks; ALABAMA — Mrs. Isabelle Campbell; NORTH CAROLINA — Dr. Charlotte H. Brown, Mrs. G. E. Nelson; TEXAS — Mesdames R. C. Chatham, Esther Barnes, Emma Wallace, A. J. Bruyns;

MISSOURI — Mesdames Mildred Sherrod, Alberta Brown, L. M. Crenshaw, Len A. Chambers, Clothill Eass; MICHIGAN — Mesdames A. Peoples, Mary E. Gaines, Adah W. Talbert, Edna Halcomb, Ola Clark, Geraldine Caldwell; OHIO — L. S. Griffin, Marjorie Johnson, Clare B. Taylor, Catherine Terrell; WISCONSIN — Mesdames Ruth Thomas, Lucy Brown, Susie Robinson, Mamie Owens; SOUTH CAROLINA — Mesdames Olivia M. Rodolph, M. E. Fields, and Inez Temple.

Charles Jones First to Be Named Jurist in Detroit

Afro-American Sat. 8-5-50

Given Interim Appointment to $16,500 Per Year Recorder's Bench by Governor

DETROIT — History was made in the State of Michigan, Friday, when Gov. G. Mennen Williams appointed Charles W. Jones, to succeed the dean of Recorder's Court, Judge Christopher E. Stein, who died on Wednesday.

Jones, 55 years old, a former assistant prosecutor and one of the city's top-notch attorneys, will be required to run for office, at a special primary ordered by the Common Council for Sept. 12.

Judge Jones was assistant prosecutor from 1935 to 1944. He has established a splendid record in the local courts. During the last three years he served as assistant prosecutor. he was chief trial lawyer in homicide cases.

CHARLES W. JONES

Lauded by Chief Judge

In making the appointment, Governor Williams said:

"To serve in the interim I have appointed a man whom I believe to be the best qualified person available. In his long career—he has earned the respect of everyone in his profession, regardless of race, creed or color."

Recorder's Court Executive Judge Paul E. Krause classified Judge Jones "an outstanding trial lawyer with a wealth of experience in criminal cases, both on the defense and the prosecutor's side of the table."

Salary $16,500 Per Year

Jones was born in Barbourville, Ky., and was graduated from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1922 and from the University of Minnesota Law School in 1925. He came to Detroit in 1926.

Judge Jones lives at 51[illegible] Hague St., with his wife, Ellen, and daughter, Lillian Ellen. His office is located at 1308 Broadway St., in downtown Detroit. Recorder's Court judgeship carries a salary of $16,500 annually.

At the Sept. 12 primary election Judge Jones will have 13 opponents for the judgeship. All are white.

Interviewed by the AFRO at his home, Judge Jones said, "I am very happy to receive the appointment as judge of the Recorders Court and also the first colored judge to be appointed in the State of Michigan. I shall do my best to serve all of the people."

Call
Fri. 8-11-50
Kansas City

PRESIDENTS, 1896-1950.—Shown above are past presidents of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., which held its joint biennial session with the National Association of Colored Girls in Atlantic City, N. J., July 29-Aug. 5. Seated, left to right are: Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, Evansville, Ind., 1928-33; Mrs. Elizabeth Carter Brooks. New Bedford, Bass., 1908-12; first colored teacher in New Bedford, and Dr. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C., first president, 1896-1901. Standing, Dr. Mary Fitzbutler-Waring, Chicago, 1933-37; Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, present president elected in 1948, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, 1924-28.

—Arnold C. DeMille Photo.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS LIFTING AND CLIMBING

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, - August 3, 1928

THE sessions of the 16th biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women were held in Washington, D. C., July 27 - August 3, 1928 at Howard University, 19th Street Baptist church, Metropolitan AME Church, NACW headquarters at 1114 "O" street, Armstrong High School, the Frederick Douglass Home at Anacostia and at the National Training School on Lincoln Heights.

32b

Ten days before the convention met, Mrs. C. R. McDowell, the national treasurer, who held all of the moneys of the NACW except the Douglass Home Fund and the Scholarship Loan Fund, died suddenly, thereby, tieing up the association's operating funds and requiring the month-old executive secretary, Rebecca Stiles Taylor, to borrow $1,390 from the late Joseph Maxwell, to pay the over-due note on headquarters and the interest thereon, until the convention met and repaid him.

Defender

Sat. 5-27-50

MRS. TAYLOR

This he did without charging the association one penny. President Mary McLeod Bethune ordered Mrs. Mary Josenberger, the auditor, to go to Hannibal, Mo., home of the treasurer and take over the office. This she did.

According to the minutes of the convention she reported that the books were in excellent order and the total receipts and disbursements for the past two years were as follows: General fund: $609.76; entire receipts: $9,241.78; disbursements: $593.59; balance: $864.19. She reported a total of $27,242.30, of all moneys on hand, but, she said that as all moneys were not yet in, she could not make a final report. It seems from the records in the minutes that she never made a final report.

HEADQUARTERS REPORT

Rebecca Stiles Taylor, corresponding secretary, private secretary to the president and chairman of the headquarters drive had made monthly reports through the official organ, "National Notes." The minutes carry her itemized report by states. The auditor, Mrs. Josenberger, reported as follows: "The same neatness and accuracy of books and accounts prevail in this department as in the others and reports will show every detail which has been handled and every individual, club, or state given credit for every cent donated.

Because of the rush of affairs generally incidentally with opening of headquarters and much other business entailed, the chairman was unable to make and present receipts for amounts paid in at this meeting and previously but she will present the same at her earliest opportunity. (See reports.)

Editor's Note: The finance committee appointed by the president handled all financial affairs at the convention, hence, when Mrs. Taylor made her reports to the executive body and the convention-at-large, she had nothing else to report. Her work was finished. The convention was in charge. She had no record of the "Rally Night" collection — what was given and who gave — for she had nothing to do with the collection. The way in which the money was collected NO ONE COULD KEEP A RECORD. All they knew was that all of the money collected was accounted for and a record made of the total amount.

If the president, who succeeded Mrs. Bethune wanted or still wants an itemized report of the transactions of National Headquarters to be compiled, mimeographed and distributed to the delegates at the the Hot Springs convention, she should contact the president who preceded her instead of conducting a smear campaign and writing poison pen letters as she has done for twenty years. Her every act was for destroying every worth while effort of the administration that preceded hers.

"The report of National Headquarters was made by Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor according to the minutes, as follows: Collected $10,227.19; disbursed $7,629.79; and on hand a balance of $2,597.40 plus $534.00 recently received and that as more money is constantly being received, she can not make a final report until the close of the convention. The report was adopted.

Headquarters drive was opened formally at the California convention in 1926. Just two years had passed. According to the minutes, President Bethune discussed the above report and in answer to a question she stated that if $6,0005 could be paid on headquarters today (Friday, August 3) the first mortgage on the property could be paid and this would lessen the amount of interest. Upon motion, it was voted unanimously to pay the $6,000 which left a debt of $15,000,000. This amount was apportioned among the 44 state associations. The finance committee was instructed to work out the plan. The expenses of headquarters for two years was estimated at $7,790. Membership dues amounted to more than $10,000.

ANNOUNCES MEET—Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women who recently announced that the 27th Biennial Convention of the Association would convene at the Senior high school, Baltic and Atlantic avenues, Atlantic City, New Jersey, July 29 through August 5.

32b

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA-STILES-TAYLOR

"WHAT PROGRESS MAY WE EXPECT IN THE NEXT HALF CENTURY"

THE GENERAL Federation of Women's Clubs (white) meeting in Boston, Mass., last week had as its special guest, "Town Meeting of the Air." The topic discussed was "What Progress may we expect in the Next Half Century?" The Federation is now 59 years old and delegates from every state in the Union were there, for this was election year.

32b

It is reported that there were 2,500 voting delegates and more than 5,000 in general attendance. Ten thousand dollars were awarded to clubs through a "Building a Better Community" contest. Mrs. J. L. Blair Buck is the retiring president and Mrs. Hiram Cole Houghton of Red Oak, Iowa was the unopposed candidate for the presidency. Mrs. Oscar Ahgren of Whiting, Ind., became first vice president.

Defender

Sat. 6-10-50

MRS. TAYLOR

Listening to the broadcast last Tuesday night on "Town Meeting of the Air," one could readily see that whatever progress is made in the next half century will depend largely on the part that women will play in the leadership of the world. Mr. Denny paid a wonderful tribute to women.

ON TO ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. WITH THE N. A. C. W.

All over this broad land of ours with the exception of a few states where colored people are in small numbers, women of color are making ready for the biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women, which marks the 54th year in the life of the NACW. The convention meets in Atlantic City, N. J. July 29th through August 5th at the Ney Jersey high school.

32d

Mrs. Margaret Lee Caution, of 400 Indiana Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. is the state president and general chairman of the convention. She and her able committee are preparing for a record delegation, in that Atlantic City is one of the playgrounds of the country.

You will note that the National Association of Colored Women is just five years younger than the General Federation of Women's Clubs. It will perhaps interest you to know that both these organizations are members of the National Council of Women of the United States and that the NACW has been honored several times by having one of its officers elected to the vice presidency of the Council.

It is said that "imitation is the sincerest form of flattery," nevertheless it would be a fine gesture if the NACW would also consider "What Progress We May Expect in the Next Half Century" and plan for it today, as well as enlarge its program of "building a better community" for untrained migrants from the deep South (who are unfamiliar with urban conditions north and south) are holding the progress of the group

back.

One of the most outstanding features of the conventions is the arts and crafts exhibit for which prizes are given. Mrs. Susie Bouldin of 611 Parallel Street, Kansas City, Kansas, is the national chairman.

The theme of the convention is: "Achieving Our Goals." The NAC Girls organization will also meet in Atlantic City at the same time. Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, national president and Mrs. Corinne Lowry, executive secretary, are busily rounding out the program for the coming meeting.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

N. A. C. W.'s TRANSPORTATION CHAIRMAN PLANS ROUTE TO 27TH CONVENTION

Defender

Sat. 7-1-50

Chicago Def

MRS. BEATRICE M. GRADY, of St. Louis, Mo., transportation chairman of the National Association of Colored Women, Inc., which is holding its 27th biennial convention in Atlantic City, N.J., July 29th through August 5th, makes the following announcement to the delegates who will attend:

Two special parties will be operated for the convenience of the delegates at Chicago and St. Louis. Leave Chicago Union Station over Pennsylvania Railroad SPECIAL, 2:30 p. m., July 28th; arrive Pittsburgh, Pa., 11:22 p. m., July 28th; arrive Atlantic City, N. J., 10:30 a. m., July 29th.

Leave St. Louis Union Station, Pennsylvania Railroad 10 a. m., July 28th, arrive Pittsburgh, Pa., 10 p. m., July 28th; arrive Atlantic City, N.J., 10:30 a.m., July 29th. The party from Chicago will be operated as a special train all the way through. The party from St. Louis will be handled in special cars as far as Pittsburgh on the regular train and switched onto the special train from Chicago at Pittsburgh.

MRS. TAYLOR

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

All delegates should meet in the Union stations at both Chicago and St. Louis at least one hour before time for the train departure. A special table in the midway will be assigned our parties and a railroad representative will be on hand at the table to check in all delegates. Therefore, report directly to the table before boarding trains.

Equipment of the special parties from both Chicago and St. Louis will consist of first-class sleeping cars and coaches. The sleeping cars will consist of lower and upper berths and a few drawing rooms. But it must be remembered that to occupy space in these sleeping cars a delegate must have a first-class rail ticket.

Rates from Chicago: The round-trip coach rate from Chicago is $51.98; round trip first-class, $81.88. One-way upper berth is $6.79; two in a berth upper, $3.40 each. One way lower berth is $8.91; two in a lower, $4.63 each. Drawing room for three is $33.03 or $11.31 each. Four in a drawing room is $8.49 each.

Rates from St. Louis are: Round trip coach rate, $61.18; round-trip first-class, $95.68. One way upper berth, $8.05; two in an upper, $4.03 each. One way lower berth is $9.25, two in a lower, $4.63 each. Drawing room for three is $40.48 or $13.50 each. Drawing room for four is $10.12 each. Rates above include federal tax of 15 per cent.

RETURN TRIP

It is impossible to quote round-trip Pullman rates or assign Pullman reservations returning, as special party is operated for the going trip only. Each delegate must arrange with her local ticket agent for her rail route as well as Pullman reservation returning. Rail tickets at above rates may be routed on the return via Washington, D.C. at that rate, however, returning through New York City runs slightly higher and your local agent will gladly quote you through rail rates from your home city to Atlantic City and return as well as issue Pullman tickets from Chicago to Atlantic City, N.J.

Among the guest speakers to come before the convention are said to be Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Hon. Alfred L. Driscoll, governor of New Jersey; Congressman William L. Dawson, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Anna Hedgeman and several federated women of achievement and distinction. An educational institute panel discussion will be held and the National Association of Colored Girls will conduct "Talent Night." Mrs. Susie Bouldin, national chairman of arts and crafts will conduct a fashion revue and an exhibition. Loving cups will be awarded and beautiful gifts will be presented. Election of officers will be held.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

ARTS AND CRAFTS PLAY IMPORTANT ROLE IN CONVENTION

Defender

Sat 7-8-50

Chicago Def.

The arts and crafts department of the National Association of Colored Women, which has as its national chairman, Mrs. Susie Bouldin of Kansas City, Kansas, has for many years been considered one of the most important and interesting features of the biennial conventions of the N.A.C.W.

This year the department promises to excel all other years with its many handsome trophies presented by some of the most prominent citizens of the country — colored and white—; its exhibition of all kinds of arts and crafts; its prizes for special efforts and its wonderful and spectacular "Fashion Revue" climaxing with the crowning of a queen by the honorary and first president of the N.A.C.W. — the distinguished Mary Church Terrell.

MRS. TAYLOR

Your attention is called to the fact that the convention opens July 29th and extends through August 5th, at Atlantic City, N.J. The official call has already been made by both the president, Mrs. Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, and the chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Henrietta Gibbs of Montgomery, Alabama.

President Stewart is asking all state presidents — for it is only through states that representation is had in the N.A.C.W. — to send to Mrs. Marjorie Gailliard of Birmingham, Alabama, chairman of that committee, the names of those in their respective states, who have been endorsed by the states as candidates for national office.

This is done so that a wider distribution of officers can be selected, and no one state can monopolize several offices. This is as it should be for it has been the general practice for several years for candidates to run for office without being endorsed by anyone but themselves. The women in their state meetings are better prepared to pass upon the qualifications for office and select the ones they wish to represent them in the national body. It takes more than a president to successfully operate an organization.

It has been reported that President Ella P. Stewart has advised and ordered that all moneys raised by all women of the N.A.C.W. for the Frederick Douglass Home and the Hallie Q. Brown National Scholarship Loan be sent or turned over to the executive secretary, Mrs. Hannah Corine Lowry at the headquarters and that it be labeled as such, so that the N.A.C.W. can have a knowledge and record of what was raised by the National Association of Colored Women for these objectives.

Mrs. Stewart asks that the parents of the girls of the National Association of Colored Girls see to it that a larger delegation is present at the meeting for girls.

In last week's issue of the Chicago Defender, you were told who, where, when, what and why about your transportation chairman, your chairman of homes and hostess — the president of New Jersey. If there is still information you desire, drop a line to your executive secretary, Mrs. Hannah Corine Lowry, National Headquarters of N.A.C.W., 1114 "O" Street, Washington, D.C. Every preparation is being made to make your stay in Atlantic City a most pleasant one.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

ILLINOIS ASS'N COLORED WOMEN'S NEW PRESIDENT STRESSES "MEASURING UP"

3 7 1 —

Defender

Sat. 11.25.50

Mrs. Etta W. Jackson of 307 S. Marion st., Carbondale, Ill., newly-elected president of the Illinois Association of Colored Women, has selected as the theme of her administration the term "MEASURING UP," and in her open message to the club women of the state she says:

MRS. TAYLOR

"All over the state club women are very cooperative, and are giving sacrificial service. But do we measure up when it comes to constructive planning for the future growth of our group with an adequate program for the club women of tomorrow?"

"Our theme for this administration is 'MEASURING UP' and looking to this end we must broaden our scope of endeavor in a concrete way. Each year our responsibilities become greater for new fields must be entered, while the grounds we have already gained must be held.

"Our government faces critical problems — peace, peace, peace — we seek everywhere, yet peace seems afar off. Our aim is to keep Old Glory ever moving in defense of democracy in its fullest sense for all of the peoples of the world, letting no opportunity pass to strengthen our forces for better human relations."

Mrs. Jackson commends the representation at the last state meeting in Quincy and the 142 delegates that attended the national meeting in Atlantic City. The delegation was led by the retiring president, Miss Gladys Watts, who became a member of the national administrative board. She also commends the girls association and urges all clubs and club women to lend their support to the girls. Mrs. Daisy Sykes, state supervisor of girls and Miss Patricia Costley, president of the girls of Illinois, were also commended for their fine work.

The October bulletin carries all of the names of the officers of the state organization with their offices and their addresses. Contact the editor-in-chief, Miss Gladys Watts of 1627 N. Fifth st., Quincy, Ill., if you wish to secure one. The bulletin will be issued four times this club year and all members are requested to subscribe.

President Jackson asks each club woman to make some contribution to the work of the state regardless of how small it be, so that the women may more closely unite their forces for greater and better service to womanhood and to children throughout the world by "MEASURING UP." We must lift up our voices to Almighty God for world peace during the approaching "Thanksgiving" season.

BOARD MEETING

The mid-year board meeting of the Illinois Association of Colored Women will be held Saturday, December 2, 1950, at the Chicago and Northern District Association's headquarters, 4441 Drexel ave., Chicago, Ill. The meeting will open at 10 o'clock a. m. Luncheon will be served at 12:30 p. m.

All chairmen of departments are asked to present an outline of the type of program they are planning for the year and for the state meeting in June in Bloomington, Ill. The editor-in-chief will report for the bulletin.

Observations in the past years reveal a need for greater attention being given the following: Plans for increased finances; classification of committees; long range plan for scholarship awards without interferance with the state scholarship loan fund; wider range of publicity; method by which all clubs in each district will affiliate with the state association; certificate awards and effective workshops.

Board members have a graver responsibility each year and each and every one is urged to be present at the meeting of the board of directors. Each is asked to bring along her constitution and by-laws. Mrs. Lucille Harmon is the executive secretary of the state association.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

CNDA STUDENT AID FUND REPORTS TO THE PUBLIC

Defender

Sat. 12.2.50

THE WORK OF the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women is done chiefly through its departments and its committees, and it is remarkable the amount of tangible and worthy work that has been and is being done by these units that function directly under a board of directors.

MRS. TAYLOR

Last Sunday, November 26, was "Student Aid Day" for the entire organization and the Student Aid Department, at the head of which is Mrs. Essie Stocks, assisted by the members of her department, and the committee sponsored the "Annual Student Aid and Scholarship Day Tea" at the CNDA headquarters, 4441 Drexel ave.

Miss Iris White was guest speaker. Miss White used as her subject, "Freedom for Women in West Africa." The entire program was educational and inspiring.

The most outstanding feature about the department is that it functions in a fine way, as reported by its chairman, Mrs. at the tea.

The report was as follows: Three girls at Roosevelt college received $300.00—at $100.00 each. One girl at Roosevelt—$50.00. One girl at Teachers college, $75.00. One girl at Chicago university, $40.00. Two girls at grammar school received $15.00 and $12.50, respectively. This makes a total of $492.50.

This department has a large committee attached to it, so as to secure the services of as many women as possible. Mrs. Dora I. Robinson is the chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Estalla Howse is the secretary. Mrs. Alva Delaney is president of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women.

LOOK OUT PARIS

Welcome news to movie fans is Paramount's announcement that Bing Crosby and Bob Hope will be "hitting the road" again soon, this time on the "Road to Paris." It will be their sixth "Road" picture, others being to Singapore, Zanzibar. Morocco, Utopia and Rio.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

37-1

NATIONAL ASS'N. OF COLORED WOMEN INSTALLS SECRETARY

MRS. ELLA P. STEWART, president of the National Association ~~of Colored~~ Women, has announced the appointment of Mrs. Iola Winn Rowan of Texas, as headquarters secretary and eld representative of the N. A. C. W. Mrs. Rowan reports for ity Wednesday, November 1st, 1950, at headquarters, 1114 "O" eet, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Rowan is a native of Chapel Hill, Texas, and a member of the AME Church. She is a graduate of Prairie View College. Having majored in home economics, she has a B. S. degree. She has completed her work for her M. S. in sociology.

11-4-50

MRS. TAYLOR

From 1910 to 1926, she taught in the public schools of Texas, and from 1927 to 1936, she served as home demonstration agent for the state educational department of Texas. From 1936 to 1946, she was a state supervisor and from 1946 to 1948, she superintended the Texas State Training School for Girls.

For the past fifteen years Mrs. Rowan has been the national chairman of th Mother Home and Child department c the National Association of Colore Women. She is also a member of th Delta Sigma Theta Sorority.

On coming to national headquarters Mrs. Rowan brings a wealth of information and experience that will enable her to do a fine job for club women.

The national president, Mrs. Stewart, is still on the field. She made a hurried stop in Chicago on her way to Memphis, Tenn. She expressed great pleasure for the fine showing made by the women at the Atlantic City convention in August, and is planning the extension to national headquarters that will help to make it self-supporting. That is her chief objective for the next two years.

NAT'L. ASS'N. OF COLORED WOMEN VOTE TO FIGHT MINSTREL SHOWS

Black Dispatch

Adopt Eleven Point Program Covering Civil Rights General Uplift

8-26-50 Oklahoma City, Okla.

OFFER FULL SUPPORT TO KOREAN WAR

32 b-

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — (ANP) — A comprehensive program for the coming year was taken up by the National Association of Colored Women at their recent annual meeting here.

The women vowed to fight for more civil rights. better positions in government for Negro women, a world peace plan, better housing and education for Negroes, and the observation of human rights day. They also voted to fight ministrel shows and discrimination in Washington, D. C.

To make their resolutions more effective and put them into action, the NACW convention voted that the organization have a lobbyist in the nation's capitol. Delegates voted for an 11-point national program plus a resolution commending Atlantic City as a convention site.

The 11-point program covered the following proposed activities:

1. President Truman. The convention praised him for his statements on civil rights, but recommended that he support all civil rights legislation and support its enactment.

2. Negro women as policy makers. Delegates recommended that local, state, and national governments appoint more Negro women to policy-making positions. They also voted to have each member state organization maintain a list of qualified Negro women to be used for recommendations when needed.

3. Lobbyist. The women voted that the NACW go on record as favoring the appointment of a lobbyist in Washington, D. C., to look after interests of women and also to work for the passage of civil rights legislation.

4. **Displaced persons.** The U. S. government before increasing the UN, the NACW asked more use of the UN, encouragement of active trade between the U. S. A. and other nations, full support to end Korean war, and the passage of anti-lynch anti-poll tax, and fair employment practices.

6. Housing. The ladies recommended that the federal government in the future give no financial support to any housing projects, whether public or private.

7. Education. The women favored federal aid to education "with safeguards against discrimination." Delegates also approved raises for teachers' salaries, better educational programs in schools, and maintainance of schools for Negro young people.

8. Civil rights mobilization. The convention resolved their support to civil rights mobilization to Washington similar to one sponsored early this year by the NAACP.

9. Discrimination in the nation's capital. The NACW deplored the flagrant discrimination against Negroes in Washington, D. C. Delegates demanded unsegregated public schools, voting power for citizens of the capital, passage of an anti-bias bill for the capital, and an all-out legal fight against "this harmful blight."

10. Human rights day celebration. Delegates were encouraged to work for active observation of December 10th as Human Rights day in their communities. This date was declared such by the general assembly of the UN in 1948 and by President Truman, also.

11. Minstrel shows. Noting that there has been a revival of minstrel shows throughout the nation the delegates declared them "derogatory and offensive" to Negroes and said there is available "volumes of cultural and educational entertainment" that could be used in their stead. The women concluded:

"Be it resolved that the NACW in its 27th biennial session does hereby denounce the practice of minstrel shows and calls upon all right thinking Americans to align themselves with the principles contained in the constitution of the United States, to abide by the principles of freedom, justice and democracy."

Visiting delegates also praised Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll of New Jersey, Mayor Joseph Altman of Atlantic City, Mrs. Margaret Caution, president, New Jersey Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Naomi Y. Hatcher, local chairman of the convention, and numerous other organizations and individuals for their work in making the convention a success.

Mrs. Dora N. Lee of New York was chairman of the resolution committee.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

(From The Chicago Sunday Times-Herald, August 21, 1899) Scene—N.A.C.W., 2nd biennial convention in Chicago By Mary Church Terrell.

32R

"ONE CLUB WOMAN of the lighter skin, who attended the colored women's convention, was suddenly approached by a dusky-skinned sister. 'Oh, I beg your pardon,' said the latter apologetically, 'I thought you were one of the delegates.' The white woman turned red instead of black and looked thoughtful for a moment. Then she smiled.

Mrs. Taylor

A few minutes later, this same white woman was introduced to another woman. Then followed a pleasant chat and a separation. Afterwards, the fair-skinned woman went into a dark brown study, but evidently could not solve the enigma. Then she approached the man who had served as introducer. 'Will you please tell me,' she asked beseechingly, 'if that woman to whom you just introduced me is white or black? For the life of me I can't tell.'

'Black!' answered the man promptly. (Readers, note: This was fifty-one years ago.)

Defender

Sat. 2-11-50

"These two incidents serve as an exact commentary on that most interesting—even surprising—convention of colored women. As a matter of fact, these women of color were a continual revelation not only as to personal appearance, but as to intelligence and culture. For the most part, they were attired in excellent taste, and in their conversation, as well as in their speeches from the platform, showed a splendid mental grasp and a refinement of manner. The delegates ranged in age all the way from young girls—some of whom could lay claim to genuine beauty—to animated women of middle age.

"If by a bit of magic the color of their skins could be changed to white—in fact, some of them could not be told from white—one would have witnessed a convention of wide-awake women, which in almost every particular, would favorably compare with a convention of white-skinned club women.

"'I expected to see probably a dozen clever colored women,' is the way one white club woman expressed it, 'but instead of twelve, I saw two hundred. It was simply an eye-opener.' This sentiment was expressed by many other white women, who were interested spectators in the convention from day to day.

* * *

"Of course, these colored club women were not at all times in perfect control of themselves. During the election excitement, for instance, several delegates were on the ragged edge of an animated 'pow-wow,'—as Kate Fields would have put it. As words were flying high, one self-possessed colored woman—on of the Washington delegates——leaned over with an amused smile and said to her nearest neighbor: 'Doesn't this remind you of the Daughters of the Revolution?'

"One woman who attracted a great deal of attention at the convention was Mrs. Booker T. Washington.

"'Oh, yes, my club for middle-aged colored women is most interesting,' she said in answer to a query. 'There are about 400 of them. Many of them cannot read nor write. But for 4 or 5 years, we have been meeting once a week to talk over, in a practical way, the things that will help them in the economic part of the home, and the training of their children.'

"One of the things that lies near the heart of Mrs. Washington is the convict lease system in the South, involving as it does the morality of young colored girls. According to this system, the girls not only work in the fields with the men, but are locked in the same cells with them at night.

"'We are now working for the redemption of the children who are subject to this vile law,' said Mrs. Washington. 'It is the children—the child who is father of the man—whom we are particularly striving to train into good men and women.' Mrs. Washington has a medium-colored skin and a face of great intelligence. She returned from a trip abroad just in time for the convention. She is also a college-bred woman.

* * *

"Coming back to the convention, Miss Jane Addams of Hull House certainly did a nice thing. This woman gave an unmistakable stamp of approval, as a white club woman, by entertaining in a social way, some of the prominent club women of color. The thirteen delegates who were invited to luncheon received her most distinguished consideration.

"Aside from Miss Addams' luncheon, but one other purely social instance comes to mind. That involved a prominent club woman of the lighter hue, who lives on the North Side. About one year ago, she gave a luncheon to which about fifteen white club women and three colored women were invited. Notwithstanding, the lighter-skinned guests knew nothing of the social mixture, there was not the slightest expression of displeasure.

"As to Miss Addams' little SOCIAL DEPARTURE, it may be characterized as the WHITEST THING she ever did."

Note: Be sure and read next week's issue.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

A TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS OF LIFTING AND CLIMBING

Defender

Sat. 2-18-50

(Press comments on the second biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women in Chicago, August, 1899.)

32R

MANY visitors were attracted to the convention chiefly because of the convention itself, its discussion, speeches, deliberations were the greatest surprise of all. There were gathered there from all parts of the country—North, South, East and West, Negro women who were giving of their lives and strength and brains to the uplifting of their race and they came together to talk it over.

Mrs. Taylor

"There were no rhapsodies about Wagnerian motifs, no interpretations of Browning, nor even a paper on Shakespeare, but instead there were earnest talks on grave problems that affect the colored people. There were women who handled the labor question in its relation to the colored people, other women who spoke of the effect of convict lease system on child nature, other women who talked of the "Jim Crow" and the lynch laws, of prison work, social purity and the kindergartens, discussing these subjects, not in a general way, but as each related to their race. It was that which made the convention UNIQUE among club women.

Defender

Sat. 2-18-50

Chicago

"One afternoon was given up to the discussion of the South's need for kindergartens for colored children and of ways in which the National Association of Colored Women could raise funds for the support of such work. The discussion was opened by Mrs. Haidee Campbell of St. Louis, a woman who realized in face and figure all the stories that are told of beautiful octoroons.

"Her enunciation was exquisite—still another of the surprises of that convention was that few of the speakers had any trace of the Negro dialect—her words were well chosen and her subject well handled.

MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

"Back of the whole gathering was a woman who said but little and took no prominent part in the convention so far as could be discerned from the outside, but whose finger lay on the pulse of the meeting from the beginning to the end. This was Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, just back from Europe where she attended the International Council of Women and where she had been with the rest, 'teaed' by the Queen of England.

Mrs. Washington spoke on the opening evening, preceding an address by Mrs. Charles Henrotin, ex-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and every word she said was listened to attentively for this splendid type of the new Negro woman of the day, is one of their acknowledged leaders, guiding simply by the force of her personality.

"Mrs. Mary Church Terrell was of a different type from Mrs. Washington, but quite as interesting in her way with her quick, nervous alertness and a certain dash of manner.

"Outstanding among the women were Mrs. Lilliam Thomas Fox of Indiana and Mrs. Josephine B. Bruce of Tuskegee and Indiana.

"No one watching these women acknowledging with dignity the great need for higher ideals, better standards and nobler living among their race, facing the future with hope, working in the present with faith, but felt respect and admiration for them.

Among the officers were, president—Mary Church Terrell; first vice president, Josephine B. Bruce; second vice president, Lucy E. Phillips; recording secretaries, Connie A. Curl, Lillian Coleman, Carrie Clifford; treasurer, Josephine Silone Yates; national organizer, Mrs. Jerome Jeffries; chairman of the executive board, Margaret Murray Washington; corresponding secretary, Mary A. Lynch; chairman of Ways and Means, Libbie Anthony.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS LIFTING AND CLIMBING

32 b

Defender.

Dat 3-25-50

Chicago

FOR THE past month I have given my readers "Press Comments" taken from the Chicago white dailies about the delegates who attended the second biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women in Chicago, August, 1899. This I did, for the purpose of showing the calibre and amplitude of the womanhood that represented the Association fifty-one years ago.

Mrs. Taylor

This week I shall have you visit with me (through the recorded minutes of the Association) the first biennial convention of the Association, which convened in Howard Chapel Congregational church, Nashville, Tenn., September 15, 1897, with President Mary Church Terrell (first president) presiding.

OUTSTANDING OFFICERS

After introductory remarks by the president, Mrs. Lucy Thurman of Michigan conducted the devotional exercises. Mrs. Terrell then appointed the following committees: Credentials—Mesdames Rosetta Lawson of Washington, D. C.; Lillian Coleman of Omaha, Neb.; Lucy Phillips of Jackson, Tenn. Courtesies—Mesdames G. A. Shelton, Nashville; Florence Cooper of Memphis; Rosetta Douglass Spraque, Washington, D. C. Resolutions—Mesdames J. S. Gates, Kansas City, Mo.; Sylvania Williams, New Orleans; David Howard, Atlanta; Ella Shepherd Moore, Nashville and Josephine Bruce, Washington, D. C. Auditing — Mesdames J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta: Agnes Adams. Boston. and Laura Craig, Omaha.

Secretaries

In the absence of the recording secretary, Miss Alice Ruth Moore of Medford, Mass., Mrs. Christine S Smith of Nashville, was elected to that position with Mrs. V. W. Brougnton of Memphis and Mrs. Julia Mason Layton of Washington, D. C., as assistants.

The report of the committee on constitution was read by Miss Anna V. Thompson, corresponding secretary from Washington, D. C.

Robert's Rules of Order was adopted as manual for guidance. It makes interesting reading to follow the motions, amendments and the results that followed together with the reports of clubs by the delegates. Mrs. Elizabeth Lindsay Davis of the Chicago Phyllis Wheatley invited the convention to Chicago for its next convention. This invitation was accepted. Dr. Braden and daughter; Bishop Lane and wife and Mesdames Cottrel and Turner, wives of distinguished bishops, were introduced to the convention and given the Chatauqua salute.

The constitution was read as a whole and I wish that I might give you the discussions and actions, only space will not permit, but Mesdames Booker T. Washington Bruce, Jackson, Hunter, Thurman Lawson, Hooks, Wassom, Watkins Grey, Coleman and others, waged a lively discussion before the constitution was adopted.

Article IV—Sections 3 and 5

Section 3. The National Treasurer shall hold all funds belonging to the Association and disburse the same on an order signed by the president, chairman of the executive board and the corresponding secretary. The treasurer shall give bond in the sum of $500 for the faithful performance of her duty.

Section 5. No member shall hold more than one office at a time and no officer shall be eligible to the same office for more than two consecutive terms—the treasurer excepted.

(NOTE: — How far has the Association drifted, when at Seattle, Washington, $1,700 was turned over to the Douglass Home Association, which did not pass through the hands of the NACW's treasurer, nor was the disbursement signed by the president of the National Association of Colored Women. Again, a certain officer has held as many as four or five offices at the same time, one of them being for LIFE.) More anon.

Readers, can you not see why it is necessary that you become informed and that you come to Atlantic City in August prepared to protect your organization? The president is powerless to make changes. She must be supported by the body.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

TRUE STORY OF 50 YEARS' LIFTING AND CLIMBING

Defender. Dat. 3-18-50

Chicago, Ill., August 14-16, 1899. Chicago

Quinn Chapel A.M.E. Church, at 24th street and Wabash ave., was the scene of second meeting or 1st Biennial Convention of the National Association of Colored Women. Rev. Archibald Carey, Sr., was then the pastor.

32 b

OFFICERS:

The officers were, president, Mary Church Terrell; vice presidents, Josephine B. Bruce and Lucy Thurman; corresponding secretary, Anna V. Thompkins; recording secretary, Christine S. Smith; treasurer, Silone Yates; national organizer, Jerome Jeffrey; chairman of the executive committee, Margaret Murray Washington; chairman of ways and means, Libbie Anthony. The local committee was comprised of Mesdames Agnes Moody, Albert Hall, R. E. Moore, M. L. Davenport, S. J. Evans, Mrs. Douglass and Mrs. Taylor.

MRS. TAYLOR

Hon. Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago, welcomed the convention. Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davis gave the salute. Mrs. Connie E. Curl brought greetings from Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of the State of Illinois; Mrs. Booker T. Washington responded. Mrs. Ella M. Henrotin (white club woman) and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, president, addressed the convention on the opening night.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

The work of the convention covered chiefly the reports of clubs, papers on important subjects, discussions, resolutions and amendments to the constitution. The objective given prominence was "KINDERGARTENS." Among the subjects presented and discussed were the following: "The Best Methods for Establishing Schools for Domestic Science" by Miss Frances Riley of Pa.; "Why the N. A. C. W. Should Devise Means for Establishing Kindergartens" by Haydee Camphill of Mo.; "Social Necessity of an Equal Stardard for Men and Women" by Silone Yates of Mo.; "The Child isFather to the Man" by Sylvania F. Williams of La.; "One Phase of the Labor Question" by Josephine Bruce of Ind.; "Convict Lease System As It Affects Child Nature" by Josephine Holmes of Ga.

"Lynch Laws" by Carrie Fortune of New York; "Prison Work" by Mrs. Frances Joseph of La.; "The Temperance Reform in the 20th Century" by Miss Mary Lynch of N. C.; "Practical Club Work" by Lizzie Carter (Brooks) of Mass.; "The Future Club Work of Women" by Emma S. Ransome of Chicago; "Jim Crow Laws" by Rosa Bowser Branch of Kan.; "Racial Literature" by Frances E. W. Harper of Pa.; "The Relation of the W.C.T.U. to the Home" by Lucy Thurman of Mich.

OTHER IMPORTANT ITEMS

A printed address on "The Progress of Colored Women," delivered at the 50th anniversary of the National American Suffrage by Mary Church Terrell, was sold for 10 cents a copy and the proceeds donated to the Association for the work of kindergartens and day nurseries. The sale amounted to $38.00 A Mrs. Will spoke in the interest of kindergartens and advised the women to work through their state legislatures for their establishment.

Among the outstanding visitors present were Rev. Richard Cole of Mo.; Bishop Turner, Hon. Booker T. Washington, Edward Brown of Boston, who spoke on "Lynch Law"; Rev. and Mrs. Archibald Carey, Sr., Miss Mary McDowell (who held membership in the Julia Gaskins Club of Evanston) and Mrs. Amanda Smith.

NATIONAL NOTES

Mrs. Booker T. Washington presented "National Notes." Eighteen dollars were raised in subscriptions.

The place of the next convention was left open; however, Buffalo, N. Y., was later selected. Several invitations were extended.

NAFAD Chapter

Daily World

Organized In

Sat. 9-2-50

New Orleans

Atlanta

BY JAMES B. LaFOURCHE

Organization [illegible] a, New Orleans Chapter of the National Association of Fashion and ~~Accessory~~ Designers was begun here last week by Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson of Atlanta, Ga., national president.

32b

The immediate goals of the organization as explained by the chairman are: "To collect, interpret and disseminate information etc; to isseminate information on local activities of NAFAD and other fashion organizations through monthly bulletins, "Fashion Cut."

Scholarships of $100 each are to be given to worthy high school seniors to encourage them to further training in the fashion field, and to provide a loan of $1,000 to any member of the NAFAD interested in further professional training in America or abroad, and to make available to members opportunities for refresher courses.

Other goals are to edit and publish a fashion magazine, set up an office and showroom in the fashion center of New York, and to provide financial assistance to members desiring to expand existing business or to establish new businesses.

Mrs. Rose Haydel was named temporary chairman of the chapter.

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World. Wed. 6-7-50

AT DESIGNERS' MEET—Mrs. Freddye Henderson, left, of Atlanta, new president of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, is shown at the recent meeting with Modestine Thornton, Mme. Henri Bonnet, Julia Brimes, Jeanetta W. Brown and Gerri Major.

Freddye Henderson Named President Of NAFAD

Daily World. Wed. 6-7-50

NEW YORK CITY— (Special)—When the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers met here the last week in May at Hotel Theresa, Freddye Henderson who has a successful business in Designing and making of Women's Clothes in Atlanta, Georgia--was elected as the new National President of the Organization. NAFAD can be proud of its selecting such a forward-looking and progressive young women as Mrs. Henderson who will no doubt guide the members to greater heights in establishing the Standards in Fashion Design that the Founder of the Organization—Jeanetta W. Brown had set forth. This will be done with ease through her because she is better preparing herself to fit into the field through study which will warrant her receiving a Master of Science Degree this June from New York University--from the School of Retailing with a major in Fashion Merchandising.

The the Annual Convention, Mrs. Henderson was most active; and as Chairman of the Panel on Standards in Merchandising she conducted an interesting Workship with the following persons participating--Mary T. Dean, Assistant Buyer of Handbags at Macy, Maida Spring of the International Ladies' Garment Makers Union, and Irma Wilson, Publicity Director of Lady Lydia Dresses in Philadelphia. She also appeared on Ruth Ellington James' Broadcast from Studios in Hotel Theresa.

Adding to the program of the three day Annual Convention were other interesting Discussions by Madame Henri Bonnet, wife of French Ambassador and currently one of the ten best dressed women of the World, and Mrs. Paula Stout—Textile Designer and owner of Paula Stout Textile Mills.

Atlanta, Ga.

NAFAD's Program will take most of the time of this little busy-body Freddye Henderson but it is hoped that she will give some thought to her other Organizations-if and when possible. She is a member of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, NCNW, and the wife of Jacob R. Henderson, Housing Manager and Businessman of Atlanta--and the proud mother of three children.

Other elected Officers for the National were Nele Cuyjet, of NYC, Rene Starks of New Jersey, Ruth Toles of Chicago, Ill., and Estelle Banks of Philadelphia, Pa.—-Vice Presidents; Opal Prichard of Detroit, Michigan to Recording Secretary; Thelma Beatty of Atlanta, Ga., Corresponding Secretary; Zelda Valdez of NYC-Parliamentarian; Olivia Turner of Philadelphia--Reporter and Mary Lou Chandler of NYC as Historian.

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ny contingent. For the too flat chest there are pretty blouses and bodices with skillful draping that give fullness to the upper portion of the torso.

Figured fabrics are a happy choice and this season offers some lovely ones. Stripes, of course, are out; they seldom have appeal anyway Whatever decorations are used on the frock should be in the form of cross lines. The round or square neck is more becoming than the V, that favorite of the plump sisters who would make the neck look slender.

As for millinery, there is no need to tell the tall girl that a high crown is a beauty crime. But she need not feel that she must always wear flat ones. Pretty halo styles, worn away from the face, make for rounder cheeks if the face is thin.

High heels are taboo; there are smart shoes with heels of moderate height. Extremely low ones send the girl of many inches out of form. Platforms are a safe selection, and they're raging like a house afire.

Let the tall girl realize that, if she dresses beautifully, carries herself perfectly,she dramatizes herself has it all over the pint-size lassies.

(Distributed by King Features Syndicate).

32b 1950

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs

Hold Career Clinic, Banquet

Daily World

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs held their first career clinic at Inspiration House over the weekend.

Jan. 6-9-50

In connection with this clinic, the Washington, D. C. unit of the Business and Professional Women's league held its annual banquet last Friday night with Dr. Lucia E. Thompson serving as guest speaker.

32b

Dr. Thompson, second vice president, was introduced by the national president Mrs. Geneva Valentine. The banquet, which was also held at beautiful Inspiration house was presided over by the president of the D. C. league, Miss Susie B. Green. Mrs. Helen E. Newberry gave greetings and Mrs. Nontrosa Coleman gave a brief history of the organization which is now 27 years old.

Atlanta Ga.

Music for the occasion was supplied by Miss Charlotte James.

The clinic got under way Friday afternoon with a meeting at the State department where "Current Developments in American Foreign policy" was discussed.

After a full day's session on Saturday at which time all phases of employment were discussed including Marriage as a Career, personality and charm, styles, religious education and business, the group was entertained with a party at Inspiration house.

Visitors were accompanied on a sight-seeing tour of the city on Sunday morning.

Musicians' Group Closes 5-Day 1950 Convention

Afro American

32b

BALTIMORE

The National Association of Negro Musicians Inc., which has been in session here since Sunday, closed its 27th annual convention with a concert, memorial services and election of officers, Friday.

The High Tower Youth Orchestra of Los Angeles presented the final concert.

The sessions opened on Sunday afternoon with a mass meeting held at Sharp St. Methodist Church, convention headquarters.

The scholarship contest held Sunday night netted two vocal contestants first prizes. They were Misses Gloria Harris of Detroit and Jacqueline Henry of Washington, both sopranos; and Miss Catherine Hughes, lyric soprano of Washington, third prize winner.

Sat 9-2-50

Pianists Sweep Instruments

James Sapights of Washington won first prize; Frederick Rochestra of Philadelphia, second prize; and Miss Elaine Nurse of New York, third prize, in the instrumental group, all were pianists.

By noon on Monday approximately 161 delegates, from 12 States and the District of Columbia had registered.

Baltimore

W. C. Handy, "Father of the Blues" and board member, arrived in town Wednesday after-

(Continued from Page 1)

noon. His anthem "They That Sow in Tears, Shall Reap in Joy" was sung for the first time by Miss Gloria Harris of Detroit, a scholarship winner.

Monday night was Local Branch Night; and the program participants were members pf the Baltimore Music Guild.

Guild Chorus Heard

The Guild Chorus, under the direction of Mrs. Gloria S. Stokes, rendered, "Grant Us To Do With Zeal," by Bach and "America, the Beautiful," by Woods.

Miss Beatrice A. Mayor, violinist accompanied by Mrs. Margaret Rusk Franklin, selected "Melodie," by Gluck—Kreisler, and "Sernade," by Toselli—Fradkin, as her contribution to the program.

Seechi's, "Lungi Dal Caro Bene," was sung by William C. Brown, in a deep, rich baritone voice. He was accompanied on the piano by W. Sherman Smith.

The highlight of the program was the rendition of "'Rhapsody in D Minor," by Federer, with Mesdames Gwendolyn Lassiter and Katrine White at pianos.

Audience Enthalled

A small, but appreciative, audiance received the group and were generous with their ovations.

Mrs. Edna Kess Mitchell, leading Baltimore soprano, sang "Honor, Honor," arranged by Hall Johnson, and "Care Selve," by Handel. Music Teacher Florence C. Carter played Schubert's "Impromptu in A Flat" on the piano

Delegate, 5, Performs

The national junior division and student program concert was held on Tuesday afternoon, with participants from 5 to 13 years of age, who rendered selections both from the old masters and newer composers.

Benelle Giles, 5, of New York, the youngest participant and delegate, displayed no alarm at the piano in front of the huge crowd as she played, "Spiritoso Allegro-Opus 36, No. 1," by Clementi.

National Branch Night was celebrated on Wednsday, with Nora Douglas Holt presiding.

32b

Afro American

Sept 2, 50

Baltimore Md.

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32b 1950 National Association of Schools of Music

Choir Director Honored

32b

Warner Lawson, director of the Howard University choir and dean of the music school at Howard, who was recently elected a vice-president of the National Association of Schools of Music in Cleveland.

Musicians Again Elect C. H. Wilson

Courier 9-9-50

By THEODORE C. STONE

BALTIMORE —(ANP)— More than 300 musicians from twenty-five states met here Aug. 20-25 for the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc.

Delegates re-elected for the tenth time Clarence Hayden Wilson of St. Louis as national president. His only opponent, Mrs. Nora Douglass Holt, one of the founders, declined to run when her name was presented from the floor by a New York delegate.

Negro Bankers to Meet

Evening Star

DANVILLE, Va., Sept. 1 (AP).—Representatives from 14 Negro banks in the United States will meet in Danville September 8 and 9 for the 23d annual convention of the National Bankers' Association.

Washington, D.C.

Wheeler Elected President of Bankers' Association

Afro-American

Sat 9-30-50

DANVILLE, Va. (ANP)—Meeting here at the 23rd annual session, last week, the National Bankers' Association elected John H. Wheeler president. Wheeler is vice-president and cashier of the Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham, N.C.

Retiring president is LeRoy F. Ridley, president of the Crown Saving Bank of Newport News, Va. ('her [illegible] l were:

First vice-president and secretary, M. C. Martin, Danville, Va., Savings and Trust Company; vice-president, H. Doyle Mitchell, Industrial Bank and Trust Company, Washington; assistant secretary, E. C. Ewing, Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kans.; and treasurer, Mrs. N. B. Ardeer, Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Atlanta.

2 Symposiums Held

Highlights of the meeting included two symposiums:

"New Services Our Banks Can Offer," led by A. Maceo Walker of Memphis, M. G. Ferguson of Nashville and L. W. York of Danville; and "Some Ways of Making Our Communities More Bank Conscious," led by E. C. Wright of Philadelphia and an Atlantan.

Host bank at this meeting was the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company. Business sessions were held at Textile Hall, and the public meeting at Loyal Baptist Church, the Rev. Doyle J. Thomas, pastor.

Fourteen-Member Group

23rd Annual Bankers Convention in Danville

Courier

DANVILLE, Va. — Representatives of the fourteen Negro banks throughout the United States will meet here in a two-day session beginning Friday, Sept. 8, for the twenty-third annual convention of the National Bankers Association. They will be guests of the Danville Savings Bank and Trust Company, convention host.

Sat. 9-9-50

The business sessions, beginning Friday morning, will be held at the Textile Workers Hall on Patton Street and the public session will be held Friday evening at Loyal Baptist Church where Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Tri-State Bank of Memphis, the Universal Life Insurance Company, and past president of the National Business League, will be the main speaker.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Organization of the National Bankers Association took place at Philadelphia in 1926 under the leadership of the late Major R. R. Wright. Since his death other presidents have been Lorimer D. Milton, Atlanta, and Jesse H. Mitchell of Washington. Incumbent president is Leroy Ridley, president of the Crown Savings Bank in Newport News, Va. Three of the member banks are in the State of Virginia and two each in Tennessee and Georgia.

Richmond was host to the last association meeting held in Virginia, in 1940. The only other held in the state was at Buckroe Beach in 1930. The last was held in Kansas City, Kan., where the Douglass State Bank, youngest unit in the organization, was host member. This took place in 1947, the year the bank was organized.

Prominent bankers who are to appear this year on the program are L. D. Milton, Dr. J. E. Walker, C. C. Spaulding, B. Doyle Mitchell, Emanuel C. Wright, Mrs. Nettie B. Archer, J. H. Wheeler and W. W. Davis.

National Bar Week Set For April 9

World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Various bar associations in the larger cities are expected to celebrate National Bar week, emphasizing the crusade that colored lawyers, individually and collectively, are making for full civil rights, Roy Garvin, publicity director of the National Bar Association, declared last Saturday.

Atlanta

Mr. Garvin made public the proclamation of J. Robert Booker, of Little Rock, Arkansas, president of the National Bar Association, proclaiming the week of April 9 as National Bar Week.

As a feature of National Bar Week he said, meetings are being planned in major cities like Washington, New York, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City and Atlanta, as well as small cities, to emphasize the contributions of colored lawyers in the fight for civil rights and to acquaint the public with the issues involved in the three civil rights cases which will be argued in the United States Supreme Court during the week of April 3.

3-25-50

These cases are those of Heman Marion Sweatt, involving segregation in institutions of higher education; Elmer W. Henderson, involving segregation on railroad dining cars, and G. W. McLaurin, involving segregation within the classroom.

In his proclamation, Mr. Booker urged all officers, regional directors and deputy regional directors of the National Bar Association, as well as the entire membership, to make such plans for celebration of National Bar Week "as will indelibly impress up on the public at large the importance of the bar association and its activities" as they relate to professional, economic, civil and social success and freedom."

Nation's Lawyers Deal With Vital Issues At Bar Meet In Nashville

32b

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The 700 delegates to the National Bar Association meeting here for the 25th annual convention, Sept. 21-23, are attending program sessions dealing with many vital topics.

Defender 9-23-50

More than 50 of the nation's leading Negro attorneys are participating in the discussions.

Heading the delegates are Rep. Adam C. Powell, of New York, and Judge William H. Hastie, of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Philadelphia. Judge Hastie, former governor of the Virgin Islands, received the Court of Appeals bench appointment earlier this year from President Truman.

Messages from President Truman and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath will be among the convention highlights. Other highlights will come on Friday and Sunday.

Chicago Sat

Program Schedule

Friday, the delegates will meet in the Tennessee House of Representatives to hear a judge from the Tennessee Court of Appeals. Sunday, at 5 p.m., NBA president, J. Robert Booker, of Little Rock, is scheduled to address the citizens of Nashville over radio station WNAH.

Following is the remaining convention program:

Thursday, at 2 p.m., a panel discussion will be held on FEPC, the topic being discussed from the national, state and city levels by Elmer W. Henderson and Mrs. Anne Arnold Hedgeman, of Washington; John T. Doles, of New York; J. Mercer Burrell, New Jersey; Charles Carr, Cleveland, O., and Raymond Cannon, Chicago

Thursday night, a public meeting is scheduled with Judge Hastie and Judge Homer Brown of Pittsburgh as speakers.

Friday morning, Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago and George W. Crockett of Detroit will discuss "The Problem of Alimony" and the "Drunk-O-Meter Test."

The convention will officially close Saturday with a morning session devoted to internal problems, reports and naming of officers for 1950-51.

Convention's Aim

Meeting here for the second time in its 25-year history, the executive committee of the Association issued the following statement as the aim of the convention:

"On its silver anniversary, the Association will reaffirm its faith in the dignity and worth of the human person and pledges to continue its work to the end that there will not be one law for one group of our society and another law for another group, but among all citizens one and the same law."

In charge of arrangements here are members of the local J. C. Napier Bar Association, Z. Alexander Looby, C. L. Ennis, W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Robert Lillard, Roscoe Hamby, R. B. J. Campbell, J. F. McClellan, Andrew J. Steele, Daniel W. West, and the J. C. Napier Bar Association Ladies Auxiliary, of which Mrs. C. L. Ennix is chairman.

Defender Sat 9-23-50

Bar Association To Meet In South

32b

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The National Bar Association is going south for its annual convention for the 2nd time within three years, Roy Garvin, publicity director for the association, announced last Saturday.

World

The lawyers association will hold their annual meeting in Nashville, Tennessee, September 21, to 23, he said. Nashville lawyers will act as hosts to the convention. Z. Alexander Looby, of Nashville, is general chairman of the convention committee.

Memphis, Tenn

The bar association met two years ago in Atlanta. Mr. Garvin said is again holding its convention in the South as a means of lending moral support to lawyers in that section in their crusade for first class citizenship.

Fri 9-15-50

J. R. Booker, of Little Rock, president of the association, has announced as a major project an inter-American goodwill tour. He will urge members of the association to go on a 21-day tour of Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Atty. Stradford Cited By National Bar Assocation

Attorney C. Francis Stradford, prominent member of the Illinois Bar, was honored in Nashville last week by the nation's Negro lawyers.

Defender

He was presented an award for meritorius service to the National Bar Association at the silver anniversary convention of the NBA.

Sat 10-7-50

The award, a silver plaque, bore the following inscription:

"In recognition of his able and outstanding effort, fidelity and devotion to the National Bar Association, as founder, secretary, president and executive committee member and consistent supporter of the Association, who in the estimation of his colleagues has contributed most in the past 25 years to the success and public esteem of the Association."

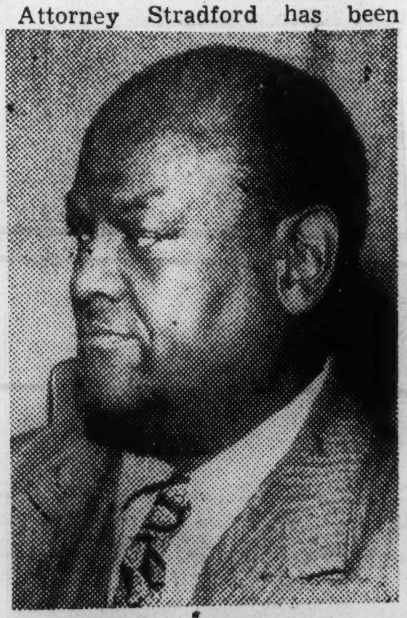
Chicago Sat

Presented At Banquet

The citation was presented Sept. 21, at the annual banquet of the NBA at Tennessee State Industrial and Agricultural College.

Scovel Richardson, secretary of the Association and dean of the law school at Lincoln university, St. Louis, made the presentation.

Attorney Stradford has been practicing law in Chicago for the past 33 years. He is a graduate of Oberlin college, received his master's degree in Political Science and LL. B. degree at Columbia university.



ATTY. STRADFORD

In Famous Case

He represented the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters when that labor organization was seeking to establish the right to represent Pullman porters.

Attorney Stradford also represented Carl A. Hansberry in the now famous restrictive covenant case which was decided in Hansberry's favor by the U. S. Supreme Court.

At present, Attorney Stradford is a candidate for representative in the Illinois General Assembly, Fifth Senatorial district.

Booker Re-elected Head of Lawyer's Association

Afro-American

32b

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (ANP)—J. Robert Booker of Little Rock, Ark., was re-elected president of the National Bar Association at its 25th annual meeting recently.

Highlights of the meeting included a banquet honoring founders of the association and addresses by:

Sat 10-7

Elmer W. Henderson, executive director, American Council on Human Rights; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to the Federal Security Administration; John sion Against Discrimination; J. T. Doles, New York State Commiscer Burrell, New Jersey; Raymond Cannon, Minneapolis; George W. Crockett, Detroit; George C. Adams, Chicago; and Euclid L. Taylor, Chicago.

Baltimore

Other Officers

Taylor questioned the admisability of evidence secured by the drunk-meter tests used in Chicago. Henderson, Mrs. Hedgemen, Toles, Burrell, and Cannon discussed the operation of fair employment practices laws in various States.

Besides Booker, others elected to office were:

John W. Harvey, St. Louis, first vice-president; John T. Doles, New York, second vice-president; E. L. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind., third vice-president; Margaret Haywood Hawthorne, Washington, fourth vice-president;

Lucia T. Thomas, Chicago, assistant secretary; John A Hibbler, Little Rock, Ark., treasurer; William C. Martin, St. Louis, editor, National Bar Journal; Roy Garvin, Washington, publicity director.

Silver Dinner Feature

Members of the executive committee are J. Mercer Burrell, R. H. Craig, Chattanooga, Tenn.; John H. Lewis, New York; Alexander Russell, Chester Smith, Detroit, and Richard E. Westbrooks, Chicago.

A silver anniversary dinner and dance was attended by five past presidents who were honored guests.

Resolutions passed called for more public housing, an FEPC, Federal aid to education, slum clearance, elimination of segregation and bias in public places, and more colored judges at both the Federal and local levels.

The 1951 meeting of the association will be held the Thursday, Friday and Saturday preceding Labor Day in St. Louis.

Booker Re-Elected Pres. Of National Bar Association

World Atlanta, Ga

By BETTY JOHNSON

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — The annual meeting of the National Bar Association was held this year in Nashville, Tenn. September 21, 1950 through 23. This three day session as held at the Morris Memorial Building.

Wed 10-4-50

Top lawyers from all over the country discussed important legal questions. The attorneys from Atlanta, Ga. discussed the "School Segregation" issues.

This year's attendance was exceptionally large; there were at least 250 people present. The citizens seemed to show great interest in the public meeting. Besides the business angle, there were many top social affairs too.

When the roster of officers was read, our own Lawyer Booker's name was still at the head of the list, as were the other officers' names of last year. We should like to extend our congratulations to Lawyer Booker, from the ARKANSAS WORLD! Some of the other lawyers from Arkansas, were Attys. Hibbler, Williams and Davis, from Pine Bluff.

Officers of the National Bar Association are J. Robert Booker, Little Rock, Ark., president; Loren Miller, Los Angeles, first vice president; John T. Doles, New York City, second vice president E. L. Johnson, Indianapolis, thir vice president Mrs. Margaret Haywood, Washington, fourth president.

Scovel Richardson, St. secretary; John A. Hibbler, Rock, treasurer; William tin, St. Louis, editor of Journal; Roy Garvin, W publicity director; and S. Weaver, New York C relations counsel.

Seek Means To Win Full Citizenship

Defender

Sat 8-26-50

Chicago, Ill.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.— "Full Citizenship — Now" will be the theme of the National Bar Association convention when it meets in Nashville, Sept. 21-23. The association will be celebrating its 25th anniversary.

The organization, which was born in Des Moines, Ia., has emphasized full civil rights for all persons and in upholding this goal, many cases have been sponsored or participated in by the Civil Rights Committee of the Association. Atty. Richard Westbrooks of Chicago heads this committee.

Among such cases were the Henderson case against dining car discrimination on railway cars and the cases involving equal educational opportunity for Negroes.

The program arranged for the confab centers around the full implementation of the provisions of the U. S. and various state Constitutions. A committee of Nashville lawyers is planning numerous social activities.

800 Beauticians at Session, Choose Houston for Next Meet

Afro-American

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The 31st annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League, held at Dillard University, here, last week, drew 800 delegates from 38 states, and set Houston, Texas, as site for the 1951 session.

8-26-50

Mrs. Johnson Presides

Presiding over the gathering was Mrs. Cordelia Greene Johnson, national president, and recently appointed commissioner of beauty culture of Jersey City by Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll.

Coincident with the convention was the commencement exercises of the National Institute of Cosmetology, an arm of the league, which conferred degrees on more than 125 graduates.

To Liquidate Mortgage

Principal business of the conventioners was the discussion of plans for the liquidation of the mortgage on its national home. The trustees of the league propose to launch a national baby contest in September, to secure funds for this purpose.

William Pickens of the US Treasury department was the principal speaker on the convention program and a miniature bond drive was initiated in his honor.

Broadcasting over Station WMRY, Mrs. Johnson, national president, unleashed the highlights of the convention. Mrs. Lillian Truly Franklin rendered "The Lord's Prayer."

At a Mardi Gras in August Mock Carnival ball, James A. Holtry, president of the Good Citizens Industrial Insurance Company, crowned the queen, pulchritudinous Odessa Derbingy of New Orleans.

Houston Takes 1951 Confab

The Houston delegation, 71 strong, steam-rollered both the Florida and Oklahoma standard bearers for the 1951 convention.

The Texans paraded through the spacious enclosure, blowing horns and giving the Alligator State and the Indian Reservation opponents to know that next year's convention would be "Deep In The Heart of Texas." It had to be, with Florida having no more than 30 delegates, and Oklahoma about 40.

Message to Truman

A message was sent to Pres. Harry S. Truman by the NBCL, which maintains a Beauticians Volunteer corps of Nurses, informing the chief executive that the Florence Nightengalers are again ready, as they were during World War II, to render whatever services the country might require.

The nurse corps during the last war sold bonds, and bought two planes. Director of the BVCN is Mrs. Maude Gadsen of New York City.

National Officers

National officers are Mrs. Johnson, president, Jersey City, N. J.; Flossie Wilson, first vice-president, Charleston, S. C.; Maude Gadsden, second vice, New York City; Louise Reaves, third vice, St. Louis, Mo.; Austin Williams, fourth vice, Little Rock, Ark.; James Jamison, fifth vice, Houston, Texas; Georgia M. Brown, sixth vice, Chicago; Atty. Mercer J. Burrell, legal adviser, Jersey City, N. J.;

Bessie Mercer Freeman, national secretary, Washington; Willie Ford Hennessey, recording secretary, Asheville, N. C.; Minnie D. Hurley, national treasurer, New York; Carolyn Dismond, national organization, Harrisburg, Pa.; Doris C. Ford, statistician, Richmond, Va.; Percy Bailey, historian, Omaha, Neb.; Barbara Williams, public relations, N. Y. C.

Dr. Duff Speaks to Beauticians

Afro-American

Sat. 8-19-50

Annual Convention Held in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Dr. N. S. Duff, prominent Philadelphia physician and churchman delivered the principal address to the graduating class of the National Institute of Cosmetology at Dillard University, here Sunday.

Five persons from the Philadelphia area were among those receiving diplomas from the institution, which was sponsored by the National Beauty Culturalists' League in connection with its 31st anual convention, also in session here.

Philadelphians honored during the ceremonies were Marie Smith, Jennie Pilgrim, Arianna Preston, Essie D. Turner, Jessie M. Williams, all of the metropolitan area, and LeRoy S. Campbell of Lancaster.

8-19-50

29 Delegates from Pa.

A total of 29 delegates from Pennsylvania were present when the convention was called to order, Sunday afternoon, by Mrs. Cordelia G. Johnson of Jersey City, national president.

The opening session was held in the Dillard University gymnasium, where the delegates and graduates also heard a brief address by Mrs. Annie Malone, founder of the organization.

Leading beauticians from Pennsylvania who had registered here by Sunday were:

Mrs. Margaret Fletcher, Mrs. Cleotis Richardson, Miss Jennie Pilgrim, Mrs. Annie Curtis, Mrs. Novella Downing, Mrs. Flanzie Hollingsworth, Miss Mary Winters, Mrs. Marie Smith, Mrs. Essie Turner;

LeRoy Campbell, Miss Ruth Johns, Mrs. Carolyn Dismond, Mrs. Bernetta Lee, Mrs. Evelyn Love, Mrs. Mamie Sewell, Miss Dorothy Martin, Miss Lucille Hart, Mrs. Ruth Carter;

Miss Miriam Howard, Mrs. Rose Cook, Mrs. Serena Patterson, Mrs. Hester Brown, Mrs. Nellie Wintry, Mrs. William Franklin, Mrs. Elzina Shaw, Mrs. Florence Williams, Mrs. Helen Littlejohn, Miss Jessie Williams and Mrs. Arianna Preston.

Graduates Listed

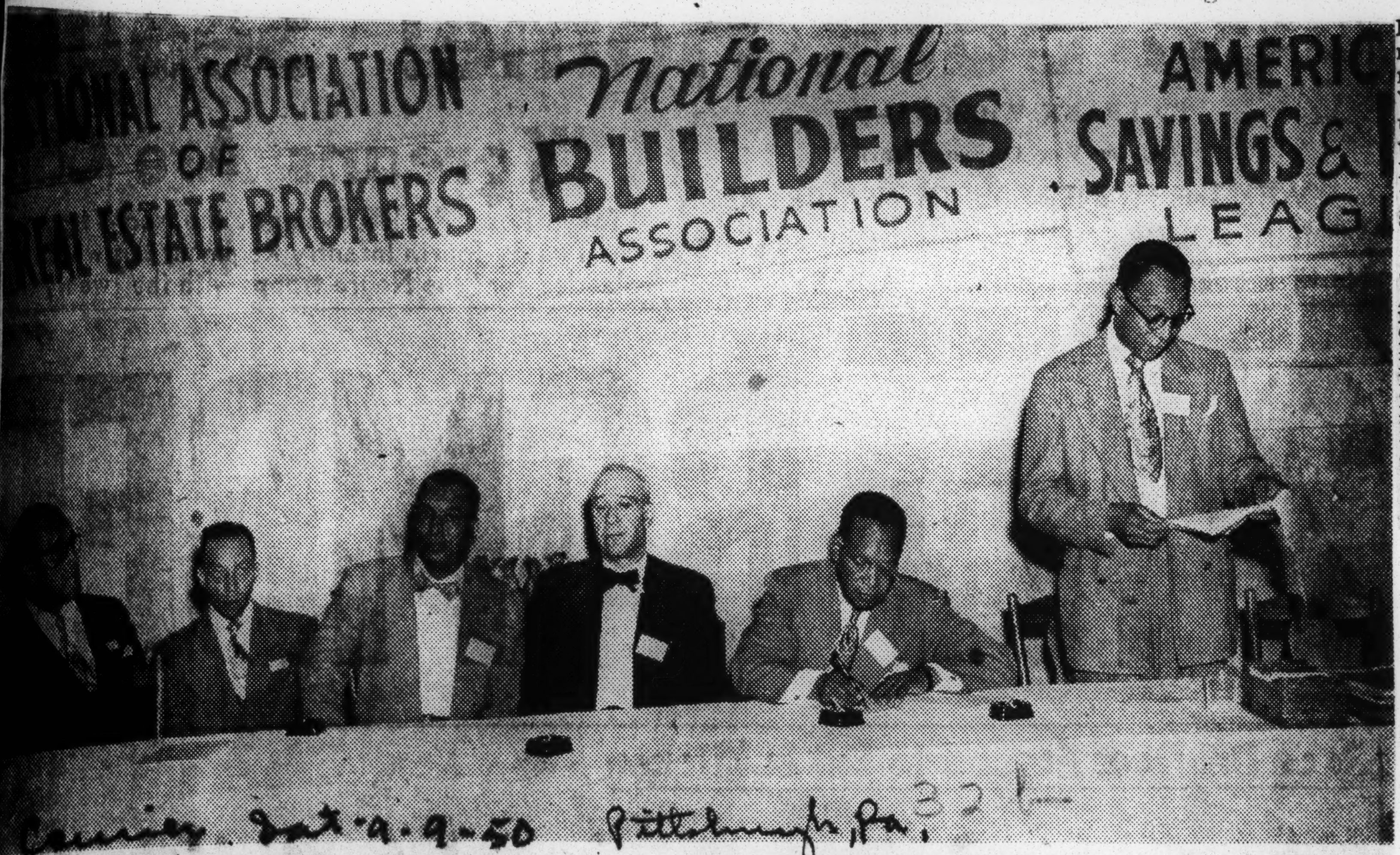
A complete list of the graduates of the National Institute of Cosmetology follows:

Christine Baccus, Lena Boykins, Georgia L. Brown, Willie Gabiness, Mary A. Clark, Callie Day, Ruby Duncombe, Ethel Duncombe, Ethel Dickens, Florence Ellerbee, Magnolia Evans, Isabelle B. Ewsing, Ludie Foster, Mary E. Floyd, Margaret C. Ford, Viola Goins, Rosebud Gaines, Leora Hodge;

Corinne M. Jackson, Willie N. B. Jones, Lula Mae Jackson, Annie M. Katon, Jewel Kelly, Willia B. Laurison, L. E. Coleman Lockhardt, Lillie B. La Leach, Joanna C. Mason, Maggie Mitchell, Roxie Miller, George L. McKnight, Iola McClanaham;

Bertha Perkins, Emma Phillips, Maurice Robinson, J. W. Ross, Evelyn K. Rannie, Pannsey Reed, Naomi Stokes, Marie Smith Josephine Terrell, Mary Taylor, Annabelle Wilson, Rether B. White, Mazarine S. Wea, Ima Beal Wady, Marie E. Washington;

Ethel K. Archer, LeRoy S. Campbell, Blanche Collins, Buehler Cooke, Dean Rushie Davis, Lena Durham, Odessa Delaney, Cora Hughes, Alma M. Harrell, Clarabelle Jackson, Cordelia Jennings, Bernice C. Lyons, 32b 1950 National Builders Association ✓


NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS
National BUILDERS ASSOCIATION
AMERIC SAVINGS & LEAG

Courier Sat-9-9-50 Pittsburgh, Pa. 32b

Builders, Realtors Meet—Better housing for Negroes was pledged last week by these prominent builders and realtors. Left to right: W. H. (Chief) Aiken and T. M. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga. (Mr. Alexander is now president of the National Builders Association); W. D. Morison Jr., Detroit, head of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers; Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, Negro Business League president; Roland Bland, NAREB vice president, and F. Henry Williams, Jacksonville, Fla., NAREB secretary.—Adair Photo.

At Joint National Meeting

Builders, Realtors Pledge End of Race Slum Housing

Courier Sat-9-9-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By WILLIAM A. FOWLKES
(Courier Staff Correspondent)

ATLANTA, Ga.—The nation's top Negro builders and realtors last week pledged the highest type of cooperation to aid in the eradication of slums and increased home ownership among the race.

T. M. Alexander, prominent Atlanta builder and insurance broker, was elected president of the National Builders Association as sessions of NBA, the National Association of Real Estate Brokers and the American Savings and Loan League ended last week.

MORISON RE-ELECTED

W. D. Morison, Jr., of Detroit, Mich., was re-elected president of the brokers, while J. S. Stewart was renamed to lead ~~the Ameri~~can Savings and Loan League.

Alexander succeeds Walter H. (Chief) Aiken, outstanding Atlanta builder, who now heads the national builders' executive committee. F. J. Lacy, of West Virginia State College, is new secretary of the builders, while W. Spurgeon Burke, of Washington continues as treasurer.

Conferees heard a battery of government and business experts during the three-day Atlanta meeting, designed to aid Negro business in the building and selling line.

SLUM ERADICATION

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, keynoted the joint meeting, calling for the development of community programs to prevent slums and to foster better homes for the Negro and his future. Training of skilled craftsmen was urged by educators to me~~et the demands of~~ the housing industry during and after the war.

James C. Evans, civilian assistant to Secretary of Defense Johnson, said he could reveal no military secrets concerning the Korean war, but stated with confidence that military units were ending jim crow and discrimination.

L. D. Milton, president of Citizens Trust Company; E. M. Martin, secretary of Atlanta Life Insurance Company, and Andrew A. Means, Gary contractor, gave valuable information during a panel discussion of "Economic Opportunities in Real Estate and Construction."

DR. EVANS KEYNOTER

Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View State College, keynoted the banquet session of the meeting at the Butler Street YMCA. Booker T. McGraw, deputy assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, called for the use of government bodies designed to aid in home building.

Among those registered by the joint bodies were:

I. L. Jackson, broker, Cleveland; Mrs. Alvie Jackson, Cleveland; Mrs. Nellie E. Holland, broker, Phildelphia; Mrs. Gladys C. Vaught, broker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Bolin V. Bland, broker, Chicago; Frank Irving, broker, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Hollins, broker, Birmingham; Willis M. Graves, Detroit, general counsel; Elmore Baker, broker, Chicago; Maceo Grutcher, Detroit; W. B. Muse, broker, Martinsville, Va.; Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Greene, broker, Washington, D. C.; Dr. B. T. McGraw, Washington, D. C.; F. Henry Williams, Jacksonville, Fla.; Mrs. Marion S. McDowell, broker, Chicago; C. E. Wilson, broker, Detroit; Irving Williamson, St. Louis; V. R. Thornton, broker, Cleveland; Mrs. Leota Robinson, broker, Cleveland; Fred A. Jones, broker, St. Louis; J. M. Penn, orangeburg, S. C.; Mrs. Geraldine Penn.

Ammon G. Brown, broker, Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. Ammon G. Brown and Miss Gwendolyn Brown, Columbus, Ohio; Percy Moore Jr., salesman, Atlanta; A. C. Epps, salesman, Richmond, Va.; Marshall L. Brown, broker, Jacksonville, Fla.; Ed Vaughn, Jacksonville; Ripley Meade Jr., broker, Chicago; H. M. Jackson, Atlanta; Warren Cochrane, Atlanta; George Nesbitt, Washington, D. C.; Lenerte Roberts, Mrs. Irene Trulear, Mrs. Lenore Strange, Mrs. Lois Irving and Mrs. Lulu O. McClure, brokers, Philadelphia, Pa.; C. D. Saxon, salesman, Atlanta; John D. Wilder, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. L. Wolfe, broker, Atlanta; Samuel C. Gibbons, broker, Detroit; J. R. Wilson, broker, Atlanta; Jefferson A. Beaver, broker, San Francisco; Rogers Henderson, broker, Atlanta; J. H. Calhoun, broker, Atlanta; Arnett G. Lindsay, broker, Washington, D. C.;

Waddell Thomas, broker; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. N. D. Jones, broker, Atlanta; N. D. Jones, broker, Atlanta; Lester B. Granger, New York City; Nelson Jackson, Atlanta Urban League; William J. Roberts, salesman, Philadelphia; Herman Glass, broker, Atlanta; Cleo Roberts, S. B. Barnes, Philadelphia; C. T. Bell, Q. V. Williamson, O. T. Bell, brokers, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Morison Jr., Detroit, Mich.; Miss Edith Gaddie, Broker, Philadelphia; Joseph T. Bickers salesman, Atlanta; W. H. Aiken, A. L. Thompson, Atlanta; W. Spurgeon Burke, Washington, D. C.; R. V. Grisby, Beaufort, S. C.; C. H. Ford, Denmark, S. C.; I. J. Collier, Lincoln, Mo.; Andrew Means, Gary, Ind.; L. S. Gaillard Jr., Birmingham, Ala.;

M. F. Thompson, Jacksonville, Fla.; James R. Abernathy, Montclair, N. J.; Miss Ophelia Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.; T. M. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; F. J. Lacy, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.; Lewis G. Watts, Seattle, Wash.; Robert S. Clagett, Washington, D. C.; W. H. Moses, Hampton, Va.; President E.B. Evans, Prairie View, Tex.; U. M. George, Durham, N. C.; T. W. Jones, Tuskegee, Ala.; Atty. Arthur A. Madison, New York City; L. D. Milton, J. B. Blayton and E. M. Martin, Atlanta.

Alexander Is Named Prexy Of Builders Association

Daily World Times: 8-31-50

32b

T. M. Alexander, president of Security Construction Company and prominent Atlanta real estate broker, was elected president of the National Builders Association Wednesday as that organization, the National Association of Real Estate Brokers and the American Savings and Loan league ended their joint annual convention here.

Local Businessman Also Heads Empire Real Estate Board

W. D. Morrison, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan, and J. S. Stewart, of Durham, were reelected to the presidency of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers and the American Savings and Loan league respectively.

32b

Mr. Alexander succeeds W. H. "Chief" Aiken, also of Atlanta. Other officers of the builders associatin incuude W. H. "Chief" Aiken chairman of the executive committee; W. Spurgeon Burke, Washington, D. ., treasurer and Andrew Means, Gary, Indiana, vice president.

Officers of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers in addition to Mr. Morrison include F. Henry Williams, secretary, Jacksonville, Fla.; Horace' Sudduth, Cincinnati, Ohio, vice president; Willis M. Graves, general counsel, Detroit; W. H. Hollins, Birmingham. treasurer.

After the election, the delegates left in a motorcade for Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, where the Golden Anniversary Convention of the National Negro Business League is in session.

Mr. Alexander was vice president of the builders association before his election to the presidency. He is also president of the Empire Real Estate board.

A graduate of Morehouse College, he is also president of Alexander and company, Alexander- Calloway realty company and the Security Construction company.

Mr. Alexander is also a member of the board of trustees of Morehouse College. He and his family reside at 1345 Hunter Street. SW.

Roland Sawyer Keynotes Meet In Panel Talk

Role Of Government In Housing Related

32b

By ALICE H. WASHINGTON

Attendants at the joint session of the National Builders Association and the National Association of Real Estate Brokers were urged yesterday to gear themselves to the gigantic task of securing a decent home for every family and better neighborhoods in which to live.

Participants on the panel discussion evolving around Federal Aid to Housing and Real Estate with A. Maceo Smith, FHA Racial Relations Advisor of Dallas, Texas as moderator, challenged the assemblage at the second session of the joint meeting to develop local resources and combine with the kit of tools offered through government agencies and the housing laws to make effective a housing program which would fit the needs of their immediate communities.

Daily World 9-29-50

Roland M. Sawyer ,Administrative officer, Minority Group Housing of the Federal Housing Administration, in asserting the accomplishments of the government in housing stated:

"Congress in passing the National Housing Act and establishing the Federal Housing Administration intended to (1) encourage improvement in housing conditions, (2) provide an adequate home financing system to make suitable housing accommodations available for American families, and (3) have the insured mortgage system exercise a stabilizing influence in the mortgage and real estate market.

Continuing he declared: "The Federal Housing Administration has improved conditions and has provided a financing system that made housing accommodations available for 15 million families or about 44 million people," and it has insured approximately $20,000,000,000 in home mortgage and property improvement loans.

COOPERATION NEEDED

Credit restrictions for national defense and to curb inflation effective July 18, 1950 were listed and Mr. Sawyer emphasized the need for industry and government to work together to direct a larger part of residential construction into the lower priced market where the need is greatest.

The recognized authority on housing discussed cooperative housing as provided by Congress and the small homes program, of the National Housing Act of 1950, as two of the FHA aids to housing and real estate that have real possibilities for use by middle and low income groups.

Dr. B. T. McGraw, deputy assistant to the administrator, HHFA, gave an overall picture of the government agencies operating in the program for better housing and discussed the progress made in public housing since the inception of the program. He emphasized that opportunities in the field are "ever expanding and that there is need for positive action to work to the best advantage of all concerned." Private enterprise was challenged to meet the needs and cooperate with the government program through location of sites for housing and in providing loans for lower and middle class groups. Local leadership and full use of resources were listed as steps in furthering the program which with the "government wit of tools" would do much to ease the problem of housing.

Daily World 9-29-50

COCHRANE WELCOMES GROUP

Warren Cochrane, assistant director, PHA Racial Relations Service, and executive secretary, on leave, of the Butler St. YMCA welcomed the group on behalf of the YMCA, site of the session, and then in official capacity reviewed important steps made in easing the racial situations in housing. New York, New Jersey, Mass., and more recently Rhode Island, were states he listed which had put non-discriminatory clauses in housing acts.

George Nasbitt Field Operations, SCUR, speaking in the main, off the record, discussed the urban redevelopment program as a "big thing, here to stay." He urged the brokers and builders to become aware of the housing situation from all angles and to take positive action in bettering the local situation.

A lively question-answer period followed the panel.

Earlier in the day, the two groups registered at the YMCA, and at the first session, held 10:30 a. m., heard addresses by W. D. Morison, Jr., Detroit president NAREB and W. H. Aiken Atlanta, president NBA. At this session, over which Boland V. Bland, Chicago, vice president of NAREB presided , convention committees were appointed and reports were heard from officers of the group.

After a motorcade and barbecue at WALUHAJE, a moonlight meeting for the three organizations featured addresses by W. Spurgeon Banks, James C. Evans, Lester B. Granger, Hope Stevens and Honorable William B. Hartsfield.

The three day confab continues today with a morning session on the theme "Re-Organizational Program," with Hope Stevens, General Counsel, NAREB, New York, presiding. There will also be reports of the program and organization committees.

At two o'clock, Lenerte Roberts of Philadelphia, will preside over a discussion on "Economic Opportunities in Real Estate and Construction." Andrew A. Means of Gary, Indiana, will be among the speakers. At 3:10, members of the American Savings and Loan League will join the NBA and NAREB for a joint session on "Financing" with J. S. Stewart, presiding and L. D. Milton and E. M. Martin as discussants.

The banquet for the group will be held at 8 p. m. at the YMCA when T. M. Alexander, president of the Empire Real Estate Board and vice president of NBA, will preside. Dr. E. B. Evans, president of Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College will give the principal address.

Monday evening, delegates and visitors to the National Real Estate and Brokers Convention climaxed the day's activities of the historic meeting by attending a meeting at the palatial estate of Chief W. A. Aiken of Aiken Inc.

Principal speaker for the evening was Lester Granger, of the National Urban League. Welcoming the delegates and real estate brokers to Atlanta was Mayor William Hartsfield who praised the Brokers and the people of Atlanta for "significant achievement in the field of housing and building." The Mayor pointed out that the progress and achievement of Negroes in Atlanta and the metropolitan area was indicative of what democracy is in reality.

Mr. Granger gave a brief analysis of the achievement made by Negroes in employment during the past few years and how effectively the Urban League and the Urban League branches have worked in assisting with such an achievement.

James C. Evans, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of Defense spoke of the progress the Negro has made in the Armed Forces.

Other speakers included W. D. Morris of Detroit and Mrs. Nellie E. Holland of Philadelphia.

Other panel meetings and a banquet will be held today.

Reviewing The News

BY WILLIAM GORDON

32b

The recent meeting of the National Real Estate and Builders here in Atlanta may be a perfect example of the progress and advancement made by Negro business during the past decade. An aggressive organization of men and woman who believe in the ability of the Negro in business the Realtors have become a challenge to community progress among various business interests.

Daily World

Most of the men who make up this organization are those who have ideas and have moved to put them into practice. They have failed to stand by while a large portion of the world passes them and remain to complain about what they have missed because of lack of opportunity.

9-1-50

Atlanta, Ga.

Most of them have built their institutions out of honesty, integrity and the ability to take a chance. They have remained true to the American tradition of the free enterprise movement. It has not beem a situation where they were content to be served when they found they were able to serve themselves. They refused to stand by and permit competition to frighten them into the feeling that Negroes have no chance in business.

The election of T. M. Alexander to head the National Builders organization was a wise move taken by the realtors. Mr. Alexander has become a credit to the progress of Negro business. A young man who has achieved widely in the field of business, Atlanta citizens are proud that one of their own will head this great organization of builders at least for the next twelve months.

This election also gives proof that our city stands among the first of the nation in modern business establishments and techniques. It also gives evidence to the fact that Negroes in the deep South are taking the lead among the great business ventures of the world.

The Builders and Realtors made a great contribution when they came to Atlanta for their annual convention. We want them to pay us visit again soon.

National Builders Meeting in Atlanta

Courier

Nat. 9-2-50

ATLANTA—Atlanta this week is host to the twenty-seventh annual convention of the National Builders' Association and the third annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers and the American Savings and Loan League.

B.S.L.

The main program of the meeting was held Aug. 28-29 at the Butler Street YMCA. Social programs were held at Waluhaje, the Simpson Road residence of W. A. (Chief) Aiken, president of the builders' group.

W. D. Morrison Jr., of Detroit, president of the brokers, and Aiken delivered keynote addresses.

A session called "Federal Aids to Housing and Real Estate" featured A. L. Thompson, FHA racial relations advisor; B. T. McGraw, of HHFA; Warren Cochrane, assistant director, PHA racial relations service; George Nesbit, field operations, and Roland V. Sawyer, administrative office, minority housing, FHA.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Other speakers included James Evans, assistant to the Secretary of Defense; Lester Granger, of the Urban League; J. S. Stewart, of Durham, N. C., president of the American Savings and Loan League; Andrew A. Means, Gary, Ind., contractor; Spurgeon Burke, of Washington, D. C., and Lenhart Roberts.

Business Group Urges Fair Deal in Government

Capital Times

32b

The National Business Education League, meeting in Washington April 11 and 12, urged top government administrators to step up opportunities for participation of all qualified persons in government programs affecting business education. Striking directly at traditional policies and patterns of operation, the League asked for personnel and program practices which will utilize the productivity of all citizens without regard to race, religion, or national origin.

Sat 4-22-50 Washington D.C.

Resolutions adopted by the National Business Education League specifically recommend in the area of business education:

That no segregated national organization of youths or adults shall receive Federal aid or sponsorship from government agencies.

That personnel in government agencies shall be selected for all levels of staff appointment on the basis of their professional qualifications, and that no definitive job titles in terms of race, religion, or national origin be used.

Other action taken by the group called for a continuation of present organization structure in the administration of distributive education by the U. S. Office of Education. The League expressed the belief that current proposals to organize a separate division of Distributive Education, apart from the other phases of business education with which it now is associated administratively, would result in a weakenink rather than in desired expansion of services to meet the needs of all groups within communities.

Local President

The League adopted a plan of community action in business education growing out of a report of community needs, as surveyed by its Special Projects Committee of which the chairman is Dr. Paul S. Lomax, Chairman of the Business Education Department, School of Education, New York University.

Newly elected officers are, president, H. Naylor Fitzhugh, Howard University; vice-president, Mrs. R. Louise Grooms, Detroit Institute of Commerce; treasurer, Sumner G. Madden; recording secretary, Harry G. Johns; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Blanche K. Williams, editor-in-chief, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Johnson. Dr. Irene C. Hypps, former president, was named honorary president.

Problems of Aged Take Spotlight at 3-Day Conference in D.C.

37 b

Afro American
Sat. 8-26-50
Baltimore, Md.

eral Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing chats with Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, 86, at the open- session, Sunday, of the National Conference on Aging at the Shoreham Hotel. The three-day meeting e to an end on Tuesday afternoon.

Among those attending the coference were Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor (left), director of the Gordon Convalescent Home in Washington, and Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune Cookma College and founder and past president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Aging Conference Bares Sore Spot

Afro-American

37 b

Sat 8-26-50

WASHINGTON

The National Conference on Aging, held here this week, has pointed up a greatly-neglected area of social research and action.

This was the considered opinion of colored members among the 808 delegates to the three-day conference, which was called by the Federal Security Agency and which opened at the Shoreham Hotel on Sunday.

It was regretted that the late date at which the conference was announced meant that many persons whose contributions would have been valuable were unable to be present.

Baltimore

Many Not in Attendance

Invitations were sent to a number of experts who, because of other commitments or vacations, did not attend. All delegates to the meetings came at their own expense.

A summary report of the conference will be issued shortly. It was hailed as an "unqualified success" by FSA Administrator Oscar R. Ewing at the closing luncheon session, Tuesday.

He compared the awakened interest in the older portion of the population to the child labor and woman suffrage movements and declared that the conference has outlined a new "magna carta" for the aging.

No Segregation Arrangements

Delegates who attended the conference expressed gratification that it was held on a completely non-segregated basis with members of the race integrated at all levels.

Concern was expressed, however, over the need for increasing minority group awareness in the special problems which an aging population presents.

Due to social and economic conditions, the proportion of older colored folk in the United States continues to be smaller than that among the whites, Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford College, pointed out.

However, he asserted, one of the encouraging notes sounded at the conference was that the factors making for healthy and happy old age are controllable ones.

Presents Challenge

Increasing the race's life expectancy through improved health and other measures represents a definite challenge, Dr. Reid declared, as does the problem of social planning geared to the needs and potentialities of the aging.

"The problem for our group is to add life to years, as well as to add years to life," said Dr. Edward Nelson Palmer, professor of social science at Hampton Institute. "What is needed is continued research on an integrated level to implement this beginning."

Dr. Palmer also declared that intensive study of the aged colored population will highlight problems of aging in general.

"Excellent Beginning"

President John W. Davis of West Virginia State College termed the conference "an excellent beginning in an area too long overlooked by education, industry, and the nation as a whole.

"With the disproportionate insecurity existing among our older people, we especially, cannot afford to overlook this issue any longer," he added.

"The most important conference held in this half-century," was the comment of Mrs. Ida Smith Taylor, director of the Gordon Convalescent Home in Washington, where many of the residents are older people.

More Interest Expected

A "hope that there will be an upsurge of interest in problems of the aging in all of our communities," was expressed by Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Speaking of the interest which can be generated in local communities by the type of leadership colored delegates brought to the conference, Mrs. Hedgeman declared:

"Representatives of 11 States and the District of Columbia and leaders of national organizations or their representatives were among the delegates.

"Colored persons served on the advisory committee to the conference, on planning committees, and as recorders. It was heartwarming to note the variety of experts working intensively in the conference."

Participants Named

Among those who participated in the conference work sessions were:

Rural life—Miss Patsey Graves of Washington and John W. Mitchell of Hampton Institute, both of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Community organization—Mrs. Jean Capers, Cleveland Councilwoman; Mrs. Frances Brown, civic leader of Minneapolis; Mrs. Corinne Lowery of Washington and Mrs. Iola W. Rowan of Dallas, Texas, both representing the National Association of Colored Women.

Education — President Davis, J. H. Davis of TVA, Mrs. Mae Hawes, Cheyney Institute; Mrs. Edmonia Davidson and Miss Ruth Kemp of Washington, Emmett Scott of the Southern Education Foundation and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president-emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College.

Federal Aides Abound

Family, home life and living arrangements—Dr. Reid, Mrs. Madeline Kirkland of the U. S. Department of Home Economics and Mrs. Taylor.

Recreation and creative activities — Mrs. Charlotte Moton Hubbard and Mrs. Bertha Lomack of Washington, Walter Roark of the Salvation Army in New York City and Dr. E. Beulah Winston of Washington.

Aging, demography, and research—Dr. Palmer.

Employment, employability and rehabilitation—Dr. Harry W. Roberts, head of the sociology department at Virginia State College; John T. Simmons of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission in Detroit.

Religion — The Rev. Harry W. Richardson, president of Gammon Theological Seminary; and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell of Washington.

Health—Dr. Arthur Huth Simmons, acting director, and Charles Burbridge, superintendent, of Freedmen's Hospital.

Income maintenance — Dr. George Snowden, director of employment security in Baton Rouge, La.; J. Harvey Kerns of the National Urban League.

Professional personnel — Mrs. Cecilia C. Saunders of the YWCA in New York City and Mrs. John W. Davis of West Virginia State College.

Mrs. Hedgeman was chairman of the secretariat for the section on community organization; and Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the U. S. Department of Education was chairman of the secretariat for the section on education.

Nat'l Congress To Meet In Kansas City, Mo.

Daily World Jun. 6-6-50

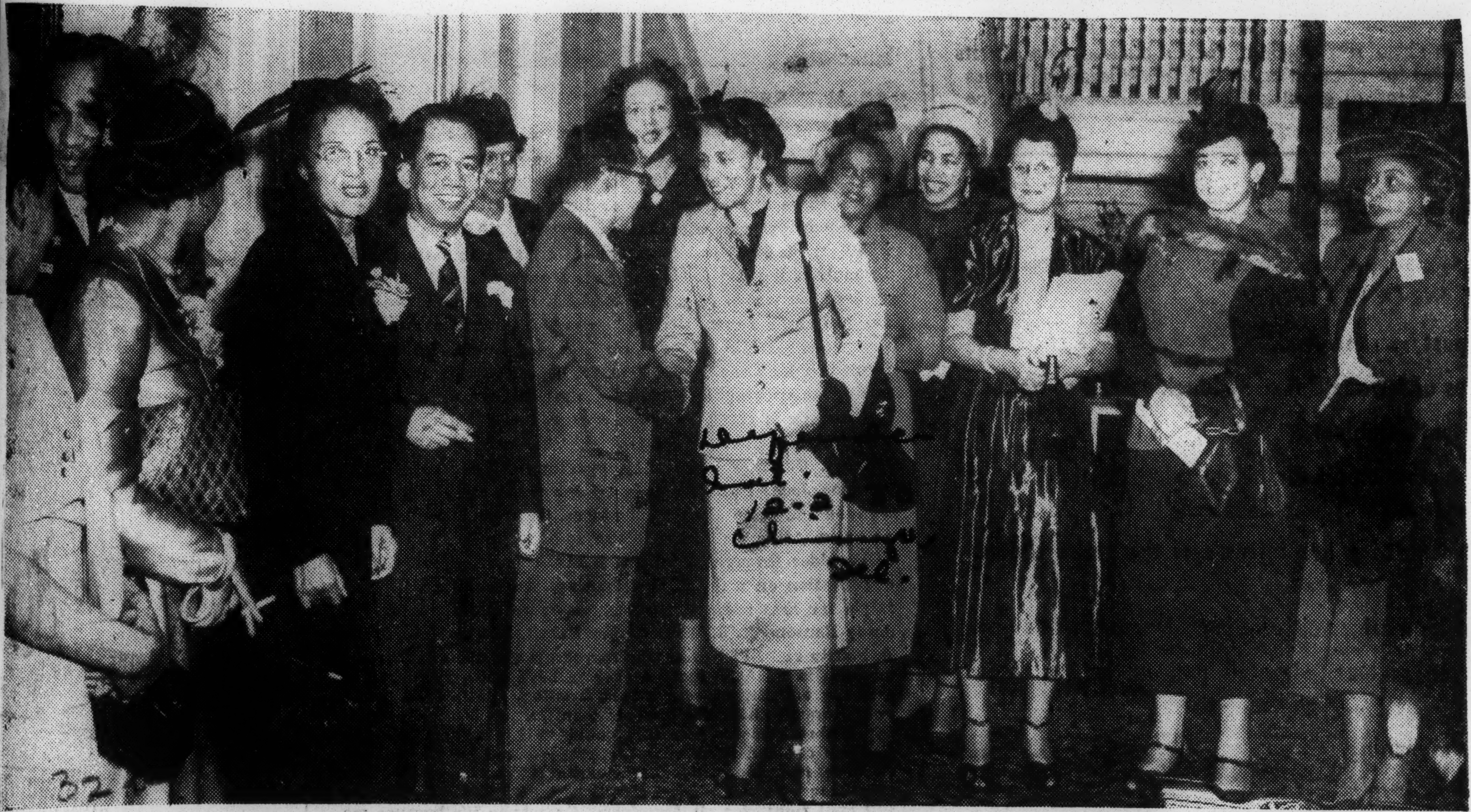
WASHINGTON — The Twenty-fourth annual convention of the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will be held on June 18, 19 and 20, 1950 at the Paseo YWCA, 1903 The Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. The Missouri Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, Mrs. Burt A. Mayberry, president, will be host to the convention. The theme "For Every Child, an Equal Chance," will carry out, the four point program of the organization. Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Cartersville, Georgia, national president, expects large delegations from each of the nineteen states representing over one hundred and twenty-five thousand members.

Atlanta Ga.

6-6-50

Among the outstanding leaders in the fileds of education and government who will be program participants at the three day meeting are: Dr. Sherman Scruggs, president, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. Anne Hedgeman, assistant to the Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. Mr. Charles Bynum, Infantile Paralysis Foundation, New York City, N. Y.; Mr Moss H. Kendrix, Legislative Assistant, Public Relations Department, N. E. A., Washington D. C.; Miss Grace Hale, Planned Parenthood Federation of America, New York City, N. Y.; Mr. F. D. Martinez, State Supervisor of Missouri Schools, Jefferson City, Mo.; Dr. Paula McKinney, State Mental Health Department, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. D. Cannon Partridge, Dean of Education Tusegee Institute, Ala.

Highlights of the meeting will be a pilgrimage to the home of President Truman and other points of interest: a formal dinner honoring Life Members and a reception on Monday evening in honor of delegates and visitors.



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32b

BUILDING BETTER INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women, is seen greeting an attache at the Philippine Embassy during the organization's annual visit with representatives of various foreign governments. Other embassies visited included those of Haiti, Liberia, Canada, Guatemala and Pakistan.

SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN ACHESON gets his cue from Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, U. S. alternate delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, prior to addressing the National Council of Negro Women's International Night program, where the two shared the platform. Left to right are: Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, NCNW president; Secretary Acheson, Mrs. Sampson, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus of the National Council, who also addressed the same audience during the Councils annual convention.

Negro Woman Educator In US Specialises In Child Study

32

WASHINGTON, D.C. (USIS). — Dr Ethna Beulah Winston, Chairman of the Youth Conservation Committee of the National Council of Negro Women in Washington, is an outstanding educator.

West African Pilot

Her specialties are educational guidance, student personnel administration, and research in child study and guidance.

Holder of honours and awards from some of the foremost colleges and universities in the United States, Dr Winston has served as Dean of Women and Professor of Education at four colleges.

12-20-50

They are Tougaloo College, in the Southern State of Mississippi; Clark College, and Atlanta University, in Atlanta, Georgia; and the State College at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Lagos, Nigeria

Dr Winston was born in Windsor in the New England State of Connecticut.

She was graduated from Miner Normal School and Howard University, in Washington, D.C., received a Master of Arts degree from the Hartford (Connecticut) School of Religious Education, and a Doctor of Education degree from Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City.

OHIO LAWMAKERS—Esther Archer, member of the Canton City Council, and Jean M. Capers, of the Cleveland City Council, take time out at the National Council of Negro Women's Annual Convention, held in Washington, D. C., to compare notes. Miss Archer (left) is the first Negro woman in America to be elected to any City Council. Mrs. Capers, a Cleveland attorney, is a member of the NCNW's Executive Board.

Mrs. FDR Helps NCNW Concert

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt portrayed her famous smile last week when she was presented the first ticket to the Hazel Scott benefit concert to be held at the D.C. National Guard Armory on Feb. 10, under the auspices of the Washington Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women. Mrs. Roosevelt received her ticket from Mrs. Beulah J. Murphy (right) of the WMC during the Book and Author Luncheon at the Hotel Statler. (Harris Photo)

Congratulate New Head of National Council

Seen congratulating Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, the new president of the National Council of Negro Women, are Mrs. Olga Margolin, national legislative representative of the National Council of Jewish Women; Miss Margaret J. Mealey, executive director of the National council of Catholic Women; Mrs. Edmonia Davidson, chairman of the Intercultural Committee; and Mrs. Daisy George, one of the vice presidents.

Dean Acheson, Edith Sampson to Be Speakers

WASHINGTON D. C.—When the National Council of Negro Women meets in fifteenth annual convention, Nov. 16-18, it will see scores of civic-minded women converging on the Capital from every state in the union. Highlighting the three-day sessions will be International Night, Nov. 17, when the Hon. Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, will be guest speaker.

Also eagerly awaited is the speech of Atty. Edith Sampson, UN delegate. On the program will be Senora Minerva Barnardine, also a UN delegate; Atty. Jean Capers, Councilwoman from Cleveland; Atty. Eunice H. Carter, and the founder and president emeritus, Mary McLeod Bethune, whose guiding hand only relinquished the Council to Dr. Dorothy R. Ferebee last year.

FORUM

Courier

Forum topic for Saturday morning's session, will be programs and services for children and youth. Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the U. S. Children's Bureau, will be a special guest, as will Miss Elma Phillipson, Mrs. Margaret Hawthorne, Mrs. Bertha Keith Payne and Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelly. Dr. E. Beulah Winston leads the work session.

Sat. 11-11-50

Pittsburgh

A dinner to be held at Frazier Hall, Howard University, Saturday at 8 o'clock, will close the convention and will have Dr. Esther Strong, Office of Defense, and Mrs. Louise Saunders of the NSRB as guest speakers. Mrs. Virginia Smith is chairman.

Pa.

SECRETARY TOBIN SPEAKS

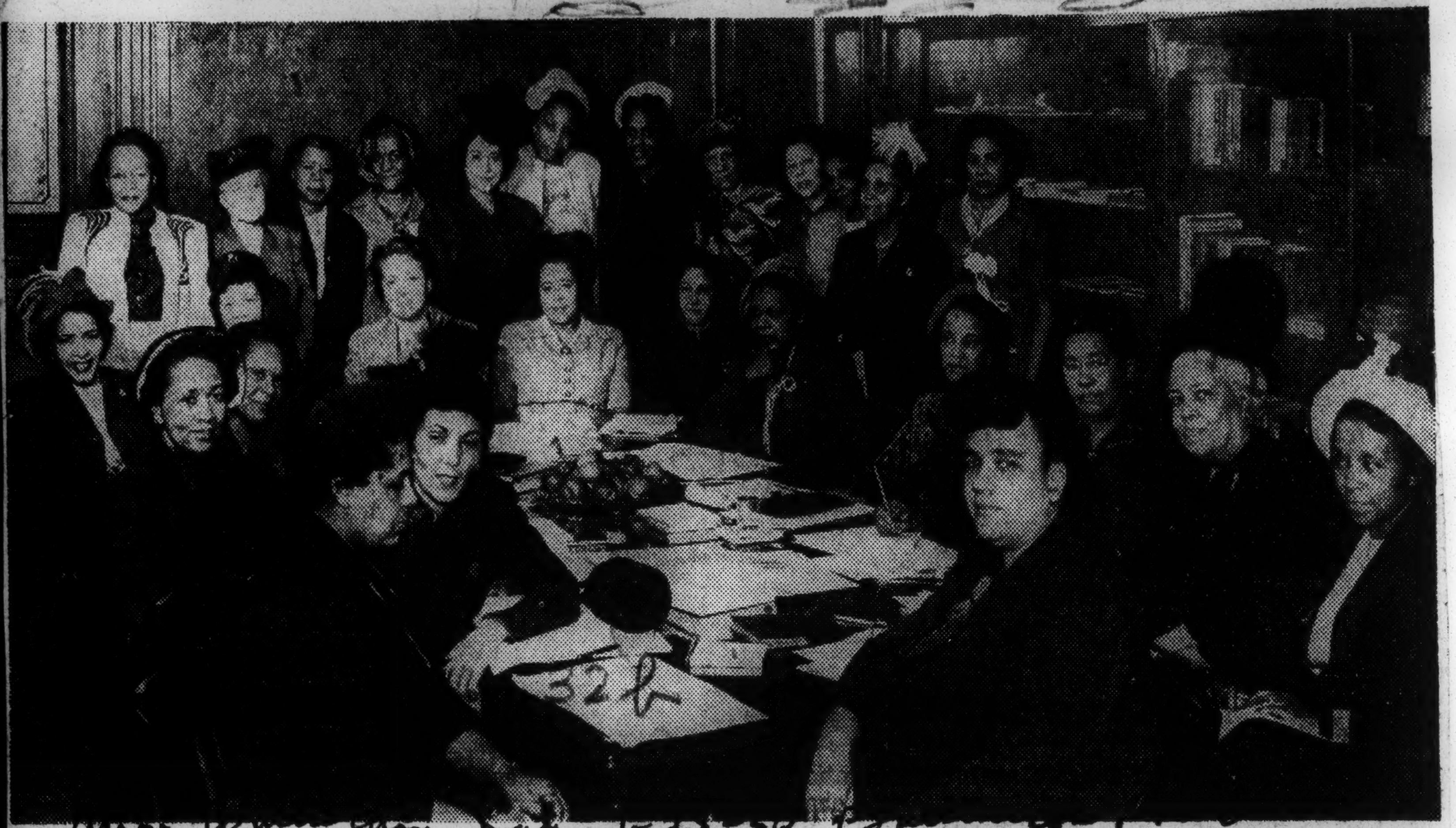
On opening day, Thursday, Nov. 16, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin will keynote the convention. Miss Freida Miller, U. S. Department of Labor, and Miss Pauline M. Newman, AFL, will give the history of women in the labor movement.

Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL will lead the discussion in the afternoon, following which, visits will be made to several foreign embassies, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Receptions, teas, movies and so on, have been planned by the Canadian, Gautemalian, Haitian, Liberian, Pakistanian and the Philippine Embassies. Mrs. Edmonia Davidson is chairman.

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee is national president of the Council.

PRESIDENT . . . of the National Council of Negro Women, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Washington, D. C., will greet members when the council convenes in Dee Cee Nov. 16-18 in its fifteenth annual meet.

Officers of National Council of Women



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Afro-American [illegible]

Officers and members of the National Council of Negro Women who met in executive session in Washington recently are shown above. Photo includes, from left: Dr. Dorothy B. Ferefee, national president; Mrs. Ercelle Moore, Buffalo; Mrs. Alicia Parker, Washington; Miss Dorothy I. Height, NYC; Mesdames Vivian Carter Mason, Norfolk, Va.; Verda Welcome, regional director of Region II, Baltimore; Eunice Matthews, Washington; Kate Shepherd, Baltimore; La Jean Blythe, St. Louis, Mo.; Beulah T. Whitby, Detroit; Daisy George, NYC; Miss Ruth A. Scott, regional director of Region I, Philadelphia; Mesdames Genevieve Wisner, Wilmington; Aliene Ewell, Washington; Sadie Mills Franklin, Washington; Eunice H. Carter, NYC; Marion H. Elliott, Washington; Regina Chandler, Washington; Mable Robinson, Madison, N.J.; Olive Handy, Washington; Dollie Alexander, Atlanta; Daisy Lampkin, Pittsburgh; Miss Arenia C. Mallory, regional director of Region IV, Lexington, Miss.; and Mesdames Lavinia Banks, Richmond; and staff: Bertie L. Derrick, field secretary; Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive director.

National Council Of Women Protests D. C. Policy On "Faith Of Our Fathers"

Journal and Guide

Sept 30-50

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In a telegram to President Truman and letters to the board of education and Paul Massmann, general manager of the Sesquicentennial Commission, the National Council of Negro Women protested the segregation policies of the board of education in refusing to permit a mixed cast of "Faith of our Fathers" to appear on the stages of the District schools.

"Faith of our Fathers," written by the noted playwright Paul Green, is a colorful, historical drama, designed to encourage appreciation of the best in American democracy.

It consists of a mixed cast and is a phase of Washington's Sesquicentennial celebration. It was the commission's desire to acquaint the children in the District schools with the drama. However, when a mixed cast appeared at the Anacostia High School, its principal refused to allow 12 white and 2 Negroes to appear on the stage at the school.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF schools for the District of Columbia, Dr. Hobart M. Corning, backed the principal's decision, stating that the principal could do nothing else under the circumstances. The National Council of Negro Women took immediate steps to intervene and asked the President of the United States, who is ex officio chairman of the commission, to stop the sketches from being shown in the schools unless racial restrictions on their presentation were removed.

Norfolk

"We are strongly convinced that you cannot justify acquiescence to the request of the superintendent of schools to send only white performers to white schools and colored to colored schools. We have carefully read you viewpoints as presented in the daily press but insist that the commission's responsibility for the integrity of every event sponsored or in any way officially related to the Sesquicentennial cannot be abdicated to local officials.

The council told the board of education we regard, "the action of barring the 'Faith of our Fathers' mixed cast from District public schools as an outrageous and unwarranted flaunting of racism. The objective of the Sesquicentennial pageant is violated by this reprehensible misinterpretation of laws governing the District school system.

* * *

"**THE POSITION TAKEN** by Dr. Hobart M. Corning, school superintendent, has corrupted the Sesquicentennial Commission's efforts to glorify the finest traditions of America. The injection of racial discrimination and segregation in the presentation of the sketches under your policy is a travesty of 'Faith of our Fathers.'

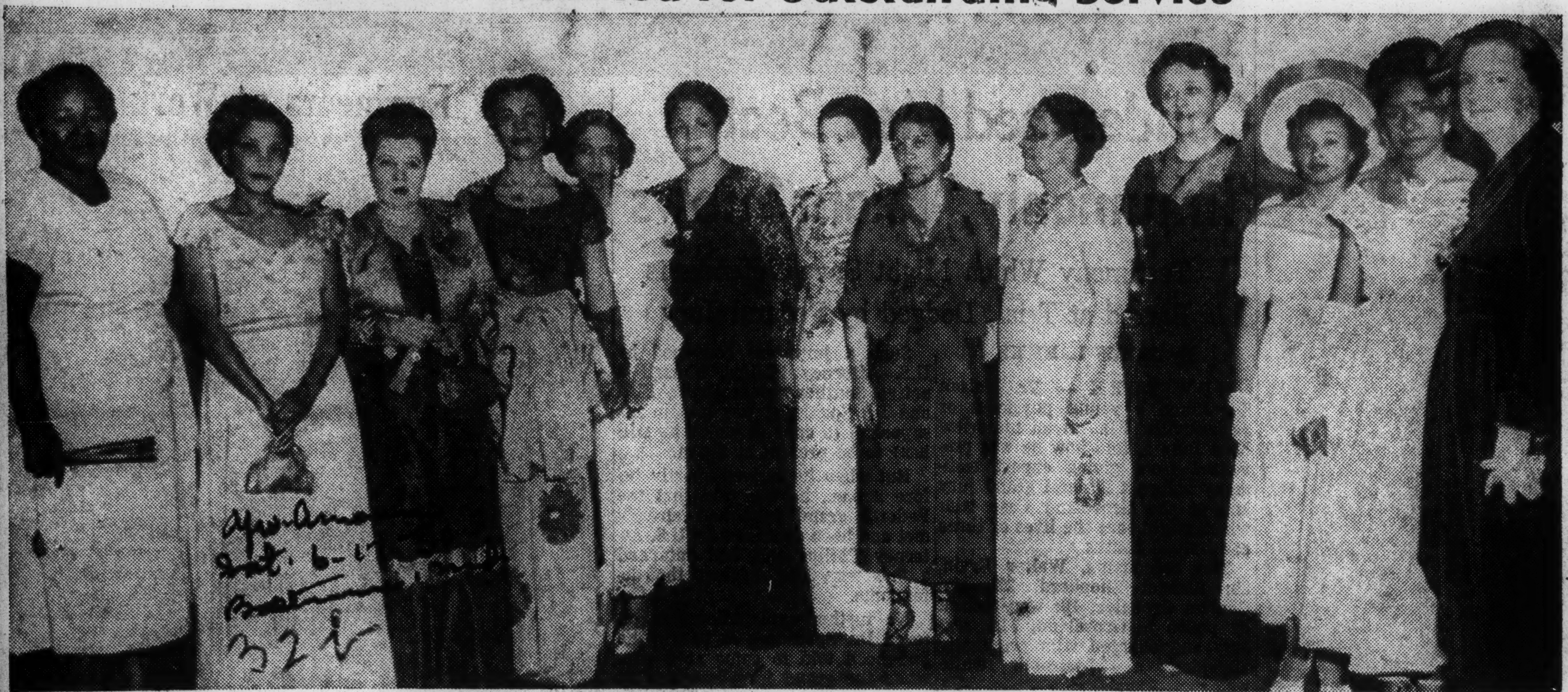
This action by your superintendent is not only un-American and undemocratic but is flaming ammunition for the enemy propagadists. It demonstrates before the world the unfitness of Washington to be the Capital of the Nation leading the world forces for democracy."

In a telegram to President Truman, the council urged "your immediate action to stop a travesty on 'Faith of our Fathers' arising out of the action of the superintendent of Washington schools in barring mixed casts from school performances. This incident serves to show the vicious consequences of the segregation policy of the schools in the nation's capital. We knw that you as chairman ex-officio of the Sesquicentennial Commission, fully appreciate the extent to which this reprehensible will damage the whole cause of American democracy and our nation's leadership in world affairs."

The communications were signed by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, the council president.

32b 1950 National Council of Negro Women

Scrolls Presented for Outstanding Service


Afro-Amer. Sat. 6-17-50 Baltimore 32b

When the National Council of Negro Women honored outstanding women of the year, and gave special honors to its founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune as "Woman of the Mid-Century," scrolls went to the above, left to right, Arabella Denniston, Dr. Bethune, Dorothy Alexander, Minerva Bernadine, Hilda M. Bolden, Jean Murrell Capers, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, who made the awards; Elizabeth Christman, Freda DeKnight, Lillie M. Jackson, Phoebe Morrison, who substituted for Gillie Larew; Mrs. M. Ware, who represented Pearl Primus; Lois Alexander, who substituted for Edith Sampson; and Margaret Meely substituting for Thelma Stevens.

BUSINESS REVIEW

32b

By William A. Occomy

Supreme Council of Business

AS I LISTENED to Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women explain the organizational structure of that council, I thought that a similar body formed among Negro business men would be appropriate.

Courier

I understand that the Council of Women maintains headquarters in Washington, D. C., and employs a staff of highly paid secretaries and clerks.

While talking to a group in Chicago, President Ferebee clearly outlined the functions of the committees, that part that the metropolitan councils played in the organization, and the division of the council into regions.

Sat. 6-24-50

IN UNION THERE is strength. In disunion there is weakness. We have several national commercial bodies that could easily form a national council and function along business lines such as the Council of Negro Women operates in the fields of social and civic endeavors.

Pittsburgh Pa

My understanding, which is limited of the women's national council is that it comprises about twenty-one national women's organizations — that its primary function is to initiate programs and to formulate opinion which will be favorable to the Negro.

In the matter of labor legislation for instance, such as the FEPC, the labor committee in the national headquarters would be accomplished by sending directives and memos to the local labor committees who would seek to carry out the directives and instructions on local levels.

Thus, instead of having twenty-one different organizations working spasmodically and ineffectively, the national council enables a force of nearly one million women to work in unison for the attainment of certain objectives.

Now that is what we need in business, too.

* * *

WE HAVE THE National Negro Business League, the National Real Estate Brokers, the insurance men, the bankers, the undertakers, the contractors and builders, and the commercial educators organized on a national basis.

Although, these groups maintain some kind of interlocking committee, yet there is no supreme body, similar in scope and organization to that of the women's council to formulate broad economic policies and to initiate and advance national business programs.

The women, though, have been experimenting with organization for many years. The national council is merely an outgrowth of this experimentation.

Negro business can learn much from this vast organization of women and use many of its methods and procedures in advancing our interests in commerce and industry.

Council Cites Top Women

Afro-American

Sat. 6-17-50

32b

WASHINGTON

About 500 guests were invited to the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women, Saturday afternoon to fete the women selected for NCNW's annual roster of distinguished individuals in the feminine world.

Those honored at the event included 11 "outstanding women of 1949" and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who was cited "outstanding woman of the mid-century." All received scrolls from Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, who last Fall succeeded Mrs. Bethune as president of NCNW. The honorees were presented to Doctor Ferebee by NCNW's executive secretary, Mrs. Jeannetta Welch Brown.

"We are privileged today to honor these outstanding women," declared Doctor Ferebee, who described the women cited as having "distinguished themselves through their work for social justice and world peace."

50 Years of Service

Mrs. Bethune was honored "for 50 years of faithful service in the struggle for world recognition and respect for the dignity and worth of the individual; for equal opportunities in education for all youth, through the founding of Bethune-Cookman College; for unifying and Christian leadership in the promotion of world brotherhood through the founding of the National Council of Negro Women; and for participation in numerous enterprises for human welfare."

The other honorees and their citations were as follows:

Mrs. Freda McKnight, of Chicago, food editor, "for pre-eminence in placing new values on the culinary arts and for the furtherance of better intercultural relations through her exceptional skills."

Miss Minerva Bernardino, minister plenipolentiary to the United Nations from the Dominican Republic, "for distinguished leadership and unselfish service in the struggle for equality of women throughout the world."

Doctor Hilda Bolden, Washington physician, for sacrificial services through medicine in the hinterlands of Africa and the blighted areas of America."

Miss Elizabeth Christman, white, executive secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League, "for pioneering in leadership in forwarding the organization of American women wage-earners in a trade union movement through education, interpretation, and international co-operation."

Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, president of the Baltimore NAACP "for dynamic organizational leadership in the struggle to secure equal educational opportunities, fair employment practices, and full citizenship rights for all citizens of the State of Maryland."

Lawyer In Group

Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers, lawyer and city councilwoman of Cleveland, "for outstanding service in the promotion of civil rights and freedom of opportunity for all through the courts and city government."

Doctor Gillie La Rew, white, of Randolph-Macon College and the American Association of University Women, "for personal example in high Christian ideals in advancing the dignity and worth of human being through women's organizations."

Miss Thelma Stevens, white, of the Methodist Board of Missions, New York City, "for spiritual projection and cultural emphases of democratic living in the Christian church."

Mrs. Dorothy Alexander, Atlanta dress designer, "for creative techniques in the field of fashion and design for children's clothes."

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney and president of the Town Hall Meeting world tour, "for her international interpretation of the social, political, and economic life of colored people in America."

Miss Pearl Primas, noted dancer, "for superb creative achievements in the field of the dance."

Hostesses Listed

Hostesses at the reception Saturday were:

Mesdames and Misses Marian Elliott, Addie Garvin, Marcella Huggins, Lois Alexander, Modestine Thornton, Sadie Franklin, Beulah Winston, Anne Roberts;

Mesdames and Misses Kay Wallace, Revella Clay, Pearlie Cox, Patsey Graves, Erma Shamwell, and Bertha Lomack of Washington; and Mesdames Katherine Mayo and Josephine Goldring of Baltimore.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Defender Sat, 7-15-50

FEDERATED CLUB WOMEN CONFER TOGETHER

JUST A FEW more days and several hundred delegates from all over the country that have been elected or selected to represent (no one rightly knows how many) hundreds of women's federated clubs, will meet in Atlantic City, N. J., to consider, discuss and legislate for the betterment of women and girls in particular, and for the welfare of all people in general. It is reported that the working condition of the organization, itself — The National Association of Colored Women — will be the chief topic of discussion.

MRS. TAYLOR

This meeting will mark the 54th year and the 27th biennial convention of the NACW. The call has been sent forth for July 29th through August 5th, and the club women of New Jersey, particularly those of Atlantic City,, are busily making for the entertainment of their guests. Everybody is asking what will be the charges per day. This information has not been widely given. It is said to be — $1.50 per night — 2 to a bed.

Those who wish any information will drop a card to Mrs. Margaret Lee Caution, 400 Indiana ave., Atlantic City, N. J. She is the president of the New Jersey association and hostess of the convention.

Because Atlantic City is one of the playgrounds, a large delegation is expected, for many women attend conventions for their summer vacations. It is hoped that the delegates will keep in mind the fact that they represent club women at home to whom they must report.

It is fitting that July 29th be selected for the opening of the convention, for it was July 29, 1895 when Josephine St. Pierre Ruffin, president of the Women's Era Club of Boston, Mass., issued the call for the initial meeting of what is now the National Association of Colored Women.

The caption of Mrs. Ruffin's call was "Let us confer together." That caption is just as fitting today, for the need for intelligent, impassionate conference is as important NOW as it was 55 years ago when one considers how far the NACW has strayed from the purpose for which it was founded and from the structure and basic foundation fixed by its founders.

The finer development of Negro womanhood was its cornerstone — better citizenship — its goal. Mrs. Ruffin said, "All over America there is to be found a large and growing class of earnest, intelligent, progressive colored women — women who, if not leading useful lives, are only waiting for the opportunity to do so, many of them warped and cramped for lack of opportunity, not only to do more but to be more; and yet, if an estimate of the colored women of America is called for, the inevitable reply, glibly given is, "For the most part IGNORANT and IMMORAL, some exceptions, of course, but these do not count.

"Too long have we been silent under unjust and unholy charges; we cannot expect to have them removed until we disprove these charges through individual effort that never goes any further.

Year after year southern women (white) have protested against the admission of colored women into national organizations on the ground of the immorality of these women and because all refutation has only been tried by individual work the charge has never been crushed, as it could and should have been at the first.

Now, with an army of organized women standing for purity and mental worth, we, in ourselves deny the charge and open the eyes of the world to a state of affairs to which they have been blind, often wilfully so, and the fact that the charges audaciously and flippantly made, as they often are are of so humiliating and delicate a nature, serves to protect the accusers by driving the helpless accused into mortified silence.

WOMAN'S MOVEMENT

"Our 'Woman's Movement' is woman's movement in that it is led and directed by women for the good of women and men, for the benefit of all humanity. We are not drawing the color line; we are women — American women — as intensely interested in all that pertains to us as such as all other American women; we are not alienating or withdrawing from others, we are only coming to the front.

NACW Executives Hold 1st Meeting In Charleston

CHARLESTON, W. Va. — The first executive meeting of the National Association of College Women was held in Raleigh, N. C., at the home of Mrs. Jimmie Bugg Middleton and Miss Margaret Bugg. 219 S. Tarbard Road, recently.

Defender

The executive committee outlined a project which will be devoted to a study of the "Status of Women in a Changing Economy." The first progress report will be given at the annual convention to be held here during Easter, of 1951.

Sat. 7-15-50

The committee is launching a nation-wide membership drive and in connection with it they are compiling a handbook to acquaint new members with the purposes and functions of the organization.

The membership committee includes Mesdames Inez B. Brewer, vice president, NACW of Geary, chairman; Muriel Alexander of Washington, D. C., Northeast Sectional Director, and Misses Nugent and Vennetta Grimes, Baton Rouge, La., South Central Sectional Directors.

Handbook committee members are Mesdames Nida Edwards-Thomas, Elizabeth, N. J., chairman; Jimmie Bugg Middleton Raleigh; Miss Bertha McNeil, Washington, D. C., and Miss Fannie Woodie of Orange, N. J.

Committee reports were made at the meeting and Mrs. Frances Eagleson, Durham, N. C., told of the Fellowships being given to Miss Maude Yancy who is completing work on a doctorate degree at the University of Michigan, and Mrs. Marie Davis-Cochrane who is also completing work on a doctorate degree at the University of Wisconsin.

Other members include Mrs. Esther Poper Shaw, Washington, D. C.; Miss Marion Scott, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. Carrie Powell, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Charlottee Gordon, Washington, D C.; Mrs. Nellie Taylor, Wilmington, N. C.; Miss Portia Bullock, Washington, D. C.; and Miss Margaret Bugg of Raleigh, N. C.

The next executive committee meeting is slated for Washington D. C. Saturday, Oct. 7, 1950.

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

Defender

NAT'L COUNCIL NEGRO WOMEN MEETS IN 15TH ANNUAL CONVENTION

AN INVITATION HAS been extended, not alone to the officers and members, but to any woman and all women to attend the 15th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, which will be held in the auditoriums of the Departments of Labor and Commerce, resectively, in Washington, D. C. November 16, 17, 18, 1950. Special information can be had by contacting Council Headquarters, 1318 Vermont ave., N.W., Washington, D C.

Sat. 10-28-50

MRS. TAYLOR

The theme of the convention is "Women Looking Forward—Toward Peace and Prosperity." The call states that a "world crisis exists," therefore women and women's organizations armed with determination and information and the WILL to act, can do much to change the minds of men with the WILL to war.

Secretary of Labor. Maurice J. Tobin, immediate host to the convention, will speak at the opening session, after which a national conference on labor and industry will be held, with Mrs. Maida Springer of the AFL, and Mrs. Dollie Lowther of the CIO as co-chairmen.

Miss Frieda Miller, chief of the Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, will give the employment picture of women in the United States. Mrs. Edmonia Davidson, chairman of the intercultural committee, will conduct visits to several foreign embassies. Metropolitan Councils' presidents and officers will discuss the adoption of a work manual.

A string orchestra from the United States Navy Band will usher in guests to the famed "International Night" program.

Dr. E. Beulah Winston, chairman of the department of "Youth Conservation," will hold a conference on Saturday, November 18, when directors of the "Mid-Century Conference on Child and Youth" will bring important information to delegates. The Council dinner at 8 p.m. promises to be the crowning event of the convention.

* * *

RECENT COMMITTEE MEET

At a recent meeting of the executive committee, which met in Washington, D. C., in September, a large number of officers were present. They worked on the manual, which (most likely) will be presented at the convention. The founder and president-emeritus, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, was present and urged the women to be thinking about the "International Convocation" which will be held in Europe in March of 1951.

The National Council assisted in sponsoring a German woman leader while she was visiting the United States and arranged her itinerary. The Council also sponsored, in conjunction with other organizations, the "Exchange Program" which has become a major part in the democratic reorientation of the cultural rehabilitation of occupied countries.

The Council is delighted with the appointment by President Truman of Atty. Edith Sampson, chairman of the International Department of the NCNW, as the first Negro woman of America to the United Nations post.

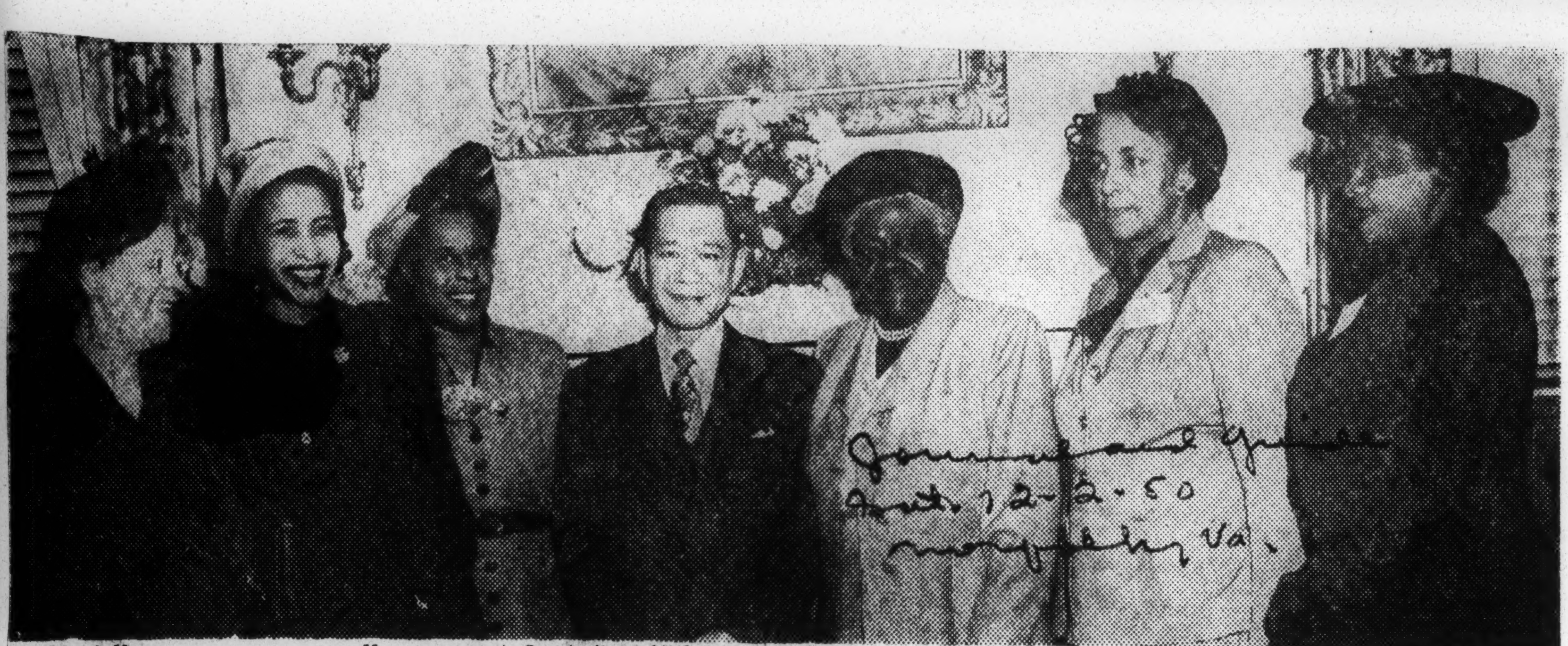
Mesdames Fannie Ponder of Florida, Ruby Stutts Lyells of Missisippi, and Miss Fannie Williams of Louisiana—three officers of the NCNW—this past summer toured Belguim, France, Monaco, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Holland, Luxembourg, England, Italy and England. The Council cooperated in the program for the ten Japanese women leaders who recently visited the United States.

32b 1950 National Council of Negro Women ✓

Award
Dr. Howard Thurman

Sun-Reporter 8-26-50

DR. HOWARD THURMAN, minister of Fellowship Church, who was cited for an award for distinguished services last November at the annual conference of the National Council of Negro Women, was presented with the award at his church last Sunday afternoon by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, national president of the NCNW, who has been in the Bay Area for several days. Dr. Thurman was unable to be present last fall when the award was made, and Mrs. Thurman accepted it for him. Dr. Ferebee expressed great joy at being able to make this presentation, personally, to Dr. Thurman.



Journal and Guide
Sat. 12-2-50
Norfolk, Va.

Norfolk women were well represented at the 15th national convention of the National Council of Negro Women, in Washington, D. C., last weekend. Among those present were Mrs. W. T. Mason, who is a national vice president of the council as well as president of the Norfolk Metropolitan Council of the NCNW; Mrs. Carrie E. Rainey, Mrs. Martha Williams, Mrs. John B. Williams Sr., Mrs. Ruth Valentine, vice president of the local body; Mrs. Ethel Keeling, Mrs. H. G. Christopher, Mrs. L. L. Hughes, Mrs. Helen Q. Dancey, and Miss Dorothy Keeling.

The photos above show some of the nationally known women who participated in the convention sessions.

Top left, left to right, are Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers, member of the Cleveland, Ohio City Council, who was one of the convention speakers; Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, national president of the council, and Mrs. Mason.

Right photo shows a group of the delegates during a reception given in their honor at the Philippine Embassy. Left to right, are Mrs. Nina Dailey, of Chicago, regional director; Mrs. Verda Welcome. Baltimore. regional director; the Hon. Joaquin M. Elizalde, the Philippine Ambassador; Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and president-emeritus of the council; Dr. Ferebee. and Mrs. Vivian Alleyne of Baltimore.

Norfolk Women Cited At NCNW's National Confab

Journal and Guide
Norfolk
Sat 12-2-50

NORFOLK—Two Norfolk women, Mrs. Ruth Valentine and Mrs. Carrie Rainey, were signally honored at the 15th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women, in Washington, D. C. last weekend, for bringing in the largest amount of money and names for the Mid-Century Register of Women, the council's 1950 project.

Several other Norfolk women, Mrs. J. Q. A. Webb, Mrs. G. W. C. Brown, and Miss Sue Slaughter, were also honored for outstanding service to their communities, at the request of Mrs. A. T. Mason president of the Norfolk Metropolitan Council of the NCNW.

Highlight of the convention was the appearance of Secretary of State Dean Acheson as the main speaker at the annual International Night dinner on Friday night, Nov. 17. Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, Chicago attorney, who was named alternat United States Delegate to the United Nations, by President Truman earlier this fall, was another of the main speakers.

* * *

ALSO APPEARING were Mrs. Edna Machwirth, Town Council of Darmstadt Germany, Mrs. Jean Murrell Capers, Cleveland Ohio City Councilwoman, Mrs. Anna Heath, Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, of Toledo, Ohio, national president of the National Association of Colored Women, and Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, founder and President-emeritus of the council.

One of the most important sessions of the convention was held on Nov. 16, when the Labor and Industry Committee presented several labor officials in a discussion designed to enlighten the women concerning the problems of women in general in industry and their goals.

Also on Thursday, the delegates were guests at a round of teas and receptions at the Canadian, Guatemalan, Haitian, Liberian, Pakistanian, and Phillipine Embassies.

* * *

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED by the Council included a telegram to President Truman concerning the employment of Negroes in defense work, the restoration of his civil rights program, the abolishment of segregation, a request for Federal Aid to education, confirmed United Nations action in Korea, protested against the high cost of living and instructed delegates and Council members to write to their Congressmen asking for an immediate curb of rising costs, supported the President's excess profits proposals, requested that under the Four Point program of the President, special care be exercised to develop the peoples of the undeveloped areas.

The Council program emphasis for next year will be "International Problems and Citizenship."

Council women were present from the west coast, from all sections of the South and other parts of the country. At the closing dinner on Saturday night, Mrs. Vivian Mason gave the tribute to Mrs. Bethune.

* * *

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH make up the National Council of Negro Women include Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Grand Daughter Elks, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, National Achievement Clubs, National Association of Beauty School Owners and Teachers, National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, National Beauty Culturists League, National Jeannes Association, Phi Delta Kappa Sorority, National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Women's Army for National Defense, Women's Auxiliary to the National Dental Association, Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association, Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, AMEZ Church, Women's Missionary Society, AME Church, Women's Missionary Society, CME Church, and Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Full Respect for Women Who Work With Hands Urged at Council Session

Afro-American

Every Skill Held Important to Whole Picture; Delegates From All Sections of USA Attend

Dat. 11-25-50

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WASHINGTON

The attitude of looking down on so-called menial jobs was soundly condemned here last Friday during the 15th annual convention of the National Council of Negro Women.

Speakers at a session on women workers scored the over-emphasis that has been placed on the professions and called for a better appreciation of manual work and technical skills.

"All jobs help to make up our American society," declared Mrs. Mabel Durham Fuller of Local 62, AFL. "It takes a certain kind of ability to cook or clean as well as to perform other jobs, and that ability must be respected.

"No one skill is so important by itself that any of us can feel smug about it or look down on other occupations."

Begins in Schools

Mrs. Anne Mason Roberts, formerly with PAC-CIO, deplored the fact that in many schools "children are taught to think that there is something wrong with knowing how to do something with their hands."

"This is a false idea," she added. "Parents ought to see to it that their children do not acquire this attitude."

Special recognition for workers with skills was called for by Mrs. Thomasina Norford of the U.S. Department of Labor.

Honor Such Workers

She suggested that NCNW groups in their local communities arrange to honor skilled workers in the trades and other non-professional occupations in order to increase public awareness of the importance and significance of every skill.

The session on "Women Workers—Their Gains and Goals" took place in the Labor Department auditorium Thursday afternoon, following the opening meeting of the NCNW convention that morning.

Speakers, in addition to those mentioned were:

Miss Ernestine Friedman, economist, of the Labor Education Committee; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher of the UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department;

Miss Dollie Lowther of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO; and Mrs. Maida Springer of local 22 of the Dressmakers' Union, ILG, AFL.

Signs of Progress

Mrs. Hatcher, in outlining the growth of trade unionism among women, cited the gains that unions have made for women workers through the elimination of various discriminatory practices in industry.

Seniority, upgrading and promotional rights for women are now guaranteed through many union contracts which have also ended "female classifications" on jobs, wage differentials based on sex, and other discriminations against women workers.

Program of workers' education which have been developed by trade unions were described by Miss Friedman. She hailed the International Ladies' Garment Workers as the first union group to set aside funds for this purpose. Now 100 different international unions have educated directors and programs of education which help to enrich the total life of union members.

Not Active Enough in Unions

The need for more active participation of women in unions was stressed by both Miss Lowther and Mrs. Springer. They also pointed out the services which unions render to local communities and the nation at large and urged women who are not union members to take the initiative in serving as liaison members between organized labor groups and other groups in their communities.

Tribute to Miss Lowther and Mrs. Springer, as well as other trade unionists, was paid at the close of the session by Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, a vice-president of NCNW.

"How many of us," she asked, "have ever borne a placard or walked a picket line or contributed to food funds for workers on strike?

"These women have come up from the ranks and I am proud to have been privileged to hear from them today. They have given us the core and heart of the National Council, for we are all workers."

Two Leaders Heard

Thursday morning's session of the convention featured greetings from President Emeritus Mary McLeod Bethune and from Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, present national head of the Council.

In the absence of U.S. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Under Secretary Michael J. Galvin then welcomed the delegates. A discussion on labor and industry, with special references to women, followed.

Miss Pauline M. Newman of ILG spoke on history of women in the labor movement and Miss Frieda Miller, chief of the Women's Bureau, spoke on the outlook for women in 1950.

Represent Councils

Representatives of Metropolitan Councils registered for the convention included:

BRONX, N.Y. — Mrs. Willa White, Miss Alice Hall, Dr. Irmah L. Moore, Mrs Ethel Blackmon.

BROOKLYN, N.Y. — Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Mrs. Olivet B. Queen, Mrs. Edna Butler.

BUFFALO, N.Y.—Mrs. Mary Plummer, Mrs. Victoria Delt.

DOVER, Del—Mrs Genevieve Wisner

HARTFORD—Mrs. Clara B. Thomas

LONG ISLAND — Mrs. Jessie M. Hamilton, Mrs. Bebe L. Hyslop.

MONTCLAIR, N.J. — Mrs. M. Ella Jackson, Mrs. Hortense Tate, Mrs. Josephine Walker, Mrs. Florence Jackson, Miss Garnet Henderson, Mrs. Kaye Wetmore, Mrs. Edna Williams, Mrs. Mildred J. Davis, Mrs. Earlie Musson.

NEW YORK CITY—Mrs. Alma S. West, Miss Helen Mead, Mrs. Gertrude A. Robinson, Mrs. Isabelle Hardy, Miss Wilhelmina Adams, Miss Bertha Sawyer, Mrs. Pearl Colton, Mrs. Ruth Inman.

PHILADELPHIA—Mrs. Dorothy Lymas, Mrs. Lottie Jennings, Mrs. Ethel P. Wheaton, Mrs Margaret Hughes, Mrs. Louise Ford, Mrs. Lelia O. Jones, Mrs. Hattie Christy

PITTSBURGH—Mrs. Eleanor Jones, Mrs. Jane McDaniel, Mrs. Hazel Garland.

WILMINGTON, Del.—Mrs. Eva W. Sydney, Miss Gertrude J. Henry, Mrs. Thelma Young.

REGION II

BALTIMORE—Mrs. Dorethea Robinson, Mrs. Jennie Ringold. Mrs. Catherine J. Mayo, Mrs. Mae Downs

MANASSAS, Va.—Mrs. Virginia Harris, Mrs. Dorothy Hall.

NORFOLK — Mrs. Carrie Rainey, Mrs. John B. Williams, Mrs. Ethel Keeling, Mrs. Ruth Valentine, Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, Miss Doris Keeling, Mrs. Martha Williams, Mrs. H. Fonvielle.

WASHINGTON—Miss Ruth D. Hankins, Mrs. Juanita Howard, Mrs. Aliene B. Ewell, Mrs. Georgia E. Carter, Mrs. Catherine Spencer, Mrs. Lydia J. Rogers, Mrs. Bernice S. Thomas, Mrs. Virginia Smith, Mrs. Julia Sales, Mrs. Helen C. Phillips, Mrs. Alyce Cornish, Mrs. Wilda Marshall, Mrs. Mary Porter, Mrs. Addie Garvin, Mrs. Alice P. Moore, Mrs. Lucille McElvane, Mrs. Marie J. Wells, Mrs. Marion Seymour, Mrs. Sadie Gough, Mrs. Florence Timmons, Mrs. Vivian Morris, Mrs. Mary Simpkins, Mrs. Bessie Barber, Miss Louise N. Latham, Mrs. Myrtle J. Williams, Mrs. W. B. Winthrop.

REGION III

ATLANTA — Mrs. Annie May Hall, Mrs. Ida F. Henderson.

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Mrs. Janie B. Jordan, Miss Laura Price.

CHATTANOOGA — Mrs. Fannie O. Davis, Mrs. Lillia A. Justice.

REGION IV

BATON ROUGE—Mrs. Sylvia Howard.

GALVESTON—Mrs. I. L. Jones.

LITTLE ROC K— Mrs. Gwendolyn Floyd.

NEW ORLEANS — Miss Fannie C. Williams, Mrs. Oralee B. Mitchell.

ST. PETERSBURG — Mrs. Juanita Johnson.

REGION V

DETROIT—Mrs. Lillian Coffey.

INDIANAPOLIS — Mrs. Hennie W. Banks.

KANSAS CITY, Kans.—Mrs. Arlene Eskridge, Mrs. Evelyn Searcy, Mrs. Mary Gable.

LANSING, Mich. — Mrs. Josephine Brown.

ST. LOUIS — Mrs. Sybil Everette, Mrs. W. C. Bridges, Mrs. Bessie Garvin.

REGION VI

DENVER—Mrs. Charles A. Bright.

SAN FRANCISCO — Mrs. Floyd Green.

National Organizations

National organizations represented at the convention and their delegates were:

ALPHA KAPPA ALPHA — Mrs. Beulah Whitby, Detroit; Mrs. Irma T. Clarke, Chicago.

CHI ETA PHI—Miss Elouise Collier, Washington.

DAUGHTERS OF SPHINX—Mrs. A. D. Hawkins, Shreveport, La.

DELTA SIGMA THETA — Miss Dorothy Height, New York City; Miss Elsie Austin, Washington; Mrs. Muriel Johnson, Glen Burnie, Md.

ELKS — Mrs. Rosa Blocker, New York City.

IOTA PHI LAMBDA—Mrs. Paule Elmore, Washington.

LAMBDA KAPPA MU—Mrs. Vivian Alleyne, Baltimore; Mrs. Margaret Hawthorne, Miss Eleanor Rogers, and Mrs Selena E. Welch, Washington; Mrs. Mabel Robinson, Madison, N.J.; Miss Edna Jones, New York City.

NATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT CLUBS —Mrs. Goldies Hamilton and Dr. Alma Illery, Pittsburgh.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF —Miss Charlotte May, Washington.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED GRADUATE NURSES FASHION AND ACCESSORY DESIGNERS—Mrs. Freddye Henderson Atlanta.

NATIONAL DENTAL AUXILIARY —Mrs. Addie W. Butterfield, Wilson, N.C.

NATIONAL MEDICAL AUXILIARY—Mrs. V. Mae Warf, Washington; Mrs. Bessie Badham, Denton, Md.; Mrs. Eunice M. Matthews, Washington.

AME MISSIONARY SOCIETY — Mrs. Georgie F. Raby, Mrs. Lucille E. Dale, and Mrs. Minnie L. McEaddy, Washington.

ZETA PHI BETA—Mrs. Isabelle M. Walker, Mrs. Phyllis O'Kelly, Dr. Nancy B. Woolridge, Hampton Institute, Va., Mrs. Thelma Worrell, Washington; Miss Lou Swarz, New York City.

Life Members Attending

Life members at the sessions included:

Mrs. Annie P. Belcher, Arlington; Mrs. Helen B. Burnett, Washington; Mrs. Elease T. Dixon, Alexandria; Mrs. Jeanne Donaldson, Chicago; Mrs. Sadie M. Franklin, Washington;

Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris, New Kensington, Pa.; Mrs Corienne Morrow, Arlington; Mrs. Ruth Brown Price, New York City; Mrs. Anne Roberts, Washington; Mrs. Cecelia C. Smith, Washington;

Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta; Miss Kate I. Sheppard, Baltimore, Mrs. Modestine Thornton, Washington; Mrs. Carrie L. Taylor, Baton Rouge, La.

Union Leaders Listed

Among the labor union representatives were:

Mrs. Lucy Alexander, Atlanta; Mrs. Eloise Barnes, Columbia, S.C.; Miss Josephine V. Wilson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Martha Mosely, Philadelphia; Miss Edith Ransom, New York City; Mrs. Eldica Riley, New York City;

Mrs. Maida Springer, New York City; Miss Emma D. Sheppard, Meyersdale, Pa.; Mrs. Eva Ladrey, Alexandria; Miss Ruth Wienick, Washington; Mrs. Mabel D. Fuller, New York City; Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, New York City; Mrs Lillian Hatcher, Detroit.

Other delegates and visitors included:

Mrs. Caroline Davis, Detroit; Mrs. Mae Herring, New York City; Mrs. Jean Oliver, Cleveland; Mrs. Iola W. Rowan, Washington, the Rev. Nannie Gibbs, Baltimore; Mrs. Callie T. Key, Chattanooga; Mrs. Willie Mae Porter, Charlotte, N.C.; Mrs. Bertha C. Singleton, Chattanooga; Mrs. Sarah J. Bunday, Baltimore; Mrs. Jeanne Scotte, Pittsburgh.

Dr. Ferebee Spurs On Gathering of Resource Files for Nat'l Defense

Courier Sat. 11-18-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

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By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON

The Mid-century Register of the National Council of Negro Women, which had its inception last June, has brought into being one of the most constructive projects to emenate from council headquarters since its founding, fiften years ago.

According to Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, national president of the council, who will take charge of her first annual convention this week, Nov. 16-18, the Register will not only be of such historical value, but will prove absolutely invaluable as resource material for women in national defense.

Women's skills, listed in the register, are at once available for the defense program should an emergency arise. Women with various jobs which might prove necessary to the war effort would at once be recognized through the register, and our women could at a moment's notice, be available and useful.

STRESSES DEVELOPMENT

Dr. Ferebee, in Pittsburgh Friday night as speaker for the Metropolitan Council, says that she plans to stress development of leadership among our women, in her council speech this week. Women in the field, in local councils, must be developed so that those branches of the national group can function at their best.

"A national president can only set the pattern," Dr. Ferebee said in the interview. "She cannot handle each council . . . but many women, down the line, must be made available through development of strong leadership."

The goal, she stressed also, was not just Negro leadership, but all-over leadership. Other racial groups send women into far countries to learn to know those women . . . and to mold public opinion for themselves. Some day, Dr. Ferebee stated, the council hopes to do this, too. To send our girls and women into the far corners of the earth to absorb their culture and to pass on our contributions to the world.

The development of unity in the twenty-two national organizations that go to make up the national council is another major project. To get these groups to use their special talents and skills in a combined way so that the council may benefit from them, is the next step in developing a strong, unified national group. The council must use its numerical strength, according to Dr. Ferebee, as do other racial and church groups. There are 800,000 people within the ranks of the twenty-two participating organizations brought under the banner of the national group. If each one of those 800,000 sent fifty cents a year to the council, there would never be any need of further raising of money.

The idea of a National Council Week is one of the ideas which will be brought up during this week's council meeting. And somehow this writer believes that if anyone can do it, Dr. Ferebee, with her clear thinking, scientific mind, aided by all that she has learned through close association with the idealistic and creative founder, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, will come through.

MARY McLEOD Bethune

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Former President Says NCNW Must Work With 'The Women Next Door'

THE FIFTEENTH Annual Convention of the National Council of Negro Women, last month, left me deeply appeciative of the fine effort made by President Dorothy Ferebee and her associates, in steering the course of the Council this past year.

Defender

I am sure that as the years go by, NCNW will grow in strength and vision, and will continue, through united effort, to apply its strength to the problems of the day, wherever this strength is most needed.

Sat. 12-2-50

I hope that, as the women grow in experience, our organization will draw to it, in increasing measure, women of all races, and all nationalities and all religions — **remembering that the place to begin is with the woman next door.** Then we shall be more fully prepared to work with the woman in the next state and the woman across the seas.

International Night was inspiring. I was thrilled by the sight of that great audience of men and women representing states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, people of all races, seated there together drinking in the realization of what brotherhood and democracy could mean—of what we must make them mean.

It was uplifting to see Secretary of State Dean Acheson, standing there so courageous and so understanding; to see Edith Sampson of the United Nations standing there, not as a representative of the National Council of Negro Women, but as a representative of all the people of the United States. I liked her simple and sincere statements of what freedom meant. She is taking a wholesome and constructive part in the affairs of the world. Thank God the Tide of Integration is sweeping in!

The reception of our delegates at the embassies observing open house in their honor, was significant. I visited at the Pakistan and Philippine Embassies. Everywhere there was not only cordiality and graciousness, but natural and unaffected friendliness.

Chicago, Sat.

Of the many constructive programs presented those of the Youth Conservation and Young Women's Council groups were outstanding. It was a joy to listen to those young people and to realize how sound they were in their thinking and how far-visioned they were in their plans to meet the challenges and responsibilities of tomorrow.

It was heartwarming to see these young women coming up! I want to plead, here, for sacrificial, financial help, that a fully-operating Council may put its strength behind these young people and open for them new doors of opportunity and usefulness.

Now there is urgent need for strong workers —for an executive secretary to replace Jeanetta Welch Brown, who is retiring after years of self-sacrificing service; there is need for a strong field worker to give wider representation—to organize new councils and stir old councils to revitalized activity.

Well-qualified women who can devote themselves single-mindedly and unreservedly to this important work should make known their availability, and send in their applications, with their references, to:

The Personnel Committee
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.

The convention was wonderful. My blessings to all who helped with it. May all that is good attend their efforts through the coming year.

NCNW Ends 15th Annual Convention

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Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 12-2-50

By HAZEL GARLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The role that women are playing in labor and industry and the purposes and goals of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, highlighted the three-day session of the National Council of Negro Women which ended with an executive board meeting here Sunday.

For the first time since the NCNW was organized fifteen years ago by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, a new president, Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, wielded the gavel which opened the annual conclave.

Dr. Ferebee sounded the keynote of the conclave by saying: "It is the objective of this convention to discover further how best we can extend the unique contributions of women in the service of an imperiled world. It is the hope that the work session on labor and the work session on children and youth will give added impetus to our theme "Women Looking Forward—Toward Peace and Security."

WOMEN IN LABOR

The first day's session was confined to an enlightening discussion on "Women Workers—Their Gains and Goals." Two of the biggest women in the labor movement, Mrs. Maida Springer, and Mrs. Dollie Lowther, served as co-chairmen of the program. Mrs. Springer is business agent, Local 22, Dressmakers Union, International Ladies Garment Workers, AFL, and Mrs. Lowther is educational director, Laundry Workers Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO.

Miss Pauline M. Newman, educational director ILGWU, AFL, delivered a dynamic address whereby she gave the history of women in the labor movement. Miss Frieda Miller, chief, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, gave the "1950 Outlook for Women."

This was followed by a panel discussion with the following leaders: Miss Ernestine Friedmann, economist, Labor Education Committee; Mrs. Mabel Durham Fuller, assistant educational director, Undergarment and Negligee Workers Union, AFL; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, assistant to director, UAW-CIO Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department; Mrs. Thomasina Norford, minority groups consultant, Employment Service, U. S. Department of Labor, and Mrs. Anne Mason Roberts, formerly with PAC, CIO, who gave the summary.

Before the discussion opened, Undersecretary of Labor, Michael J. Garvin told the group that Negro soldiers have shown "conspicuous" courage in the Korean fighting. This is a touch-and-go hour, he declared, "when democracy must live up to its mission or give up all that men hold dear. There is no place for religious or racial discrimination."

It was the findings of the panel made by Mrs. Roberts in her summary, that the seniority job rule should be applied to all women regardless of race, color or creed.

Thursday evening, delegates attending the confab were entertained at six of the following Embassies: Canadian, Guatemalan, Haitian, Liberian, the Philippines and Pakistan.

INTERNATIONAL NIGHT

Always a big attraction, the International Night program this year attracted a capacity crowd to the Interdepartmental Auditorium of the Labor Building, where Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, and United States alternate delegate, Atty. Edith Sampson were principal speakers. Mr. Acheson paid tribute to Mrs. Sampson for the fine work which she is doing at the UN. During his address, Mr. Acheson decried the demands of those "who seek to re-examine the foreign policy and programs on which the United States is well advanced and on which the future of the whole world may depend."

Others on the excellent program were Atty. Jean Capers, Cleveland Councilwoman; Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Anna Heath, president of the Women's Missionary Society of the AME Church, who gave the invocation; the Rev. William Schiebel, minister of Mount Olivet Lutheran Church, who gave the benediction. Edward Matthews of the Howard University School of Music sang two delightful solos accompanied by Mrs. Ethel Ramos Harris. Mrs. Harris later played songs of the Four Freedoms, accompanied by the U. S. Navy String Ensemble, Bernard Rosenthal, conductor.

Greetings were extended by Mrs. Ella P. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Erna Philippine Machwirth, town-councillor, Darmstadt, Germany; Mrs. Mary Hundley, International Federation of University Women, and Semora Minerva Bernadino, delegate to the United Nations from the Dominican Republic.

A presentation of the United Nations flag to the NCNW was made by Mrs. Aliene Ewell, president of the Washington Metropolitan Council.

Friday morning and afternoon sessions, as well as the Saturday morning and afternoon sessions were closed to members only where a thorough discussion of the Council business was held.

NCNW Opposes Area Plan Of Education At Conclave

Journal and Guide

Sat. 12-9-50

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The National Council of Negro Women closed its 15th Annual Convention in Washington, D. C., recently with its delegates having passed the following resolutions:

It is recommended that the National Council of Negro Women take vigorous action in support of the Mid-Century White House Conference goals for strengthening developmental environment.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN will urge its members to make every effort to secure the passage of legislation which provides for federal aid to education with effective provisions for the administration of such aid to education designed to equalize educational opportunities in the several states, without regard to sex, creed, national origin, residence, or citizenship, supports a non-segregated system of education and reaffirmed its opposition to the Southern Regional plan of education.

The council deems the passage of FEPC legislation a matter of high priority, but until such legislation is passed the President of the United States is asked to use every means to implement his stated policies on non-discrimination in employment.

The Council supports the President's stand on excess profits tax, and civil rights.

* * *

THE COUNCIL urges all of its members and other homemakers to write immediately to their Congressmen and Senators protesting the failure of the government to take definite steps to stabilize living costs and to urge that positive steps be taken immediately to curb profiteering in food commodites.

The NCNW supports the trade union movement.

THE MEMBERS OF the NCNW believe that the democratic way of life is not exemplified in the District of Columbia while its population is not allowed the right of suffrage. We pledge to work in our own congressional districts for the right of franchise in the district of Columbia.

The NCNW joins hands with other national women's groups to recommend that the President appoint a commission to study the question of the contributions women can make in the present crisis and in a long range defense program.

We express commendation for the progress made in the integration within the Armed Forces for the full and effective utilization of the military power of our country. This commendation is especially for the Navy and Air Force, but we insist that the Army immediately accelerate its integrated program.

* * *

THE NCNW EARNESTLY believes that the United States Government must bind itself irrevocably in opposition of mass extermination of peoples because of race, religion, or political belief. We, therefore, urge the immediate ratification of the Genocide Convention now before the United States Senate.

The National Council of Negro Women supports the United Nations as an effective instrument for peace and world understanding.

* * *

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS expressed their deep and warm appreciation for the years of devoted service rendered by the executive director, Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown. Resolution of appreciation in recognition of the excellent performance which she has given and for her remarkable adherence to duty

French Senator Greeted On Arrival At Norfolk Airport

Capital Airlines
Capital
GULF

Journal and Guide Sat. 3-25-50

Norfolk, Va.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, left, and Mrs. Beuna Kelly Berry, right, greet Madam Jane Vialle of Paris, France, and Oubangi Chari, Africa, as she arrives at the Norfolk airport last Friday. Mme. Vialle appeared here under the auspices of the Metropolitan Council of the National Council of Negro Women, of which Mrs. Mason is president.

French Senator Tells Of African Life And Progress

Journal and Guide

NORFOLK — A capacity audience here Friday night heard Madam Jane Vialle, of Paris, France and Oubangi-Chari, French Equatorial Africa, tell what French-Africans were doing to broaden their horizons.

Sat. 3-25-50

The effect of Mme. Vialle's speech was handicapped somewhat by the fact that she spoke in French, and paused frequently while Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason read the translation.

Norfolk, Va.

Mme. Vialle, who is a member of the upper house of the French parliament, and who is in America as a member of a four-person commission studying the existing forms of slavery in the modern world, spoke here under the auspices of the Norfolk Council of the National Council of Negro Women.

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NO PREJUDICE

She cited the fact that there is no race prejudice in France or in its possessions, and that the qualification of a person is the only criterion by which he holds a position of prominence.

Particularly did Senator Vialle cite the exploits of Felix Eboue, the Negro who was governor of French Africa during the recent War, and who played a great part in the success of the resistance movement.

Mme. Vialle also devoted a great deal of her speech to relating what is being done to emancipate the women of French Africa, and told of the birth and growth of her own organization, the Association of the French Union's Women's Union, which is devoted to promoting understanding between the women of both races.

At present, she stated, the French African territory is under a 10-year plan of development which will bring about increased economical, educational, political and social opportunities.

Reverting to her theme of the importance of the women in the progress of a country, Mme. Vialle concluded her speech by saying that "no country can develop unless its women develop all of their potentialities."

Dallas Awaits NACW Session

Afro-American

Sat. 4-29-50

DALLAS, Tex. (ANP)—For the first time in many a spring, this city will be the stronghold of feminity, leadership and beauty next week end, with the convening of the two-day meet of Region 4 of the National Council of Negro Women.

Baltimore,

The newly-elected president, Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, Washington and New York physician, is scheduled for an outstanding speech on Saturday afternoon, April 29, while Edith Sampson, Chicago lawyer, who represented the Council on the around-the-world trip of the Town Hall group last year, will address the women Saturday night at the International dinner meeting. The Regional director, Arenia C. Mallory, president of the Saints Industrial School in Lexington, Miss., will give the main address of the convention on Friday night at the mass meeting.

Afro-American

Workshops Planned

The theme of the conference will be "Women United — The Gateway to Democracy."

Among its outstanding features will be a workshop on "New Objectives" conducted by Mrs. R. L. Tilly. The workshop will direct council members on the techniques necessary for continued progress toward integration of minority groups into the democratic way of life. Two prominent participants will be Mrs. Jeanetta Welch Brown, executive director of the NCNW, and Patsy Graves, home economist in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The convention will open with a mass meeting on Friday night at the St. Paul Methodist Church. Delegates will be welcomed by Mayor Savage of Dallas as well as representatives of the Inter-Denominational Alliance, State Beauticians, Chamber of Commerce, Dallas schools, and the Federated Women Clubs.

Miss Mallory will bring to the women a story of progress of Region 4. It was only a few years back that this group had hardly any representation in the national council but in 1949 it had grown to such an extent its regional director was considered as one of the candidates for the presidency.

NCNW PLANS WORK FOR RURAL WOMEN IN REGION

locally owned

DALLAS, Tex.—(ANP)—A program which will include rural women throughout Region IV was mapped out here recently when the National Council of Negro women held its second regional conference at the Moreland branch YMCA.

With a theme of "Women United—Getaway to Democracy," the delegates studied the South with reference to getting rural women to be more active in the council.

Fri 5-19-50

Covering their topic in four phases, delegates first made a study of the number of farms, amount of land covered by them, and their value as a source of potential power.

Atlanta, Ga

PROBLEMS LISTED

Next the conference sought to discover the major problems of rural women which were listed as:

(1). The changing status of southern agriculture.

(2). Bad rural housing.

(3). Fewer health and educational facilities.

Thirdly, the conference recommended three "first steps" by which metropolitan councils of the NCNW could help:

1(). Know the situation through personal study and observation.

(2). Bridge the gap between rural and city people by visiting rural activities and inviting rural women to the city.

(3). Know rural services such as county agents, 4-H club work, New Homemakers, and others.

Lastly the delegates recommended 10 special projects for metropolitan councils.

Among the prominent NCNW leaders attending the meeting was Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, the national president. She spoke at a mass meeting, a breakfast meeting, and participated in a radio skit with Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, president. Region IV.

Council Women in Conference

Afro-American

Sat, 5-27-50

DALLAS, Tex. (ANP) — The three women who sought the presidency of the National Council of Negro Women worked together here recently at a very successful regional conference of Region IV at the Moorland branch YMCA.

Baltimore)

Heading the list of speakers were Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, national president, NCNW, Edith Sampson of Chicago and Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, who presided as president of Region IV.

Mrs. Tilly Heard

Other speakers included Mrs. Dorothy Tilly, Miss Patsy Graves of the U.S. department of Agriculture; Mrs. Ida N. Givens, national president of Jeannes Teachers; and Mrs. Henrine Knaive, national president, Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association.

Theme of the meeting was "Women United—The Gateway to Democracy."

Mayor Wallace Savage of Dallas welcomed the conference to the city in the opening mass meeting.

Next year's meeting will be held in the tri-cities, Houston, Beaumont, and Galveston.

Among the social functions of the meeting were a reception to delegates at the YWCA by the Pan Hellenic council, a dinner meeting at the YMCA, and a breakfast session of the executive board of region IV at the YWCA by the Business and Professional Women's clubs of Dallas.

Dr. Ferebee stresses democracy of National Council of Negro Women during regional

By Minnie Lomax

"The National Council of Negro Women is an inclusive organization, representing a cross section of the women of the community. It is a democratic organization which serves women from all walks of life and which does not tolerate anything which savors of an attitude of exclusiveness on the part of any of its members." Pronounced by Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, national president, at the press conference Saturday morning initiating sessions of the two-day Far Western Regional of the NCNW, this statement set the democratice theme of the meeting.

Journal

Sat

8-19-50

Reiterating this on each occasion that she spoke, Dr. Ferebee stressed the fact that the aim of the NCNW is primarily educational, to keep women informed about their problems on three levels, local, national, and international.

Recalling the history, tenets, and program of the council, she told sessions that the Council was founded in 1935 to bring together in a unified group 23 organizations to develop competent, informed leadership and to bring numerical strength to the solution of Women's problem.

Los Angeles.

"It is an organizations' organization," Dr. Ferbee said, "comprisd of labor, civic, church, sorority and fraternal groups." The NCNW has a 9-point program of work and study Labor and Industry, Human Relations, Social Welfare, Publicity and Public Relations, Citizenship Education, International Relations, Youth Conservation, Junior Councils, Historical Library and Museum.

Calif

The organization is racial in name only, Dr. Ferebee explained, the word, "Negro," in the title being retained only so as to keep the leadership among Negroes. The Council includes such bodies as the Women of India and Caucasian groups and boasts of having in its mmbership such distinguished individuals as Mme. Pandit and Mrs. Elanor Roosevelt. While the council is regularly consulted on national and political matters, it is not a lobbying organization, Dr. Ferebee said.

Saturday morning's session dealt with a "Problems and Progress of the Working Woman," Better training for women in the industrial field was stressed, and, in this connection, Dr. Ferebee asked that local councils set up labor and industrial committees and give at least one-half hour of every meeting to the study of the needs of working women, the household service worker in particular. "America is at the place now, she stated, "where it can't fail to use any segment of its power and all fields of employment should be contacted with the aim of securing jobs for women, regardless of race, creed, or color."

"Strengthening Human Relations through Youth" was the topic of the after-luncheon session, Mrs. Loren Miller acting as moderator and the discussants being Mesdames Margaret Tandowsky, public relations director at the Children's Home Society; Alice Johnson, social worker and formerly with Travelers' Aid; and Elizabeth Hampton Robinson, child welfare supervisor with the Burau of Public Assistance. Points of primary importance which emerged from the discussion were the development of parental concern regarding emotional stability in children and their basic need of a sense of security, and the stimulation of interest in the adoption program which is responsible for the placement in homes of those children born in situations that are not normal, particularly children born to unwed mothers.

At the public meeting Sunday aftrnoon at Second Baptist church, Dr. Vada Somerville, Far Western Regional director presiding, Dr. Ferebee received greetings for the Council from various organizations. Of unusual intrest on Sunday afternoon's program were remarks made by Joseph Albright, assistant in the Veterans Administration in Washington, about his pet project for the Council, that of associate membership for men. Besides this associate membership, there is provision made for young people in the junior councils, from 18 to 25. Mr. Albright congratulated the volunteer service committee for veterans of the local chapter, headed by Mrs. Gaynelle Myles and composed of Mesdames Margaret Jones, Victoria Nelson, Jessie Grayson, and Billie Lynthecom, for excellent work done at Sawtelle.

The conference was brought to a close with a reception at the home of Dr. and Mrs. John A. Somerville after the Second Baptist program. Mrs. Ernest O'Ferrall, president of the local Council, with the other local officers and members assisted Mrs. Somerville in this first regional meeting of the Council in the far west a phenomenal success.

Among those present at the conference luncheon in the cafeteria of the Golden State building on Sturday were several out-of-towners, including: Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Turner, of Kansas City, Mo., Prof. J. O. Richards of New Orleans, Mesdames Wm. Glover, Tucson; Emma Harrison, Kansas City; Grace Winfield, Chicago, Willa Johnson, Detroit; W. C. Hackett, Phoenix; Anne Sterling, Washington, D. C.; Vietta Willis, New York City; I. A. Carter, Bryan, Tex.; Willa Evans, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Williams, Kansas City.

32b 1950

National Council of Negro Women
Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, President

Women Must Achieve Ideals of Democracy, Says NCNW Head

Afro American

NEWARK, N.J.—"Women of today must use their every means to achieve the higher ideals of democracy and the greatest achievement of personal rights, freedom and brotherhood." This was a statement by Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, president of the National Council of Negro Women and an AFRO American columnist, on Saturday afternoon at the Terrace Room.

She addressed 300 at a luncheon given in her honor by the New Jersey Metropolitan Council and pointed out the purposes and program of the Council.

6-3-50

Program Stressed

Dr. Ferebee stressed the NCNW's nine-point program which includes:

Department of labor and industry which tends to push the understanding of the role of trade unions;

Baltimore Md.

The place of working women, and to give them greater co-operation and assistance;

The Youth Conservation department, which interprets the problems among children and their needs in the community state and nation;

Support of Civil Rights.

Mrs. Carter Observer

The Council's International department maintains an official observer in Mrs. Eunice H. Carter who transmits the work of the UN for a better understanding of other nations. Dr. Ferebee asked that Women use their citizenship —"our ballot to make sure our Government will give every aid to the struggling nations for world peace, brotherhood and democracy."

Mrs. Bertell Collins Wright, first president of the New Jersey Metropolitan Council, introduced the honored guest as "a Washington physician, director of Howard University Medical Service, a wife and mother and a person of high esteem truly worthy of emulation and the position of leadership of the Council."

Other guests included Miss Grace Freeman. who sponsored of Civil Rights bills in Legislature

Greetings were brought by:

Mrs. George Plaskett from the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. F. W. Hopkins: League of Women Voters of New Jersey; Mrs. Irwin Gold, Federation of Jewish Women's Organizations of Essex County:

Mrs. Homer Van B. Joy, American Association of University Women; Mrs. Blanch Valanch for the Paterson Fellowship;

Mrs. Oliver Sanford, Consumer League of New Jersey; Mrs. Nida E. Thomas, North Jersey branch, College Women's Association; Mrs. Kresenheimer, American Association for the United Nations, New Jersey Branch;

Mrs. William Weiser, National Council of Jewis Women; Mrs. Mrs. Marie Carpenter, National Girl Friends, and Mrs. Sophie Cooper, Essex Civic Council, Women's Auxiliary.

Special Guests

Special guests presented by Mrs. Fannie Wooden Mais were Miss Dorothy Height, national president of Delta Sigma Theta sorority, Miss Daisy George, recording secretary for 33,000 Hotel and Club Employees of New York City, Eunice H. Carter, attorney, member board of directors;

Miss Ruth Scott, regional director, Mrs. Fred M. Norman and Phoebe Hislip and delegation from the Long Island Council, Miss Alma West president elect of the New York Metropolitan Council, Mrs. Ethel Blackmon Bronx Council, Miss Mildred Meyer, president Brooklyn Council and a delegation from the Hackensack Council.

Gift From Soror

Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear, former basileus National Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, made a special presentation to Dr. Ferebee, also a former basileus, from the sorority.

Soloists were Mrs. Pattie John Scott soprano, who was accompanied by her daughter, Zelma, and Mrs. Edna Lloyd, piano.

Women Spotlighting The News

DR. DOROTHY Ferebee is reported ready to step down as president of the National Council of Negro Women at the November meeting. Although elected for a two-year term, she is said to be ready to toss in the towel now. Indifference of the membership and lack of support for the organization are said to be causes. There'll be no chance of the organization folding, however, as long as Mama Bethune and other long-time faithfuls are around. But if the Council is to ever continue as a going concern, the gals will have to substitute a little more muscle, brains and money for promises and fancy talk, and they can if they have a mind to. Which reminds us that the Council will be responsible for serving as hostess and scheduling the three-months' visit of German women visiting America under a joint plan by the Women's Bureau and the State Department. The organization won this privilege, along with the National Council of Jewish Women, over the stiff opposition of a League of Women Voters' representative and over-cautiousness of the Women's Bureau, who are said to have felt that such an arrangement tended to be unfair to the German women in view of the Nazi theory of racial superiority. Ho! Hum!

9-30-50

3-5

N.C.N.W. ACQUAINT GERMAN WOMEN WITH ROLE OF NEGRO WOMEN IN AMERICA—*Cooperating with the Women's Bureau, the Department of State and several other women's organizations in a program to acquaint women leaders from other countries with the role of women as citizens, workers and homemakers in the United States; the National Council of Negro Women, through its Intercultural Committee conferred with an advance group of German women visitors recently. Left to right are: Mamie Gates, Mae Warf, hostess to one of the German women; Gundi eilner, Munich, Germany; Edmonia Davidson, chairman of the Intercultural Committee; Ursula Habitch, Hamburg Rabesbedt, Germany; Rose Catchings, Adviser to one of the German women; Theresa Danley, Mrs. Bright, Liberia; Jeanetta W. Brown, executive director NCNW (seated on floor). Back row left to right: Bertha Lomack, Erma Shamwell, Sadie Franklin, Mrs. Wilson, Marion Elliott, Beulah Winston, Margaret Hawthorne, Gerda Overath, Lauf, Nuenberg, Germany; Elizabeth Keller, Women's Bureau, (seen talking). Muriel Osborne and Johanna Gupmann, Dinzburg, Germany.* —(ANP)

32b

San Francisco, Calif.

National Council Of Women Creates Defense Committee

Daily Worker

Wed. 10-25-50

Because of the International situation growing out of the Korean conflict and because of other developments in this atomic age which could cause attack against our country, the National Council of Negro Women recently established a Civil Defense Committee. This Committee among other things will act as liaison between the National Security Resources Board, Civil Defense Section, and the National Council of Negro Women. It will also seek to help preserve the maximum civilian morale by pushing for complete integration of all citizens without regard as to race, creed, or color, in the armed services, employment in the government and industry, and the creation of a Fair Employment practices Committee.

The Committee met in session recently at the Council House and elected Mrs. Jean Capers of Cleveland, Ohio, Chairman and Mrs. Lavonia Brown of Chicago as Co-Chairman. Present at the meeting were: Mrs. Dorothy Wright of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Maida Springer, of New York; Mrs. Gertrude Robinson, New York; Mrs. Bernice, Sampson, Richmond, Virginia; Mrs. Verda Welcome, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Marion Elliott Jackson, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Modestine Thornton, Washington, D. C.

NCNW SENDS REPRESENTATIVES TO CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING

Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women and Mrs. Marion Jackson of the Civil Defense Committee of NCNW were in attendance at a recent conference on Civil Defense called by Mr. W. Stuart Symington, Chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

Mr. Symington said, "The National Security Resources Board needs the cooperation of the Women of the United States. The women's organizations of this Nation can render great service by informing the public of this program. Women's Groups can help to bring about the cooperation of all civilians in the defense program."

NCNW FIGHTS FOR INCLUSION IN PROPOSED CLEARING HOUSE

In connection with the Civil Defense program women's organizations are beginning to band themselves together to see what they can do to further this work. When the Business and Professional Women's Clubs called a meeting recently at the Statler Hotel to discuss Women In Defense, the National Council of Negro Women was one of 50 national women's organizations to send a representative. The meeting was sponsored by nine National organizations, most of whom do not have Negro membership. When the Council asked for inclusion in the sponsoring group, its representative was told; "we are certainly sorry this happened, but you know some of our members are not as broad as they might be and did not understand the importance of including all segments of the population. But, of course your organization will be invited to attend the large meeting.

The meeting was attended by Mrs. Jeanetta Brown, Executive Director of the Council who scored the organizations for failing to include representatives from Negro and labor groups in this important effort to rally women for Civil Defense. Mrs. Brown said, "Civil Defense begins with the morale of the civilian, and women's organizations can do much in their local communities to see to it that it is carefully preserved. It was certainly a mistake to have left out these two important groups in the initial planning of a Clearing House of women's organizations for civil defense. It was then moved and seconded that the National Council of Negro Women and the C. I. O. and A. F. L. be included on the Steering Committee to explore the possibilities for setting up such an organization. The organization which composed the initial sponsoring group are: The General Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, the American Association of University Women, the National Association of Women Lawyers, the National Board, YWCA the National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Jewish Women, the United Council of Church Women, and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs who made the initial call.

DR. FEREBEE REVIEWED FREEDOM PARADE

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women reviewed the Freedom Parade in New York recently. Invited by General Lucius D. Clay, National Chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, Dr. Ferebee first lunched at the Astor Hotel with His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman, Governor Dewey, Mayor Impellitteri and other members of the National Committee for Free Europe and the march to the Freedom Rally at Manhattan Center.

Following the lunch, all members of the National Committee marched 12 abreast down 8th Avenue to the reviewing stand opposite the motor-drawn Freedom Bell. At the end of the parade the Committee again walked 20 blocks to the Manhattan Center for a huge Freedom Day Rally.

(More Next Week)

Dr. Giles To Take President's Chair At August Dental Meeting

32b

CHICAGO—(ANP)— When the National Dental association meets here August 7-11 at its annual convention a Chicagoan, Dr. William D. Giles, will assume the office of president of the association.

In taking over this office Dr. Giles will bring with him a life of public service and administrative experience, particularly in the NDA. In he dental organization he has held the offices of chairman oral surgery section, program chairman, member, executive board, vice president, and now president.

In Chicago he was one of the organizers of the Lincoln Dental society. In this group he has held every office including that of president. Recently the Lincoln society honored him with a key, the highest merit honor for attendance and activity.

BULLETIN EDITOR

He is the editor of the local Bulletin and has contributed a number of articles to the national Bulletin.

His educational background includes study both at the Howard University Dental school and Northwestern University Dental school. He still participates in Northwestern's annual clinics. He studied also several courses sponsored by the Chicago and American Dental societies, oral surgery at Cook County hospital in Chicago, and hospital dental service at Mt. Sinai hospital in Chicago.

Recently Dr. Giles was elected a member of Omicron Kappa Upsilon fraternity.

Professionally he practices oral surgery. He is chief of oral surgery service at Provident hospital, a post he has held for 12 years.

During World War II he worked with the local Office of Price administration office, and he served eight years as a member of the medical detachment of the old Eighth Regiment of the Illionis National Guard.

On the civic and social front she is a member of the Metropolitan Community church, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the YMCA, the NAACP and other civic and professional groups.

Dental Ass'n 1950 Meet In Chicago

32b

Pittsburgh Pa.

CHICAGO—The National Dental Association will hold its annual convention here Aug. 7-11, at which time Dr. William D. Giles, chief of oral surgery at Provident Hospital for the past twelve years, will become national president. The Ladies Auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Bruce Alleyne of Baltimore, Md., will meet at the same time.

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman of Washington, D. C., assistant to Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, will be the principal speaker for the Auxiliary's main public affair Aug. 8 in the DuSable High School Auditorium.

CLINICAL FEATURES

Dr. Giles served the Association as vice president, chairman of the oral surgery section, program chairman and member of the executive board prior to being elected president. The Association has slated several clinical features in which demonstrations will be given by outstanding members of the dental profession. A well-rounded social program has also been lined up.

Mrs. Hedgeman is a graduate of Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., from which she received the A. B. degree and an honorary of Doctor of Humane Letters. She has had wide experience in public and is an eloquent speaker.

Mrs. H. E. Thomas of Seneca, S. C., is president-elect of the Ladies Auxiliary. Mrs. R. L. Jackson of Kansas City, Mo., is vice president; Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., is secretary-treasurer, and Mrs. C. C Machen of Chicago, is recording secretary.

Courier

Speaker—Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing, will be guest speaker for the Ladies Auxiliary of the National Dental Association in Chicago, Aug.

NEGRO DENTISTS MEET MONDAY IN 37th CONVENTION

Tribune

Chicago, Ill.

More than 500 of the nation's leading Negro dentists will meet in Chicago Monday for the 37th annual convention of the National Dental association.

Headquarters for the gathering will be in DuSable High school, 49th st. and Wabash av. Dr. William D. Giles, 365 E. 51st st., national president, will preside at the convention sessions. The organization was founded in 1913 at Buckroe, Va., and now has approximately 2,000 members.

Dr. Charles E. Williams, 1556 Roosevelt rd., is chairman of the association's executive board.

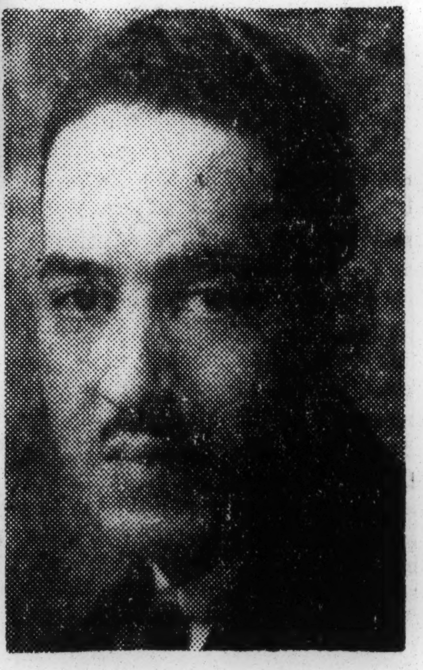
Thurgood Marshall To Speak At Dental Confab

Defender

8-5-50

Dr. Thurgood Marshall general attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will speak at the public meeting of the National Dental Association August 8, 8 p. m., at DuSable high school.

The noted attorney will discuss "The Effect of Recent Supreme Court Decisions on the American Way of Life" at the meeting which is a feature of the dentists' 37th annual convention.



THURGOOD MARSHALL

Mayor Martin H. Kennelly will welcome the delegates to Chicago. He will be introduced by John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

Officers of the Association have announced a preliminary program for the meet which opens August 7 and runs through the 11th. Dr. Maurice R. Hebert is local general chairman and former president of the Lincoln Dental Society. Dr Charles E. Williams is chairman of the board of directors and Dr. T. F. Harmon is convention director.

Also on the executive board of the Association are Dr. D. L. Claiborne and Dr. Andrew J. Stith. Dr. Emerson A. Lights is president of the Lincoln Dental Society.

The opening general session is scheduled for Monday August 7. at 2 p. m. A dinner will be given that night in honor of the past presidents. Technical sessions will be held Tuesday with the mass meeting Tuesday night.

Following morning sessions Wednesday, the dentists will journey to Dan Ryan Woods for an outing. More technical sessions Thursday, with the President's Reception and Dance at night at Parkway ballroom. The convention will close following a one o'clock session Friday.

The Ladies Auxiliary to the National Dental Association will also hold sessions during this 5 day period.

Chicago Awaiting Dental Convention

Afro American

CHICAGO—(ANP) — Leading dentists from all over the nation will converge on Chicago Aug. 7-11 for the 37th annual meeting of the National Dental Association. Headquarters will be at DuSable High School.

Hightlighs of what is slated to be the largest NDA meetings in its history will be the professional clinics, the public meeting featuring Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, and a variety of recreational activities.

Date 8-5-50

Presiding over the convention will be Dr. William D. Giles of Chicago, the NDA national president. Also meeting at DuSable High will be the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Dental Association.

Baltimore

32b

Government Panel Slated

At the public meeting, to be held Aug. 8 at 8 p.m., Marshall will discuss: "The Effect of Recent Supreme Court Decisions on the American Way of Life." On the morning of Aug 8 the Auxiliary is presenting a public meeting at St Mark Methodist Church. It will hold an intergovernmental seminar featuring the following Government personalities.

Dr. Frank S. Horne, Mrs. Anne A. Hedgeman, Mrs. Thomasina J. Norford, Joseph Albright, Emmer M. Lancaster, Mrs. Annie L. Davis, Dean William Pickens, Samuel Danley and Charles H. Bynum, Jesse O. Thomas, public relations consultant, American Red Cross, will moderate.

Social highlights will include a picnic at Dan Ryan Woods, Aug. 10 at 11 p.m. at the Parkway ballroom.

Speakers Will Be Heard At Dental Auxiliary Meeting

The National Dental Association Auxiliary will meet at DuSable High School in Chicago, Ill. Aug. 8 for a two-day session. Among leaders to address the sessions, left to right, are Joseph Albright, special assistant to the administrator of Veterans Affairs, Washington, D. C., and Dr. Frank S. Horne of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, who will speak on Aug. 8, and Mrs. Caroline F. Hawkes, associate director of the professional relations department of the Dentists' Supply Company, New York, who will speak Aug. 9.

Mr. Albright is advisor on the matter of policy relating to the problems of minority group veterans. He also maintains counsel relationship with a number of national organizations. Dr. Horne has been in government service for 13 years, and Mrs. Hawkes is a lecturer, radio script writer and radio broadcaster.

Journal and Guide
8-5-50
Norfolk Va.

37th Annual Meeting Of National Dental Ass'n Held In Chicago

Daily World

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Dental Convention with Dentists attending from coast to coast convened in Chicago August 7-12th. with the Chicago Lincoln Dental Society serving as host. Sessions were held at the Du Sable High School at 49th and Wabash Streets. with Dr. William Giles, president of the Chicago group presiding and Dr. M. R. Herbert, local chairman of the Convention extending greetings during the week. Dr. and Mrs. Hebert have been the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cash in Memphis on several occasions.

Activities during the five days included many socials. SESSIONS brought out and held clinics on Oral Surgery-restorative Dentistry-Denture Prosthesis Periodontia and Orthodontia.

8-18-50

A Public Meeting on Tuesday night with Atty. Thurgood Marshall, special council for the N. A. A. C. P., guest speaker who gave a stirring address and summed up the meaning of the recent Supreme Court decisions against segregated transportation and education in the South.

Social activities included a Garden Party at Poro College; A Cocktail Party for the ladies and a Stag for the men on Tuesday; Picnic, Golf Tournament, A Tennis Tournament on Wednesday and the President's Reception and Dance on Thursday night. Activities ended Friday with a Sight-Seeing tour and Parties.

Memphis Dentists and wives attending were Dr. and Mrs. Cooper Taylor, Mrs. Taylor president of the Ladies' Auxiliary in Memphis, Dr. and Mrs. William Young, with them Miss Jewel Gentry, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rivers, their mother, Mrs. Hattie Rivers, also long time Auxiliary member, Mrs. Fred Rivers is a Dental Hygienist and wife of local dentist, Dr. B. B. Martin, with him his brother, Dr. A. T. Martin, M. D., Dr. I. McIntosh of Holly Springs, Miss., Dr. George West, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Jefferson, Dr. Jefferson, president, Dr. and Mrs. R. Q. Venson, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Carter, Dr. E. Frank White, and Dr. J. E. Burke of Forest City, Ark. Former Memphians were Dr. and Mrs. Robert Woods of Los Angeles, Dr. and Mrs. De Forest Jackson of San Antonio, Texas; Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Woods, Jr. are the parents of the latter two couples; Dr. and Mrs. H W. Williamston of Ida Belle, Okla. Mrs. Williamston the former Miss Lucy McClinton of Memphis.

Scientific Exhibits were furnished by Northwestern Dental School. Howard University Dental School, The Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago, The American Dental Association, Meharry School of Dentistry and the American Medical Association.

Dr. R. Q. Venson, who serves as member of the National Executive Board and will serve as Chairman of the 1950 Convention which was invited to Memphis by the Shelby County Dental Society with Dr. A. W. Jefferson serving as president, by the Honorable Mayor Watkins Overton and the Memphis Chamber of Commerce.

Dentists Meet In Memphis In '51

Defender
8-19-50

With more than 580 delegates attending, the National Dental Association this week closed what is considered the most successful convention in its history.

Memphis, Tenn., is the tentative place of the convention in 1951. Officer for the year are Dr. M. L. Walton of Thomasville, Ga., Dr. William Springer of Cincinnati, president-elect; Dr. A. M. Mackel of Natchez, Miss., vice president, and Dr. J. A. Jackson of Charlottsville, Va., treasurer.

With the outstanding clinicians of the country lecturing the delegates actually received a post-graduate course.

Dr. Maurice Hebert of Chicago was chairman of the convention. At the public meeting held at DuSable high school auditorium, the delegates, wives and friends heard Atty. Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the NAACP.

There were numerous social events the last one being a picnic attended by more than 200 given by Dr. O. T. Tobin of Chicago at his country home last Sunday in Covert, Mich.

They Will Guide Dentists Through 1951

Afro-Amer
9-2-50
[illegible]

These six men will guide the affairs of the National Dental Association for the next 12 months. Elected at the recent Chicago convention, they are, left to right, Dr. Waldo Howard, Houston, chairman of the board; Dr. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss., secretary of the board; Dr. C. E. Williams, Chicago, chairman of executive board; Dr. Marcus B. Hutto, Bainbridge, Ga., chief, public relations; Dr. M. L. Walton, Thomasville, Ga., president; and Dr. William E. Springer, Cincinnati, president-elect. (ANP Photo)

Dentists Elect Ohio Man, Select Memphis for '51 Association Session

Afro-American. Sat. 9-9-50

CHICAGO (ANP)—The National Dental Association closed one of the greatest meetings in its history, Friday, with the installation of Dr. M. L. Walton of Thomasville, Ga., as president. The hundreds of delegates voted Dr. William Springer of Cincinnati, president-elect, to take office next year.

Dr. William D. Giles of Chicago was the retiring president. Other officers elected were:

Dr. A. M. Mackel, Natchez, Miss., vice president; Dr. Charles E. Williams, Chicago, re-elected chairman of the executive board; Dr. Leroy Gates, Darby, Pa., secretary, executive board; Dr. Marcus B. Hutto, Bainbridge, Ga., program director, and Dr. J. S. Hunter, A. S. Hunter, and T. M. Tobin, new members of the board.

Memphis Selected for '51

The 1951 convention will be held in Memphis, Tenn. This convention was the 37th annual meeting of the NDA. Held in Chicago, the dental capital of the world, it attracted not only the leading colored dentists, but also many of the white pacemakers. The nation's leading dental equipment firms set up extensive exhibits.

All meetings, clinics and exhibits were held at DuSable High School. Numerous social affairs were held at the city's leading recreation centers.

Baltimore

On the civic front the dentists heard an address by Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP. He discussed the meaning of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decisions banning jim crow. The association passed a resolution to fight for fair employment practices bills.

Lobbying Group Suggested

Dr. Marcus B. Hutto in a plea to the dentists to become more active in community and national affairs recommended that the NDA form in essence a legislative or lobbying committee to study problems and work for their solution. He said:

"I recommend that this organization set in motion a specific group to study these conditions and act in behalf of the NDA when necessary to keep in touch with the legislative procedures of Congress and to keep in step with all kindred organizations in this unceasing fight for true applied democracy to all alike."

Heading the list of leading practitioners conducting clinics and speaking to the group were the following:

Dr. Joseph E. Shaeffer, chief of oral surgery section, Cook County Hospital; Dr. Frederick W. Merrifield, chief of oral surgery, Northwestern University; Dr. O. W. Silberhorn and Dr. John V. Lenburg, associate professors, Northwestern;

Dr. Paul A. Edmands, nationally known clinician; Dr. Kenneth P. Austin, chief of full denture department, Loyola University; Dr. Robert R. Gillis, past president, Nationl Society of Denture Prosthetists;

Dr. Bernrd D. Friedman, American Academy of Periodontology; Dr. G. R. Lundquist, head of department of periodontia, Northwestern University; Dr. Earl W. Renfroe, orthodontia clinic, University of Illinois, and others.

Oral Surgery Clinic

A number of the NDA's own members also played leading roles in the clinics. Dr. Giles conducted an oral surgery clinic at Provident Hospital where he was assisted by members of the hospital staff.

Dr. Mack T. Tanner of the University of Illinois conducted one of the table clinics, and so did Dr. Karl Henry, associate professor, Department of Dentistry, Meharry Medical College.

Among the visiting dentists conducting clinics were Dr. J. O. Tate, Gulfport, Miss., and Dr. H. P. Coker, Sheffield, Ala. Special features of the meeting included the dental health program featuring Dr. Elliott C. Small, national chairman.

Ball Highlights Events

The convention, however, was not all work and no play. Highlighting the social program was the 37th annual president's dance at Parkway Ballroom. Dentists and their guests jammed the hall for one of Chicago's leading social affirs this summer.

A twilight garden party was sponsored by the host organization, the Lincoln Dental Society, on the laywn of Poro College.

There also were numerous individual parties, given including one at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Wilson. The most carefree social event was an afternoon outing at Dan Ryan Woods in the Forest Preserve.

There was a gold tournament at the Pipe O'Peace Golf Course and a tennis tournament at Washington Park Courts.

Mrs. Thomas New President of National Dental Auxiliary

Afro-American

CHICAGO, Ill. — Mrs. H. E. Thomas of Sumter, S.C., was inducted as president of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the National Dental Association at its annual convention, here, last week.

Sat. 8-19-50

She succeeds Mrs. Bruce Alleyne of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. R. L. Jackson, Kansas City, Mo., was named president-elect.

Washingtonian Named

Other officers elected were:

Mrs. John C. Carr, Washington, D.C., vice president; Mrs. W. M. Doles, Baltimore, recording secretary; Mrs. J. A. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., secretary-treasurer; Mrs. B. J. Atkinson, Griffin, Ga., historian; Mrs. R. B. Ferguson. Richmond, Ind., parliamentarian and Mrs. C. M. McMillan, Washington, chaplain.

Elected to the board of directors and chairmanship of the nominating committee, respectively, were Mrs. Carrie Thompson of Greenville, S.C., and Mrs. J. C. Marshall. St. Joseph. Mo.

Plans Expansion

The auxiliary adopted an expansion of the plans instituted this year for educating the public to the need of better dentistry.

Individual scholarships totaling more than $1500 have been awarded to students by auxiliaries in South Carolina, Miss., and Texas, in addition to their contributions to the National Scholarship fund for dental students.

A highlight of the convention was a panel discussion of functions of several government agencies on Tuesday. It was presided over by Jesse O. Thomas, public relations consultant of the American Red Cross.

Members of the panel included Mrs. Corrine Robinson Morrow of the Housing and Home Finance Agency in Washington; J. J. Albright of the Veterans Administration; May Reeves of the Children's Bureau; Charles H. Bynum, director of Interracial Activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

Mrs. J. I. Washington Sr., grandmother of the bride, wore a light blue georgette with deeper blue floral design and a white carnation corsage.

For her going away costume the bride wore a two piece beige suit, sandals and chartreuse brimmed beige straw bonnet. She carried a beige straw bag and wore a white orchid from her bouquet.

Both the bridge and bridegroom are graduates of S.C. State A. and M. College. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta sorority and he of Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Mrs. Nance is employed in the business office of the college, and Mr. Nance by the ROTC.

The couple will spend their honeymoon in Washington and points north.

Song Presented

Mrs. Herbert S. Goodloe, wife of Dr. Herbert S. Goodloe of Toledo, Ohio, composer of the song adopted by the National Dental auxiliary as their official theme song, presented the copyright to the organization at its closing meeting, Friday. All monies from the sale of copies of the song and royalties in the future are to be put into the scholarship fund of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the N.D.A.

37th Annual Meeting Of National Dental Ass'n Held In Chicago

Daily World

32b

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) —

The Thirty-Seventh Annual Dental Convention with Dentists attending from coast to coast convened in Chicago August 7-12th. with the Chicago Lincoln Dental Society serving as host. Sessions were held at the Du Sable High School at 49th and Wabash Streets with Dr. William Giles, president of the Chicago group presiding and Dr. M. R. Herbert, local chairman of the Convention extending greetings during the week. Dr. and Mrs. Hebert have been the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Cash in Memphis on several occasions.

Activities during the five days included many socials. SESSIONS brought out and held clinics on Oral Surgery-restorative Dentistry-Denture Prosthesis Periodontia and Orthodontia.

A Public Meeting on Tuesday night with Atty. Thurgood Marshall, special council for the N. A. A. C. P., guest speaker who gave a stirring address and summed up the meaning of the recent Supreme Court decisions against segregated transportation and education in the South

Social activities included a Garden Party at Poro College; A Cocktail Party for the ladies and a Stag for the men on Tuesday; Picnic, Golf Tournament, A Tennis Tournament on Wednesday and the President's Reception and Dance on Thursday night. Activities ended Friday with a Sight-Seeing tour and Parties.

Sat. 8-26-50

Atlanta Ga.

Memphis Dentists and wives attending were Dr. and Mrs. Cooper Ladies' Auxiliary in Memphis, Dr. and Mrs. William Young, with them Miss Jewel Gentry, Dr. and Mrs. Fred Rivers, their mother, Mrs. Hattie Rivers, also long time Auxiliary member, Mrs. Fred Rivers is a Dental Hygienist and wife of local dentist, Dr. B. B. Martin, with him his brother, Dr. A. T. Martin, M. D., Dr. I. McIntosh of Holly Springs, Miss., Dr. George West, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Jefferson, Dr. Jefferson, president, Dr. and Mrs. R. Q. Venson, Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Carter, Dr. E. Frank White, and Dr. J. E. Burke of Forest City, Ark. Former Memphians were Dr. and Mrs. Robert Woods of Los Angeles, Dr. and Mrs. De Forest Jackson of San Antonio, Texas; Dr. and Mrs. Clarence Woods, Jr. are the parents of the latter two couples; Dr. [illegible] H. W. Williamston of Ida Belle, Okla.,

Mrs. [illegible] the former Miss Lucy McClinton of Memphis.

Sat. 8-26-50

Dr. Henry H. Walker Becomes New Medical Association President

Memphis Tenn

HAMPTON, Va.—National Medical Association convention delegates in their final meetings here at Hampton Institute last week installed Dr. Henry H. Walker, of Nashville, Tenn., as 1950-51 president and elected Dr. J. D. Gathings, of Washington, D. C., as the 1951-52 head.

The next two conventions were set for Philadelphia and Nashville, respectively.

Thursday, the House of Delegates voted down retiring president C. Herbert Marshall's proposal that the group "go on record as approving compulsory health insurance in principle, and limited to the medically indigent." Friday, they heard the new president, in his inaugural address, say:

[illegible] 9-8-50

'Now that the organization has so emphatically expressed its opinion on the question of compulsory health insurance, I would like to state my personal opposition to it."

He complimented the American Medical Association on its recent resolution urging its member societies to drop all racial bars, and commented: "It doesn't matter When a man gets religion, just so he Gets religion."

In its final meeting, the N. M. A passed resolutions urging full integration of Negroes in the Army, emphasizing the use of Negro physicians to the full limit of their ability and training, and commended Medical and scientific firms employing Negroes as staff members.

Although the House voted to establish a full-time general headquarters for the N. M. A., it did not pass the 1950-51 budget recommendations of the Board of Trustees, voting to revert to the previous budget. The trustees had proposed a budget which included a salary for a lay business manager.

The legislators accepted trustee proposals that the N. M. A. retain a legal counsel and have the books audited annually instead of every two years.

Dr. Marshall, the retiring president, received a gold cane in token of his services, presented by Dr. C. A. Whittier, San Antonio, Tex., past president. Dr. W. G. Alexander, another past president and oldest member of the group in point of service, installed the officers.

Medical Association States Views On Bias

BY CLAUDE NELSON, JR.

HAMPTON, Va.—(ANP)— Judging by events at the National Medical Association convention here last week on the Hampton Institute campus, the American Medical Association is anxious to convince Negro physicians of its desire to eliminate color bars.

Daily World

The AMA sent the speaker of its own house of delegates, Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York City, and an AMA trustee from nearby Norfolk, Va., Dr. Walter B. Martin last Wednesday, August 30, to confer with the NMA trustees and appear before the NMA House of delegates.

Dr. Murray called the NMA legislators' attention to the fact that his own legislative body, meeting in San Francisco last June, "voted without dissent that all barriers to membership in those local and state societies which have them should be dropped."

9-6-50

Atlanta Ga

He admitted that this action did not compel the southern local societies to open the doors, but added, "Florida and Missouri already have removed certain restrictions and I am confident that action will soon come in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Arkansas."

Dr. Murray also declared that the national president of the NMA, Dr. Henderson, a Kentuckian, is proving his sincerity in the matter by having "rolled up his sleeves and gone to work in the state of Kentucky."

The NMA legislators responded with applause to Dr. Murray's statement that Negro doctors in the south would be taken in when the bars are dropped, not as a group but "one by one, on their individual merits, under the usual standards."

They also gave Norfolk's Dr. Martin a heavy round of applause when he came to the microphone. The white southerner brought "greetings from the AMA Board of Trustees," which he said had approved the resolution passed by the AMA legislature.

"We (the Board of Trustees) are anxious," he declared, "that you have equal opportunity to practice, and we hope our state, local and city societies will follow. He indicated the Virginia society might act this fall, but explained that local groups also would have to act individually, throughout the south.

Dr. Martin also dealt with the question of graduate study for Negro physicians, in as follows:

"It is patients we should be concerned about, and if their doctors are to be good doctors, it is necessary they must all have the opportunity for graduate study. We know that in the past these opportunities have not always been open to members of your race."

It was interesting to note that, despite the apparent wooing of the NMA by the AMA, the retiring president of the former group, Dr. Herbert Marshall of Washington, D C., was continuing his policy of talking frankly. In his president's report to the House of Delegates, given before the AMA visitors made their appearance, Dr. Marshall last Wednesday called on the legislators of the group to approve a proposed resolution for compulsory health insurance. After touching on this subject in Tuesday's opening general meeting, he translated this into a definite recommendation on Wednesday, asking the group to go on record as approving compulsory health insurance in principle, and limited to the medically indigent."

Dr. Marshall explained to an ANP reporter that a man who earns $5,000 a year but has six children still is "medically indigent," because he cannot meet the health needs of his family.

Named To NEA Lawmaking Group

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)— D. F. Martinez, state supervisor of public schools for Negro children, became the first Negro to be named to an executive committee of the National Education Association here last week when he was appointed to the legislative committee of the Division of Supervision and Curriculum Development. Martinez, who has offices in the state capitol, works directly under the state commissioner of public schools.

[illegible] World 7-13-50 Atlanta Ga.

NEA To Meet Cities With Equal Proviso

32b-1

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Hereafter the National Education Association can carry its conventions only to cities which "provide a maximum degree of equality according to an amendment passed by the Association's 29th representative assembly meeting here last week.

Earlier a proposed amendment which would demand the placing of NEA conventions in cities "where it is possible to make provisions without discrimination for the housing, feeding and seating at meeting, and general welfare of all members of this association," was deleted to include the maximum equality phrase.

The representative assembly amended the original proposal after retiring President Andrew D. the association's board of directors through study and investigation, Holt informed the assembly, that concluded that "no city" in the United States could meet the conditions of the suggested amendment.

Dr. Holt told the educators that, moved up by careful consideration and an undivided support of the spirit of the proposed by-law, the board voted to urge a change which would stay NEA conventions to locations where a "maxinum degree of equality" exists.

The St. Louis convention marked the 88th Annual Meeting of the NEA, its 29th Representative Assembly.

In attendance at the assembly were almost 4,000 representatives from affiliated associations of the NEA in the forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, three United States territories and visitors from nineteen foreign countries.

Registration records showed the largest contingent of Negro representatives ever to attend the annual meet in the almost century-long history of the Association.

These representatives came to St. Louis from state and local associations in nineteen states and Washington, D. C.

States listed were New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Daily World 7-13-50 Atlanta Ga

Daily World 1950 7-13-50

Federated CLUBS

BY REBECCA STILES TAYLOR

32b

WASHINGTON D. C., 1928

THIRTY-TWO years had passed since the National League and the National Federation of Colored Women had met and consolidated their organizations into the National Association of Colored Women with Mary Church Terrell as its first president, when the women returned to the nation's capitol — now doubly important to them, for they had established their national headquarters there through the purchase of a $25,000 piece of property on the corner of 12th and "O" streets.

Defender

This center was established as clearing house for the organization, where its records could be filed and protected, where a paid executive secretary could be found at all times; where the departmental work — (the workshops of the organization) — could head up under expert national chairmen and information be disseminated to the women of the entire organization; where a thorough knowledge of the national government of the U.S.A and its functions could be studied, as well as legislative measures; from which place information could be immediately sent out over the country; and where the world could find a representative body of colored women, who were lifting and climbing.

Sat 5-20-50

Chicago Ed.

MRS. TAYLOR

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

That the organization lacked a business set-up prior to this time cannot be denied. Its two major projects were the National Scholarship Loan and the perpetuation of the Douglass Home. On these two projects thousands of dollars had been spent and the itemized records of those dollars are not known to the rank and file. Then, neither of these projects profited the organization as such.

A business administration was very much needed. There were those who scoffed at the idea of the "underground method" tried in every way to destroy everything that was done during that administration just as soon as they were in power to do so.

But there were others who believed in the program, and for the past 22 years (from 1928 to 1950) have fought off every effort to sell national headquarters (the only thing the NACW owns) and open headquarters in the Douglass home, which it is said, the NACW can not own nor control.

If there are any of my readers who do not know why the NACW has seemingly taken a second place in the field of women's organizations—for how long— I do not know, let me tell you here and now—the fight within the organization has been waged around the question—shall the NACW maintain its headquarters in its own building at 1114 "O" street, Washington, D. C., or shall it use a business administration and by the Douglass Home at Anacostia for its headquarters, where the NACW will be subject to the dictation of the Frederick Douglass Historical and Memorial Association, an incorporated body with a membership of supposedly nine women but without doubt is controlled by one woman.

The NACW has spent approximately $50,000 on the redemption, restoration, maintenance, caretaker's cottage, pavements, etc., on the Douglass Home which has not one penny's income for the past thirty years, yet the NACW has no voice in its control.

Mary B. Talbert said she could give it to her relatives if she wished; the seven original men gave it to the NACW with some sort of a silly arrangement that a board of the NACW constitute the incorporated Douglass Home organization. Judges, lawyers, congressmen and past presidents of the NACW have attempted to clarify the situation, but it remains a nightmare and a menace to the welfare of the NACW.

What kind of business arrangement can one call an arrangement that permits club women through their organization to solicit funds for the Douglass Home without it passing through the hands of an authorized official of the NACW. How can the NACW check on what it raises for the Douglass Home? Who is the treasurer of the Douglass Home and when has she functioned? Why does the money go directly to the president? Is she the only one capable of holding other people's money?

The record of the 1928 convention must wait for next week's issue. Women must think for our president is handicapped. The unravelling of this situation is beyond her individual power. It helped to kill two presidents and infirmed two others.

Freedom Day Fete in Philly Feb. 1

Afro American

32b

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)— A luncheon at the Adelphia Hotel and a mass meeting at the Academy of Music at 8 p.m. will feature the ninth annual National Freedom Day observance Feb. 1 at Congress Hall and Independence Hall.

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University, Pa., will preside at the mass meeting when Mayor Bernard Samuel will welcome representatives from other States, and Roland Hayes and the National Freedom Day Chorus will sing.

Others on Program

Other speakers will be Senator Francis J. Myers of Pennsylvania, Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat St. Baptist Church in Atlanta, and Emanuel C. Wright, president of the National Freedom Day Association.

The Freedom Day Movement was founded by the late Major Richard R. R. Wright Sr., to commemorate the signing of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution.

Austin Keynotes Ninth Annual Freedom Day Observance In Philly

23 States, D. C. Send Delegates

32b

PHILADELPHIA—(ANP)—The ninth annual National Freedom Day observance opened in Congress hall here last Wednesday with 39 official delegates, representing governors of 23 states and the District of Columbia, attending. The opening meeting was chairmaned by Emanuel C. Wright, president of the National Freedom Day association and also of the Citizen and Southern Bank and Trust company.

Daily World

National Freedom Day and its parent association were founded by the late Major Richard Robert Wright, Sr. in 1942. He was founder-president of Citizen and Southern. He served as president of the organization, whose aim is "to foster cooperation of all races, people of all creeds and color for the practice of fairplay among all Americans," for six years.

Wed 2-8-50

Theme of the meeting was "Meaning of Freedom," a topic which was eloquently explored by Dr. J. C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist Church, Chicago, and co-Illinois delegate with Major C. Udell. In his address, Dr. Austin said:

Atlanta Ga.

MARSHALL FORCES

"In the name of freedom, we and our allies are marshalling our forces and are massing to the limit our resources. In the name of freedom, Joseph Stalin and Mao Tse Sung are frantically mobilizing and organizing the masses of all Asia. In the name of freedom, Nehru is determined to build a nation in honor of that martyred saint, Mahatma Gandhi, and what a nation this will be! In Indonesia, while the people chant Merkerda--the son of Freedom--the Dutch flag is lowered and a new free nation of brown people takes its place upon the face of the earth.

"All over Africa, my fatherland, young men trained in schools and universities of America and other lands, are holding aloft the blazing torch of freedom for their brothers. The light of liberty is breaking everywhere.

Everywhere, on all tongues of tribes, races and nations, there is the cry for freedom."

He declared that "freedom is not a donation, nor it is a charitable gift--it is a thing to be fought for and purchased through blood and tears."

HALF SLAVE--HALF FREE

"Our nation struggles to exist half slave and half free. The powers that be would deny full citzenship to her native sons and daughters whose muscles tunnelled her mountains, fallowed her grounds, filled her graneries, built her mansions and erected her schools of learning. The horny hands which helped to fill her treasuries are refused the ballot to determine who shall rule over them and the privilege of a free, full life.

The scene of the celebration then shifted to Independence hall where Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president, Lincoln university (Mo) presided over a session on "Freedom in Action." Principal speaker here was the Rev. Edward F. Cunnic, rector, St. Elizabeth Roman Catholic Church.

Following this meeting, delegates and visitors gathered in Adelphia hotel for a luncheon in honor of the delegates. Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, presided over the luncheon

meeting, at which Alfred H. Williams, president of the Federal Reserve bank, Philadelphia, was the speaker.

32b

The evening session was given over to a musical program in the Academy of Music, under the theme of "Sharing Our Freedoms. Dr Horace Mann Bond, president, Lincoln university (Pa.) was chairman of this session.

Following the welcome address by Bernard Samuel, guest soloist Roland Hayes, accompanied by Reginald Boardman at the piano, sang two groups of selections, interspersed by a couple of numbers from the National Freedom Day Chorus. Many organizations and states were represented.

32b 1950

National Institute of Science

Howard Men Contribute To National Science Institute

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Journal and Guide

Sat. 4-[illegible]-50

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Seven Howard University science teachers made outstanding contributions to the annual regional meeting of the ~~National Institute of Science~~ held last week at Virginia State College.

Particularly interesting to the chemistry teachers were two papers delivered by J. W. Huguley, instructor in chemistry at Howard. One of Mr. Huguley's papers gave a "New Mnemonic Scheme for the Activity Series of the Common Metals," while the other summarized "Visualized Methods of Presenting Chemical Theory." These papers offered a simpler and more easily learned approach to the mastery of complex chemical theory.

ZOOLOGY

Dr. H. E. Finley, head of the department of zoology at Howard University, demonstrated "Mounting Biological Specimens in the Making of Microscopic Slides" during the demonstration clinic sessions, and Prof. D. T. Ray, of the same division, demonstrated "Blood Testing."

Contributions from Howard's physics department were made by Dr. Herman Branson, who explained "Contact Printing, Enlarging and Making Lantern Slides," and W. N. McIntosh, who demonstrated preparation of "Sputtering Metal Films," and the spicing of films.

Mr. Huguley, in collaboration with James E. Johnson, Jr., showed "A New Apparatus for the Teaching of the Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation." and in collaboration with Dr. S. R. Cooper, Mr. Huguley demonstrated "A New Apparatus for the Determination of Total Water in Silicate Rocks." This latter device will speed up analyses made in the ceramic industries.

Dr. Moddie D. Taylor, associate professor of Inorganic and physical chemistry, gave an informative and enthusiastically received demonstration of intricate glass-blowing.

Other Howrad University teachers who participated in the sessions were:

Dr. Marie Clark Taylor, Dr. R. P. Barnes, Dr. Lloyd N. Ferguson, Dr. V. J. Tulane, Mrs. Gwendolyn Hackley Austin, Dr. Halson V. Eagleson, Dr. M. J. Strickland.

Wilberforce Host To National Science Meet

Daily World

327

Sat. 4-29-50

Atlanta, Ga.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Wilberforce State College was host to the 7th Annual Meeting of the National Institution of Science April 20 thru 22.

The National Institution of Science is an organization devoted to the promotion of Science Education and of scholarly production in basic science and research. Thirty-nine colleges were represented at the conference; more than 100 delegates were present. The following fields were represented: Atomic Energy, Bacteriology, Biology, Chemistry, Nutrition, Physics and Mathematics.

Dr. V. J. Tulane, Howard University was elected President succeeding Dr. R W. Brown of Tuskegee Institute; R. J. Pitts, of Fort Valley State College, was elected 4th Vice President and Clarence T. Mason of Tuskegee Institute was elected Fifth Vice President; J. J. Dennis, Clark College. W. H. Robinson, North Carolina College and A. P. Graves, Morris Brown College, Vice Presidents re-elected.

Dr. H. R. Crouch Tennessee State College was reelected Executive treasurer Mary E. Hill also of Tennessee State College was elected Assistant Executive Secretary; H. E. Finley Howard University was elected Editor of "transactions". Regional Directors elected were: Marie Clark Taylor, Howard University; C. D. Clay, Georgia State College; Mrs. N. B. Clark, Arkansas State College; Walter Talbert, Lincoln University and P. L. Van Dyke, Alabama State Teachers College.

Exectuive Committee Members: . A. Pierce, Texas Sate University; M. V. Eagleson, Howard University; R. W. Brown, Tuskegee Institute; John H. Cooper, Wilberforce State College. (Mr John Cooper served as Chairman of the local committee at the Wilberforce State College for the 7th Annual Meeting.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Dr. Charles H. Wesley of the Wilberforce State College, was host speaker at the Annual Banquet and made the welcome address to the institute and Dr. Oliver W. Holmes of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, Public Information Branch delivered the main address at the first general session. Dr. Holmes spoke on the subject. "Low Atomic Energy Educaton Can Be Taught In Our Schools."

Dr. S. Allen Lough, Chief Radioisotopes Branch, Isotopes Division, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Development, delivered an address on "Problems In The Development of Radioistopes Research." Dr. John S. Richardson. Associate Professor of Education, Ohio State University was guest speaker at the banquet and spoke on the subject, "General Preparation of Science Teachers." Friday afternoon feature was a Symposium on, "Premedical Education for Negroes." Dr Charles W. Buggs, Dillard University acted as Chairman and Dr. S. Nabrit, Dean of Graduate School. Atlanta University and Dr. Michael Bent, Dean of Meharry Medical College were particpants. Two primary suggestions grew out of the symposium: (1) Better selections of students to pursue medical careers; (2) Improvement of the counsel program for pre-med students.

In the Science Education section "An invitation paper by Dr. Robert A. Thornton, Associate Professor of Physics, University of Chicago who spoke on, "Conceptual Skills In Science Teaching and Their Didactic Implications," was a feature. Another feature of the section was and address by Dr. Oliver Loud, Professor of Physics, Antioch College, who formerly was a lecturer in Isotopes Division - Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Teenessee.

The active particpation by competent woman in the field of Biology, Chemistry and Science Education were at an all time high.

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tional Science Institute ds Wilberforce Session

Journal and Guide

32

Sat. 5-6-50

Norfolk, Va.

WILBERFORCE, Ohio—Wilberforce State College was host to the 7th annual meeting of the National Institute of Science, April 20-22.

The National Institute of Science is an organization devoted to the promotion of science education and of scholarly production in basic science and research. Thirty - nine colleges were represented at the conference; more than 100 delegates were present. The following fields were represented: Atomic energy, bacteriology, biology, chemistry, nutrition, physics and mathematics.

New officers are Dr. V. J. Tulane, Howard University, president, succeeding Dr. R. A. Brown of Tuskegee Institute; R. J. Pitts of Fort Valley State College, 4th vice president, and Clarence T. Mason, of Tuskgee Institute, fifth vice president; J. J. Dennis, Clark College, W. H. Robinson, North Carolina College and A. P. Graves, Morris Brown College, vice president, reelected.

Others were H. R. Crouch, reelected, executive tresure, and Mary E. Hill of Tennessee State College, was elected assistant executive scretary; H. E. Finney, Howard University, was elected editor of "Transactions."

Regional directors elected were Marie Clark Taylor, Howard University; C. D. Clay, Georgia State College; Mrs. M. E. Clark, Arkansas State College; Walter Talbert Lincoln University, and H. L. Van Dyke, Alabama State Teachers College.

Executive committee members are J. A. Pierce, Texas State University; H. V. Eagleson, Howard University; R. W. Brown, Tuskegee Institute; John H. Cooper, Wilberforce State College. John Cooper served as chairman of the local committee at the Wilberforce State College for the 7th annual meeting.

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Journal and Guide

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2-4-50

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Norfolk Va.

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Protest Atlantic City Hotel Bias

Afro American Sat. 5-23-50 (Baltimore, Md.)

32b

Officers and members of the board of trustees of the National Medical Association, who met in Atlantic City, recently, cancelled their annual convention scheduled to be held there next August because accommodations in boardwalk hotels were refused physicians and their families who would attend the convention.

Medics To Memorialize Drs. Drew, Kenney And Roberts At Convention

Defender

32b

WASHINGTON — The National Medical Association will hold a memorial service in honor of the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, Dr. John A. Kenney, and Dr. Carl G. Roberts, at its session at Hampton Institute next August.

Sat 5-13-50

Chicago Ill.

Dr. Drew served the N.M.A. as Chairman of the Surgical Section during the past five years, was Professor of Surgery at Howard University, and was recently a member of a surgical team appointed by the U. S. Surgeon General to tour army hospitals in Europe.

Drew was largely responsible for the successful preservation of blood during World War II, and was an examiner of the American Board of Surgery.

Dr. John A. Kenney served the N.M.A. as its first secretary, was the first editor of the Journal, and was founder of the Memorial Hos- served as personal physician to Booker T. Washington, was Medical Director of John A. Andrew hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., and was founder of the Memorial Hospital at Newark, N. J.

Dr. Carl G. Roberts served the N.M.A. as a former member of the Board of Trustees, a past president, a member of the Liaison Committee, a member of the editorial staff. He was a former Chief of Staff of the Department of Surgery at Provident hospital, Chicago, and a member of the American Board of Surgery.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Washington, D. C., is president of the N.M.A. Dr. H. H Walker, Nashville, president-elect; Dr. J. T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., secretary; and Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, Kan., chairman of board of trustees.

Dr. P. Murray Of New York Elected

Journal and Guide Sat. 6-24-50 Norfolk, Va.

American Medical Association House Meets In 'Frisco

SAN FRANCISCO — Dr. Peter M. Murray, Negro physician of New York City, will take a seat as a member of the American Medical Association's House of Delegates at the opening of the 99th annual meeting here June 26.

32b

Dr. Murray is the first of his race to be represented in the House of Delegates, the policy-forming body of the A. M. A. This was made possible by his election to the House by the New York State Medical Society. There will be 198 delegates this year, representing 147,000 physicians from the United States and its territories.

"This action," said Dr. George F. Lull, Chicago, secretary and general manager of the AMA, "is a magnificent example of what a physician can achieve under our present system of free enterprise, despite its admitted imperfections and injustices. Progress is still in the making, but this is a significant milestone."

* * *

DR. MURRAY, a native of New Orleans, is 62 years old. He graduated from the Howard University school of medicine in 1914. From 1918 until 1920 he was assistant surgeon-chief at Freedman's Hospital, Washington.

He is presently director of the department of gynecology at Harlem Hospital, New York, and director of obstetrics and gynecology at Sydenham Hospital, New York.

He is a trustee of Howard University; a member of the Comitia Minora (executive committee of the Medical Society of the County of New York); a diplomat of the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology, and a fellow of the AMA, New York Academy of Medicine, American College of Surgeons and International College of Surgeons. He served as president of the National Medical Association in 1930 and 1931. The association is composed of Negro physicians, dentists and druggists.

* * *

FOR THE LAST 13 YEARS he has been a member of the House of Delegates of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

Another Negro physician, Dr. Leonard Stovall of Los Angeles, was seated as a member of the California Medical Association's House of Delegates in May. Dr. Stovall is a fellow of the AMA, a member of the Los Angeles County Medical Society and of the American Trudeau Society. A graduate of the University of California Medical School in 1912, he is a specialist in pulmonary diseases.

The AMA annual meeting will continue through Friday, with scientific sessions a feature. The officers of the National Medical Associaton (Negro) have been invited and have accepted the invitation.

NMA Women Plan Program For Confab

32b

Defender

Sat 8-12-50

Chicago Ill.

HAMPTON, Va.—The Woman's auxiliary to the National Medical Association will hold its annual meeting when the NMA convenes here, Aug. 28, with Mrs. Henrine Knaive, national president, presiding.

Keynoting the theme, "Working Together For A True Democracy," which has highlighted all of the contributions members of the organization have made to its official organ, "The Mouthpiece," will be a symposium on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 29, led by Mrs. Mary C. Holiday, Statesville, N. C. Participants and their subjects will be Mrs. Hortense H. Young, Louisville, Ky., "Racial Awakening;" Miss Edith P. McDougald, Philadelphia, Pa., "Freedom and Justice;" Dr. Hattie W. Warner, Atlanta, Ga., "Health;" and the summary by Mrs. J. B. Matthews, Port Arthur, Texas.

Dr. Herbert Marshall, national president of the NMA, will bring greetings to the ladies also at this session. The public meeting will be held that night.

Reports of all officers will be given Wednesday, Aug. 31, with election of officers on Thursday, Aug. 30.

Social activities include a garden party to be given Thursday evening.

The National convention of the National Medical Association is being held later than usual this year because of the change from the previously announced place, Atlantic City, to Hampton, Va.

NMA To Hold '50 Convention At Hampton Institute Aug. 28

Daily World

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HAMPTON, Va. — A full five-day program is in store for the more than 800 persons expected for the convention of the National Medical Association at Hampton Institute August 28 through September 1. The Old Dominion Medical Society will be host.

Wed 7-4-50

Sharing in the overall responsibility for the conference are Dr. Alfred C. Fentress, of Norfolk, and Dr. J. B. Blayton, of Williamsburg. Dr. E. B. Burke heads the program committee.

Among the highlights of the convention at the historic seaside institution will be the "General Welcome Meeting" in Ogden Hall on Tuesday night, August 29, with Hampton President Alonzo G. Moron and other speakers, to be announced later, on the slate.

Memorial services for these medical pioneers — the late Drs. Kenney, Roberts, and Drew — will be held on Wednesday morning, with President Marshall of the Association presiding.

The very full conference schedule begins at 7 A. M. Monday with breakfast and allocation of rooms and meal tickets at the Registration Headquarters in Stone Hall and ends Friday night with recreation.

Atlanta 19

Included in the list of activities are meetings of the boards and the several committees of both the Association and its Women's Auxiliaries; meetings of the House of Delegates; sectional meetings; fraternity meetings, class meetings of the House of Delegates; sectional meetings; fraternity meetings, class reunions, sightseeing tours, receptions, the President's Ball, moonlight boat rides, and other entertainment; medical and surgical films; visits to exhibits; and the closing General Meeting of the N. M. A., with installation of officers, at 4 P. M. on Friday, September 1.

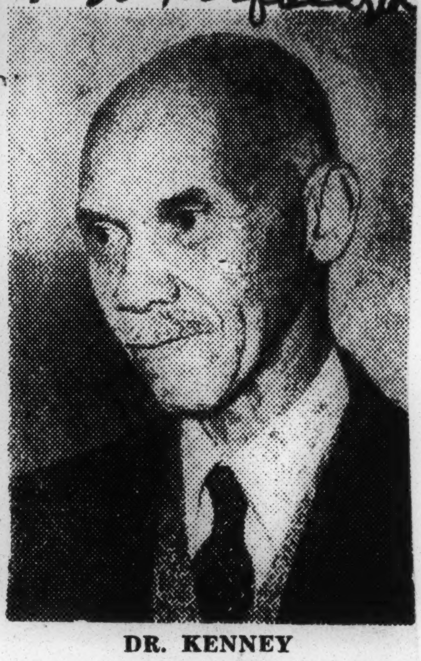
W. Barton Beatty, Jr., Hampton's director of public relations, is chairman of the college's arrangements committee for the convention. Working with him are Mrs. Estella Benn, Major Walter R. Brown, Don A. Davis, Elmo S. Davis, Mrs. Alice Leedham, and Mrs. Niza Randall.

Medical Convention Memorialized Their Careers

Journal and Guide Sat. 9-4-50 Norfolk Va

DR. DREW

DR. ROBERTS


DR. KENNEY

Drs. Charles R. Drew, Carl G. Roberts, and John A. Kenney are three medical leaders whose deaths took place during the past year. To their memory the 55th annual meeting of the National Medical Association at Hampton Institute next week is dedicated. Sketches of their careers appear on this page.

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Convention Under Way At Hampton

Journal and Guide

Varied Events For Five-Day Meet At Hampton Institute

Sat. 9-2-50

HAMPTON, Va. — All was quiet on the "Hampton Institute front" after the closing of the Summer session last week—but beginning Monday, August 28, the campus became alive with activity as the Fifty-Fifth Annual Convention of the National Medical Association got under way.

Norfolk Va.

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The "Kenney-Roberts-Drew" Meeting—so called because the three medical pioneers and other fellows who have died recently will be honored in memorial services on Wednesday morning, August 30 — began with breakfast and allocation of rooms and meal tickets, at Stone Building at 7 a.m.

Registration at the main conference headquarters, Phenix School on the Hampton campus, followed at 7:30. The Women's Auxiliary meets at 9:30, and the board of trustees meets at 10.

* * *

PRESIDENT ALONZO G. Moron of Hampton Institute was the main speaker at the public "Welcome Meeting" in Ogden Hall at 8 p. m. on Tuesday, August 29. Major W. R. Brown, of Hampton Institute, representing the citizens' committee, and Mrs. J. B. Blayton, of Williamsburg, heading the Women's Auxiliary Committee, will welcome the expected 800 medical visitors.

Other speakers for the public meeting, besides President Moron, include Dr. F. W. Claytor, of Roanoke, Va., president of the host group, the Old Dominion Medical Society; Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, of Washington, D. C., president of NMA; Mrs. H. L. Knaive, of Laurel, Miss., president of the National Women's Auxiliary; Dr. John T. Givens, of Norfolk, general secretary; Dr. A. C. Terrence, of Opelousas, La., director of publicity; and Dr. A. C. Fentress, of Norfolk, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

Dr. J. B. Blayton, of Williamsburg, is co-chairman for arrangements.

* * *

AMONG MAJOR items of interest are a Technical Exposition, meetings of the boards and the several committees of both the Association and its Women's Auxiliaries; meetings of the House of Delegates; sectional meetings; fraternity meetings; class reunions, sightseeing tours, receptions, the President's Ball, moonlight boat rides, and other entertainment; medical and surgical films; and the closing General Meeting of the NMA, with installation of officers, at 4 p. m. on Friday, September 1.

Program Details Completed for NMA's Public Meeting

Afro-American

HAMPTON, Va.— Full program details have been announced for the public meeting of the National Medical Association at Hampton Institute Aug. 28-Sept. 1. Hampton President Alonzo G. Moron is to be the main speaker. Old Dominion Medical Society is host.

Sat. 8-12-50

Major Walter R. Brown of Hampton Institute, representing the Citizens' Committee, and Mrs. J. B. Blayton of Williamsburg, who heads the Women's Auxiliary Committee, will welcome the expected 800 medical visitors in Ogden Hall on Tuesday, Aug. 29.

Other speakers at the meeting include:

Baltimore Md.

Dr. F. W. Claytor, Roanoke, Va., president of the host group; Dr. C. Herbert Marshall of Washington, president of NMA; Mrs. H. L. Knaive of Laurel, Miss., president of the National Women's Auxiliary; Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk; Dr. A. C. Terrence, Opelousas, La., and Dr. A. C. Fentress.

Varied Activities

Dr. J. B. Blayton of Williamsburg, is co-chairman for arrangements.

Memorial services for three medical pioneers— Drs. Kenney, Roberts and Drew— and for other Fellows who have died recently will be held Aug. 30, with President Marshall presiding.

Among the activities will be:

Meetings of the boards and committees of the Association and Women's Auxiliaries; House of Delegates meetings; sectional sessions; fraternity meetings; class reunions, sightseeing tours, receptions, President's Ball, moonlight boat rides, and visits to exhibits.

Medics Veto Compulsory Health Plan

Sat-9-9-50

HAMPTON, Va.—The nation's Negro physicians are opposed to compulsory health insurance.

Disapproval of the national health plan was voiced Friday by the National Medical Association house of delegates at the close of the 55th annual convention of the NMA.

At the first general sessions, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, retiring president of Washington, D. C., asked the NMA "to go on record as approving compulsroy health insurance in principle, and limit it to the medically indigent."

"Best For Negro"

Calling such insurance the great question before the medical profession today, Dr. Marshall said:

"It is silly for any of us of the NMA to look at this question from any angle other than that of the American Negro. An inspection tour of Washington and throughout the South would prepare you well to decide what is best for the Negro population, physicians included.

"Voluntary health insurance will be unsuccessful in adequately meeting the medical needs of our people. I regard the element of compulsion as absolutely essential if we are to reach the highest index of health in this country."

Dr. Marshall made it clear, however, that he did not identify compulsory insurance as "socialized medicine." He said he was opposed to socialized medicine because it destroys "that sacred human relation between the patient and the physician."

Sat 9-9-50

Praises AMA

Opposition to Dr. Marshall's recommendation was voiced in the inaugural address of the newly installed president, Dr. Henry H. Walker of Nashville. He said he was flatly against the insurance resolution before the convention.

Dr. Walker praised the American Medical Association for its assurances of fuller rights for Negro physicians.

The AMA sent the speaker of its house of delegates, Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York City, and Dr. Walter B. Martin, AMA trustee from Norfolk, to confer with NMA trustees and appear before the house of delegates.

In his speech last Wednesday Dr. Murray said the governing body of the AMA, meeting in San Francisco last June, "voted without dissent that all barriers to membership in those local and state societies which have them should be dropped."

Bars Let Down

He asserted that "Florida and Missouri already have removed certain restrictions and I am confident that action will soon come in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Arkansas."

Dr. Martin said Negro physicians should have the opportunity for graduate study. "This has been denied them in the past", he added.

One of the highlights of the convention was the memorial service honoring Dr. Charles R. Drew, famous blood plasma pioneer who was killed in an automobile accident early this year; Dr. John A. Kenney, who fought for a Negro staff at the Negro Veterans' hospital at Tuskegee, and Dr. Carl Roberts, pioneer surgeon at Provident hospital in Chicago.

NMA's distinguished service award was presented posthumously to Dr. Drew.

Officers Listed

Among resolutions approved were those supporting full integration of Negroes in the armed services, full use of Negro physicians' training and the hiring of Negroes in medical and scientific firms.

Officers elected were Drs. W. L. Haywood of Oklahoma City, J. A. Givens, Detroit, and E. E. Blackman, Charlotte, N. C., vice-presidents; John T. Givens, Norfolk, general secretary; T. Aldrich, St. Louis, speaker; Edgar Wilkins, Memphis, vice-speaker; P. T. Robinson, New Orleans, secretary; E. A. Gilks, Baltimore, and H. L. Small, Denton, Md., assistant secretaries; E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, treasurer, and John R. Nurse, Louisville, director of exhibits.

Dr. A. Porter Davis, St. Louis, was reelected a trustee. Named to fill vacancies on the board were Drs. A. M. Towsnend Jr., St. Louis; E. E. Toney, Oxford, N. C, and James D Merida. Cleveland. Dr. J. D. Gathings of Washington, D. C., was named president-elect for 1951-52.

The next two conventions were set for Philadelphia and Nashville, respectively.

Women's Auxiliary

The women's auxiliary of the National Medical association, meeting jointly with the house of delegates of the parent body in Hampton Institute here last week, formally installed its 1950-51 officers.

President of the auxiliary is Mrs. Lecount Matthews of Washington, D. C. President-elect for 1951-52 is Mrs. Omega V. Mason of Salem, N. J. Miss Henrine Knaive of Laurel, Miss., the retiring president, was named chairman of the executive board.

In the vice presidencies, Mrs. H. C. Welcome of Baltimore moved from second to first, being replaced by Mrs. Mary C. Holliday of Stateville, N. C. A new treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Henderson of Chicago, was seated.

Other officers are Mrs. Alma Wells Givens of Norfolk, honorary president; Mrs. D. W. Byrd of Pittsburgh, chairman, advisory board; Mrs. H. H. Walker, Nashville, and Mrs. Maurice Adams, Baltimore, general and assistant secretaries, respectively; Mrs. Hortense H. Young, Louisville and Mrs. J. B. Matthews, Port Arthur, Tex., editor and associate, respectively; Mrs. E. P. Stewart, Detroit, chaplain; and Mrs. R. Stillman Smith, Macon, secretary, executive board.

Negro Doctors Designate D. C. Man President-Elect

Evening Star

By the Associated Press

HAMPTON, Va., Sept. 1.—Dr. Henry H. Walker of Nashville, Tenn., yesterday took office as president of the National Medical Association during a meeting at Hampton Institute. Dr. J. D. Gathings of Washington is president-elect for 1951-2. Fri. 9-1-50

The house of delegates of the association, which is composed of Negro doctors from throughout the country, is holding its annual meeting this week. Washington DC

The group voted down a motion favoring compulsory health insurance.

Dr. Marshall Backs Health Insurance Plan

HAMPTON, Va. (ANP)—Members of the National Medical Association had hardly settled in their seats for the first general meeting of their 55th convention here last week at Hampton institute before their retiring president, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, of Washington, D. C., flung out a challenge for the medical profession to support national compulsory health insurance.

More than 1000 NMA and Women's Auxiliary members were registered, according to early estimates.

Calling such insurance "the great question before the profession today," Dr. Marshall asserted:

"It is silly for any of us of the NMA to look at this question from any angle other than that of the American Negro. . . . An inspection tour of Washington and throughout the South would prepare you well to decide what is best for the Negro population, physicians included.

"Will Meet Needs"

"Voluntary health insurance will be just as unsuccessful in adequately meeting the medical needs of our people as voluntary enlistment in the armed forces in times of war. I regard the element of compulsion as absolutely essential if we are to reach the highest index of health in this country."

The question of whether such insurance should be governmental, he admitted, "should be given further study," but he thought the Negro would be at a disadvantage under any privately supported scheme.

Sharing the program in the opening joint meeting of the NMA were such figures in the profession as Dr. A. Porter Davis, Kansas City, chairman of the board of the association; Dr. E. I. Robinson, past president; Dr. W. Montague Cobb, Washington, D. C., who gave a report of the Council on Medical Education; Dr. W. C. Atkinson, Coatesville, Pa., chairman of the Judicial council; Dr. A. C. Fentress, Norfolk, Va., chairmen of the local committee, and Dr. John P. Turner, chairman of the President's council.

HAMPTON, Va.—The Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association closed a very successful meeting here Friday after electing the following officers: chairman of the advisory board, Mrs. D. W. Byrd, Pittsburgh; president, Mrs. LeCount Matthews, Washington, D. C.; president-elect, Mrs. Omega Mason, Salem, N. J.; first vice president, Mrs. H. C. Welcome, Baltimore, Md.; second vice president, Mrs. Mary E. Holliday, Statesville, N. C.; general secretary, Mrs. H. H. Walker, Nashville, Tenn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Maurice Adams, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Henderson, Chicago; editor, Mrs. Hortense Young, Louisville, Ky.; associate editor, Mrs. J. B. Matthews, Port Arthur, Tex.; chaplain, Mrs. E. P. Stewart, Detroit; secretary of the executive board, Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith, Macon, Ga.; parliamentarian, Mrs. N. M. Watson, Tennessee; chairman of the executive board, Mrs. Henrine Knaive, Laurel, Miss.; members-at-large, executive board; Mrs. Taylor, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. J. B. Blayton, Williamsburg, Va.; Mrs. Preston, Detroit, Mich.

The meeting was formally called to order Tuesday morning by Mrs. Henrine Knaive, president.

Sat 9-16-50

DEVELOPS THEME

Developing its year's theme "Working Together for a True Democracy," the auxiliary presented a symposium on this topic Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Mary C. Holliday of Statesville, N. C., moderator. Mrs. Holliday pointed out the weaknesses in our democracy and urged upon the members a greater determination to abolish these and declared Hampton with all its historical contributions to this cause was a significant spot to begin such a project.

Mrs. Hortense Young, Louisville, was introduced by Mrs. Holliday and spoke on "Racial Awakening" in working for true democracy. Mrs. Young admonished her audience to concentrate on awakening a racial consciousness in the areas of economics, politics, education, and society.

Miss Edith McDougald, Philadelphia, spoke on "Freedom and Justice" in the symposium declaring they "both begin in the inner self."

Dr. Hattie W. Warner, Atlanta, speaking on "Health" pointed up the national consciousness on health created by the examinations of men for military service during World War II.

Mrs. R. V. Douglas, Jefferson, Tex., summarized the facts presented by each speaker.

Dr. Herbert Marshall, president of the National Medical Association, brought greetings to the auxiliary.

Charles Bynum, representative from the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation, was presented to the auxiliary at this meeting. Miss Mary Langfor, representative from the Planned Parenthood Federation, also spoke.

PRESIDENT MORON SPEAKS

The public meeting Tuesday evening featured an address by Dr. Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton, and welcome address by Major Walter R. Brown, Hampton Institute; Mrs. J. B. Blayton, Williamsburg, Va.; Dr. F. W. Claytor, Roanoke, Va.; with responses from Dr. Herbert Marshall and Mrs. Henrine Knaive.

Presentation for the Distinguished Service Medal for 1950 to Dr. Charles Drew posthumously was accepted by his widow, Mrs. Drew. Music was furnished by the Harry T. Burleigh Glee Club, Noah F. Ryder, director. Dr. E. D. Burke presided.

At the concluding session Friday afternoon the gavel was presented to the president, Mrs. LeCount Matthews, by Mrs. Henrine Knaive, retiring president of the auxiliary. In accepting her office Mrs. Matthews announced her theme for the auxiliary for the ensuing year, "Developing Better Human Relations." "One of the most demanding problems of our times is the channel resources for building more satisfactory human relations," stated the president. "Let us develop better human relations within our organization and in the broad community."

Mrs. LeCount Matthews Elected by National Medical Auxiliary

Afro American

HAMPTON, Va.—The Woman's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association closed its ~~annual~~ session, ~~here, Friday~~, after electing Mrs. LeCount Matthews of Washington to the presidency.

Mrs. Omega Mason of Salem, N. J., became president elect and Mrs. H. C. Welcome of Baltimore, first vice president.

Mrs. Byrd Heads Board

Mrs. D. W. Byrd of Philadelphia was named chairman of the advisory board, and other elected to offices were;

Second vice-president, Mrs. Mary E. Holliday, Statesville, N. C., general secretary, Mrs. H. H. Walker, Nashville, Tenn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Maurice Adams, Baltimore, Md.; treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Henderson, Chicago, Ill.; editor, Mrs. J. B. Matthews, Port Arthur, Texas; chaplain, Mrs. E. R. Stewart, Detroit, Mich.; Secretary of the Executive Board, Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith, Macon, Ga.; parliamentarian, Mrs. N. M. Watson, Tennessee, chairman of the Executive board, Mrs. Henrine Knaive, ~~Laurel, Miss., members at~~ large, Mrs. Taylor, ~~Birmingham~~, Ala.; Mrs. J. B. Blayton, Williamsburg, Va.; Mrs. Preston, Detroit, Mich.

Symposium Held

Developing its year's theme "Working Tgether for a True Democracy," the Auxiliary presented a symposium on this topic Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Mary C. Holliday of Statesville, N. C. as moderator.

Speakers were Mrs. Hortense Young, Louisville; Miss Edith McDougald, Philadelphia, Dr. Hattie W. Warner, Atlanta, Ga.; and Mrs. R. V. Douglas, Jefferson, Texas.

~~MORE~~—MORE —Continued from COLLINS TAPE THREE 9-8-50

Negro Medics Praise AMA Resolution on Race

Journal

WASHINGTON — (ANP) - Two leaders of the National Medical association last week highly praised the American Medical association for its resolution on the racial question in the practice of medicine during its recent convention in San Francisco.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, national president of the NMA, praised the action as a great step towards the elimination of racial bias in the field of health.

The resolution, actually passed a month ago by the AMA House of Delegates, read in part: "Resolved, that constituent and component societies of the AMA having restrictive membership provisions based on race study this question in the light of prevailing conditions with a view to taking such steps as they may elect to elimate such restrictive provisions."

Introduced by a delegate from Virginia this resolution is expected to be a great factor in the future integration of Negro physicians into the AMA.

Leading the NMA's part of the fight against restrictive memberships in the AMA were Dr. Marshall and Dr. W. Montague Cobb, member of the council of medical education and hospitals of the NMA.

Dr. Cobb, a professor of anatomy at Howard uiversity, represented both the NMA and the national medical committee of the NAACP.

In behalf of these two groups he sent a letter requesting the AMA to go on record as opposing discrimination. In a similar campaign Dr. Cobb earlier had petitioned the Association of American Medical colleges to ask all medical schools to admit students without racial or religious discrimINATION.

The AAMC reported the executive council voted to place the association on record as "never having interfered with admission policies of any of its member colleges.

Jnal 8-12-50

When this organization took that position, Dr. Marshall sent his letter to Dr Lull, requesting AMA action on segregation. He was supported by Dr. Cobb and Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP.

Houston

The final action taken by the AMA is an accomplishment for which the NMA and the NAACP can be proud, ~~proclaimed~~ Dr. Cobb.

The possibility of breaking down discrimination in county and state medical associations has been "accomplished by negotions between organizational statesmen rather than ward healing of political deals," he said.

In the past the AMA had rationalized that the national organization had no rules barring Negroes from membership. The catch was that local societies made the membership rules for their areas, and a number of them refused Negroes. To be a member of the AMA a physician had to be a member of a local society.

According to Dr. Cobb, a number of groups which have practiced segregation in accepting members have already broken down their color lines The first was St. Louis which accepted Negro members of the Missouri state group repealed its bylaws to eliminate its bias clause.

Baltimore also accepted Negro members. Its county and state had no bias clauses. Delaware and Florida also have abolished jimcrow in their state groups.

NMA Rejects Forced Health Insurance

Afro-American. Sat. 9-9-50

HAMPTON, Va.—The National Medical Association convention delegates in their final meetings at Hampton Institute last week installed Dr. Henry H. Walker, of Nashville, Tenn., as 1950-51 president, and elected Dr. J. D. Gathings, of Washington as president-elect for the 1951-52 term.

The next two conventions were set for Philadelphia and Nashville, respectively.

Marshall Voted Down

Last Thursday the House of Delegates voted down retiring president Dr. C. Herbert Marshal's proposal that the group "go on record as approving compulsory health insurance in principle, and limited to the medically indigent."

The new president in his inaugural address Friday said:

"Now that the organization has so emphatically expressed its opinion on the question of compulsory state my personal opposition to it." health insurance, I would like to

Backs Army Integration

He complimented the American Medical Association on its recent resolution urging its member societies to drop all racial bars, ter when a man gets religion, and commented: "It doesn't mat- just so he gets religion."

In its final meeting, the NMA passed resolutions urging full integration in the Army, emphasizing the use of colored physicians to the full limit of their ability and training, and commended medical and scientific firms employing colored staff members.

Headquarters Approved

Although the House of Delegates voted to establish a full-time general headquarters for the NMA, it did not pass the 1950-51 budget recommendations of the Board of Trustees, voting to revert to the previous budget.

The trustees had proposed a budget which included a salary for a lay business manager.

The legislators accepted the trustees' proposals that the NMA retain a legal counsel and have the books audited annually instead of every two years.

Retiring President Honored

Dr. Marshall, the retiring president, received a gold cane in token of his services, presented by Dr. C. A. Whittier, San Antonio, Tex., past president.

Dr. W. G. Alexander, another past president, and oldest member of the group in point of service, installed the officers.

Hampton Leaders Eulogized

Dr. Charles A. Lewis of Philadelphia, chairman of the memorials committee, led a pilgrimage to the graves of Hampton Institute immortals—General Samuel Chapman Armstron, founder; Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, and Dr. Robert Russa Moton.

Other Officers

NMA members. Institute officials, and the the Rev. T. C. Walker, who was intimately associated with Hampton's almost legendary figures, participated.

Other NMA officers elected were:

Drs. W. L. Haywood, Oklahoma City; J. A. Graham, Detroit; and E. E. Blackman, Charlotte, N.C., vice-presidents; Dr. John T. Givens, Nofolk, Va., and Dr. J. T. Aldrich, St. Louis, re-elected general secretary and speaker, respectively;

Dr. A. Porter Davis, St. Louis, elected a trustee; Drs. A. M. Townsend Jr., St. Louis, E. E. Toney, OXFORD, N.C., and James D. MERIOda, Cleveland, Ohio, named to fill vacancies on the Board;

Dr. Edgar Wilkins, Memphis, vice-speaker; Dr. P. T. Robinson, New Orleans, re-named secretary; Dr. E. A. Gilkes, Baltimore, re-named assistant secretary; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, re-named treasurer;

Dr. John R. Nurse, Louisville, re-elected director of exhibits; and Dr. H. L. Small, Denton, Md., elected as an assistant secretary.

Auxiliary Officers

Mrs. LeCount Matthews of Washington began her term as president of the Women's Auxiliary, and Mrs. was named president elect for 1951-52.

Mrs. Henrine Knaive of Laurel, Miss., the retiring president, was chairman of the executive board, and Mrs. H. C. Welcome of Baltimore was advanced from second to first vice-president;

Mrs. Mary C. Holliday of Statesville, N.C., was named second vice-president; and a new treasurer, Mrs. Omega V. Mason of Salem, N.J. T. C. Henderson of Chicago was elected.

Mrs. Alma Wells Givens of Norfolk, Va., continues as honorary president, with Mrs. D. W. Byrd of Pittsburgh continuing as chairman of the advisory board; Mrs. H. H. Walker of Nashville and Mrs. Maurice Adams of Baltimore, general and assistant secretaries, respectively;

Mrs. Hortense H. Young of Louisville and Mrs. J. B. Matthews of Port Arthur, Tex., editor and associate editor, respectively; Mrs. E. P. Stewart of Detroit, chaplain; and Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith of Macon, secretary of the executive board.

Health Plan Needed, 1200 Delegates Told

Afro-American

Sat. 9-9-50

HAMPTON, Va. —The late Dr. Charles R. Drew, internationally known surgeon and blood plasma pioneer, was awarded the National Medical Association's annual Distinguished Service Medal at the 55th convention at Hampton Institute last week.

The medal was presented to his wife. Dr. Drew also was honored along with the late Drs. John R. Kenney and Carl Roberts in joint memorial services for deceased NMA members.

Dr. Drew died last April 1 in an automobile accident near Burlington, N.C., while en route to Tuskegee Institute, Ala., with three other staff members of Freedmen's Hospital in Washington.

Many Pleas Made

Approximately 1200 delegates heard pleas that they support some form of national health plan;

A denunciation of Congress for its slowness in considerating funds for specialized training in public health; and

Assurances from visiting representatives of the American Medical Association that the group's national officers want colored physicians admitted to membership in all areas of the country.

President Moron Speaks

President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute, main speaker at the public welcome meeting in Ogden Hall on Aug. 29, asked the doctors to become concerned about the kind of education colored youth are getting, from elementary school through college.

He told them the important place to work on this was in their local communities, with local officials, by "paying attention to the grass roots of politics."

Dr. Marshall's Views

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, retiring president of the NMA, told the convention:

"Voluntary health insurance will be just as unsucessful in adequately meeting the medical needs of our people as voluntary enlistment in the armed forces in times of war.

Dr. Marshall drew a distinction between compulsory health insur- e nd "socialized medicine," e opposes.

lth Specialists Needed

Gen. James S. Simmons rmy, retired), dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, pointed to the need for Federal support of a national program of post-graduate training for public health specialists.

He said the output of public health specialists by the accredited schools is sufficient to meet "only about one-fifth of our peacetime needs."

General Simmons criticized Congress for failing to get out of committee a bill which would relieve the situation.

AMA Officials Attend

Two representatives from the American Medical Association appeared before the NMA's House of Delegates as a follow-up to action taken by AMA legislators last June at San Francisco, when they passed a resolution urging all member bodies to abolish race restrictions on membership and other privileges.

Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York City, speaker of the AMA House of Delegates, and Dr. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk, Va., an AMA trustee, both declared their trustees and legislators were solidly behind the resolution.

Dr. Murray explained that, while it had no binding force on local societies in the South, "Florida and Missouri already have removed certain restrictions, and I am confident that action will soon come in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Arkansas."

Dr. Martin expressed his personal support of the resolution and said the AMA board was "anxious that you have equal opportunities for graduate study."

Other Features

Other convention features included action on new legislation, sectional meetings in surgery, medicine and other areas, and the usual exhibit of medical equipment.

The Women's Auxiliary session was attended by some 250 delegates.

The group laid plans for more promotion of health education. Mrs. Henrine S. Knaive of Laurel, Miss., president, presided.

NMA Rejects Forced Health Insurance

Afro American Sat. 9-9-50 Baltimore, Md

326

HAMPTON, Va.—The National Medical Association convention delegates in their final meetings at Hampton Institute last week installed Dr. Henry H. Walker, of Nashville, Tenn., as 1950-51 president, and elected Dr. J. D. Gathings, of Washington as president-elect for the 1951-52 term.

The next two conventions were set for Philadelphia and Nashville, respectively.

Marshall Voted Down

Last Thursday the House of Delegates voted down retiring president Dr. C. Herbert Marshal's proposal that the group "go on record as approving compulsory health insurance in principle, and limited to the medically indigent."

The new president in his inaugural address Friday said:

"Now that the organization has so emphatically expressed its opinion on the question of compulsory state my personal opposition to it." health insurance, I would like to

Backs Army Integration

He complimented the American Medical Association on its recent resolution urging its member societies to drop all racial bars, ter when a man gets religion, and commented: "It doesn't mat- just so he gets religion."

In its final meeting, the NMA passed resolutions urging full integration in the Army, emphasizing the use of colored physicians to the full limit of their ability and training, and commended medical and scientific firms employing colored staff members.

Headquarters Approved

Although the House of Delegates voted to establish a full-time general headquarters for the NMA, it did not pass the 1950-51 budget recommendations of the Board of Trustees, voting to revert to the previous budget.

The trustees had proposed a budget which included a salary for a lay business manager.

The legislators accepted the trustees' proposals that the NMA retain a legal counsel and have the books audited annually instead of every two years.

Retiring President Honored

Dr. Marshall, the retiring president, received a gold cane in token of his services, presented by Dr. C. A. Whittier, San Antonio, Tex., past president.

Dr. W. G. Alexander, another past president, and oldest member of the group in point of service, installed the officers.

Hampton Leaders Eulogized

Dr. Charles A. Lewis of Philadelphia, chairman of the memorials committee, led a pilgrimage to the graves of Hampton Institute immortals—General Samuel Chapman Armstron, founder: Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, and Dr. Robert Russa Moton.

Other Officers

NMA members, Institute officials, and the the Rev. T. C. Walker, who was intimately associated with Hampton's almost legendary figures, participated.

Other NMA officers elected were:

Drs. W. L. Haywood, Oklahoma City; J. A. Graham, Detroit; and E. E. Blackman, Charlotte, N.C., vice-presidents; Dr. John T. Givens, Nofolk, Va., and Dr. J. T. Aldrich, St. Louis, re-elected general secretary and speaker, respectively;

Dr. A. Porter Davis, St. Louis, elected a trustee; Drs. A. M. Townsend Jr., St. Louis, E. E. Toney, OXFORD, N.C., and James D. MERIODA, Cleveland, Ohio, named to fill vacancies on the Board;

Dr. Edgar Wilkins, Memphis, vice-speaker; Dr. P. T. Robinson, New Orleans, re-named secretary; Dr. E. A. Gilkes, Baltimore, re-named assistant secretary; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, re-named treasurer;

Dr. John R. Nurse, Louisville, re-elected director of exhibits; and Dr H. L. Small, Denton, Md., elected as an assistant secretary.

Auxiliary Officers

Mrs. LeCount Matthews of Washington began her term as president of the Women's Auxiliary, and Mrs. was named president elect for 1951-52.

Mrs. Henrine Knaive of Laurel, Miss., the retiring president, was chairman of the executive board, and Mrs. H. C. Welcome of Baltimore was advanced from second to first vice-president;

Mrs. Mary C. Holliday of Statesville, N.C., was named second vice-president; and a new treasurer, Mrs. Omega V. Mason of Salem, N.J. T. C. Henderson of Chicago was elected.

Mrs. Alma Wells Givens of Norfolk, Va., continues as honorary presdent, with Mrs. D. W. Byrd of Pittsburgh continuing as chairman of the advisory board; Mrs. H. H. Walker of Nashville and Mrs. Maurice Adams of Baltimore, general and assistant secretaries, respectively;

Mrs. Hortense H. Young of Louisville and Mrs. J. B. Matthews of Port Arthur, Tex., editor and associate editor, respectively; Mrs. E. P. Stewart of Detroit, chaplain; and Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith of Macon, secretary of the executive board.

Health Plan Needed, 1200 Delegates Told

Afro-American Sat. 9-9-50

Baltimore Md

HAMPTON, Va. —The late Dr. Charles R. Drew, internationally known surgeon and blood plasma pioneer, was awarded the National Medical Association's annual Distinguished Service Medal at the 55th convention at Hampton Institute last week.

The medal was presented to his wife. Dr. Drew also was honored along with the late Drs. John R. Kenney and Carl Roberts in joint memorial services for deceased NMA members.

Dr. Drew died last April 1 in an automobile accident near Burlington, N.C., while en route to Tuskegee Institute, Ala., with three other staff members of Freedmen's Hospital in Washington.

Many Pleas Made

Approximately 1200 delegates heard pleas that they support some form of national health plan;

A denunciation of Congress for its slowness in considerating funds for specialized training in public health; and

Assurances from visiting representatives of the American Medical Association that the group's national officers want colored physicians admitted to membership in all areas of the country.

President Moron Speaks

President Alonzo G. Moron of Hampton Institute, main speaker at the public welcome meeting in Ogden Hall on Aug. 29, asked the doctors to become concerned about the kind of education colored youth are getting, from elementary school through college.

He told them the important place to work on this was in their local communities, with local officials, by "paying attention to the grass roots of politics."

Dr. Marshall's Views

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, retiring president of the NMA, told the convention:

"Voluntary health insurance will be just as unsucessful in adequately meeting the medical needs of our people as voluntary enlistment in the armed forces in times of war.

Dr. Marshall drew a distinction between compulsory health insurance and "socialized medicine," which he opposes.

Health Specialists Needed

Brig. Gen. James S. Simmons U.S. Army, retired), dean of the Harvard School of Public Health, pointed to the need for Federal support of a national program of post-graduate training for public health specialists.

He said the output of public health specialists by the accredited schools is sufficient to meet "only about one-fifth of our peacetime needs."

General Simmons criticized Congress for failing to get out of committee a bill which would relieve the situation.

AMA Officials Attend

Two representatives from the American Medical Association appeared before the NMA's House of Delegates as a follow-up to action taken by AMA legislators last June at San Francisco, when they passed a resolution urging all member bodies to abolish race restrictions on membership and other privileges.

Dr. Peter M. Murray of New York City, speaker of the AMA House of Delegates, and Dr. Walter B. Martin of Norfolk, Va., an AMA trustee, both declared their trustees and legislators were solidly behind the resolution.

Dr. Murray explained that, while it had no binding force on local societies in the South, "Florida and Missouri already have removed certain restrictions, and I am confident that action will soon come in North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Arkansas."

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The group laid plans for more promotion of health education. Mrs. Henrine S. Knaive of Laurel, Miss., president, presided.

Philadelphia Prepares To Play Host To Nation's Medics August 20-24

Defender, Sat. 7-7-51

376

PHILADELPHIA—The National Medical Association will hold its 1951 session here August 20-24. This mark the fifth time that Philadelphia has been host to the convention; the first meeting was held here in 1906.

The Quaker city's Convention hall will be the scene of the 1951 meeting, and Philadelphia hospitals and medical schools will present to the group the lastest practical, scientific medical methods.

The Philadelphia hospital, with a 3,000-bed capacity, is preparing for demonstrations and lectures, and the facilities of the University of Pennsylvania medical school, Temple university medical school,, Women's medical college, Jefferson medical college and Hahnemann medical college will be available.

Important on the association's business agenda will be the projection of the revised constitution to the House of Delegates. According to Dr. E. B. Perry, publicity director for the NMA, the House now insists on competence and unbiased equal participation of all its membership in matters of representation and legislation.

The National Medical association was organized in 1895 and today consists of five separate bodies. The constitutuent state and local [illegible]ties, John A. Andrew Clini- society, Palmetto State Clinical society, Homer G. Phillips Interne Alumni association, and the NMA Woman's Auxiliary comprise the association. Dr H. H. Walker of Hubbard hospital, Nashville, Tenn., is association president.

Memorial Services Held During NMA Convention In Hampton

Journal and Guide Sat. 9-9-50 Norfolk, Va.

Compulsory Insurance Turned Down

Mrs. Matthews Begins Term As Head Of Women's Auxiliary

HAMPTON, Va. — National Medical Association convention delegates in their final meetings here at Hampton Institute last week installed Dr. Henry H. Walker, of Nashville, Tenn., as 1950-51 president and elected Dr. J. D. Gathings, of Washington, D. C., as the 1951-52 head.

Journal and Guide

The next two conventions were set for Philadelphia and Nashville, respectively.

Thursday, the House of Delegates voted down retiring president C. Herbert Marshall's proposal that the group "go on record as approving compulsory health insurance in principle, and limited to the medically indigent." Friday, they heard the new president, in his inaugural address, say:

Sat. 9-9-50

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Norfolk Va

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Journal and Guide

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Norfolk Va

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Also Dr. A. Porter Davis, St. Louis, re-elected a trustee; Drs. A. M. Townsend, Jr., St. Louis, E. E. Toney, Oxford, N. C., and James D. Merida, Cleveland, Ohio, named to fill vacancies on the board; Dr. Edgar Wilkins, Memphis, vice-speaker; Dr. P. T. Robinson, New Orleans, re-named secretary; Dr. E. A. Gilkes, Baltimore, re-named assistant secretary; Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, re-named treasurer; Dr. John R. Nurse, Louisville, re-elected director of exhibits; and Dr. H. L. Small, Denton, Md., elected as an assistant secretary.

* * *

MRS. LECOUNT MATTHEWS, of Washington, D. C., began her term as president of the Women's Auxiliary, and Mrs. Omega V. Mason, of Salem, N. J., was named president elect, for 1951-52. Mrs. Henrine Knaive, of Laurel, Miss., the retiring president, was named chairman of the executive board, and Mrs. H. C. Welcome, of Baltimore, was advanced from second to first vice-president, with Mrs. Mary C. Holliday, of Statesville, N. C., replacing her. A new treasurer, Mrs. T. C. Henderson, of Chicago, Illinois, also was elected.

Mrs. Alma Wells Givens, of Norfolk, continues as honorary president, with Mrs. D. W. Byrd of Pittsburgh continuing as chairman of the advisory board; Mrs. H. H. Walker of Nashville and Mrs. Maurice Adams, of Baltimore, as the general and the assistant secretaries, respectively; Mrs. Hortense H. Young, of Louisville, and Mrs. J. B. Matthews, of Port Arthur, Tex., as the editor and associate editor, respectively; Mrs. E. P. Stewart, of Detroit, as the chaplain, and Mrs. R. Stillmon Smith, of Macon, as secretary of the executive board.

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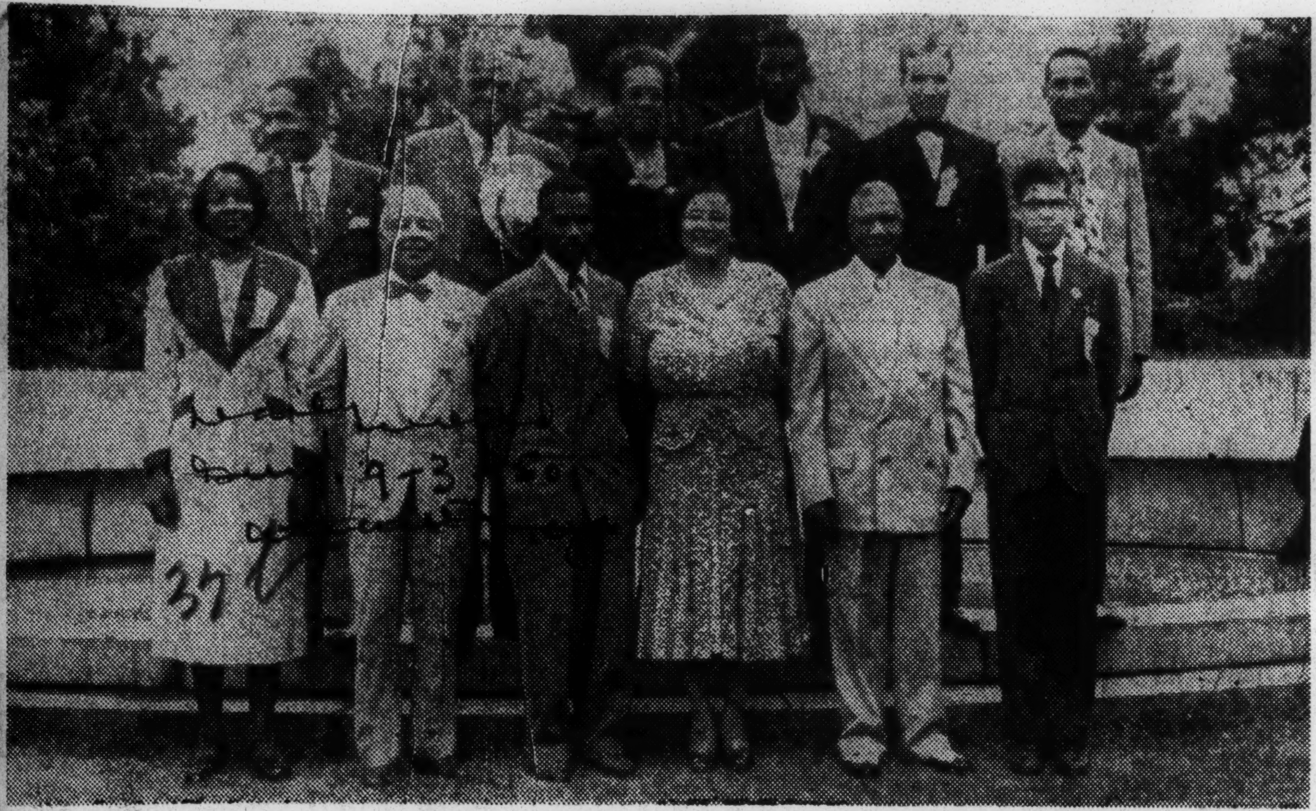
Journal and Guide
dated 9-9-50
Norfolk Va

Homage was paid to the late Dr. Charles R. Drew and Dr. Robert R. Moton, deceased educator, during the 55th annual convention of the National Medical Association at Hampton Institute last week. More than 1,000 persons, including physicians, visitors, and Women's Auxiliary members took part.

In the top picture, N. M. A. president, Dr. Henry H. Walker, of Nashville, Tenn. (left) and Dr. Charles A. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Pa., (second from left), head of the memorials committee, place a wreath on the grave of Dr. Robert R. Moton in the Hampton Institute cemetery. Dr. Lewis led the pilgrimage to the grave, which included T. C. Walker, attorney, to his right, of Gloucester county, and the following, in the usual order: Mrs. Lewis; behind her, Dr. Morgan E. Norris of Kilmarnock, Va., Hampton trustee; Major Walter R. Brown of Hampton Institute; Dr. Stephen J. Wright, Hampton dean of faculty, and Dr. Edward R. Miller, Hampton chaplain; Dr. Homer Cooper, of Chicago; directly in front of him, Dr. E. H. Hudson, Anderson, Ind.; and Dr. T. H. Smith, Chicago.

In the bottom picture, Mrs. Charles R. Drew wears the Distinguished Service Medal which she received on behalf of her famous husband, Dr. Charles R. Drew, blood plasma pioneer, on August 29. Left to right: Dr. E. I. Robinson, Los Angeles, Calif., who participated in the ceremony; Mrs. Drew; President Alonzo G. Moron, of Hampton Institute, who was the main speaker at the public meeting; and Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange, N. J.

NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE
GOLDEN JUBILEE



Daily World
Sun. 9-3-50
37

Distinguished representatives and delegates from Tennessee attending the National Negro Business Meeting in Tuskegee. Included in the above group is Dr. J. E. Walker, past president of the League. Dr. Walker is shown standing next to Mrs. Walker. Other notables are Louis Johnson, Charles Washburn, and others from the "Volunteer State."

Bus. League Asks For More Efficiency During Ala. Meet

Daily World
Sun. 9-3-50
37

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The three-day Golden Anniversary of the National Negro Business League closed out ~~here Friday~~ with Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, given a rousing vote of appreciation and confidence, and being re-elected.

Sudduth said that the convention was the best attended one in a number of years with the whole emphasis being on better training service and efficiency for bigger business.

Dr. F. D. Patterson in his "Founder's Night Speech on last Thursday night in Institute Chapel, sounded that note which was kept before the convention.

He called for steps "which will insure a central organization" and suggested that in addition to "voluntary gifts" that "a rank and file membership program" be launched to finance such an organization.

Atlanta,

Services which the NNBL could offer are, Patterson said: (1) recruiting promising young people to enter business, staff conferences with school heads, business research internships.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, president; George W. Cox, of Durham, N. C., first vice president; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas, second vice president; J. B. Blayton Atlanta, treasurer; J. J. Henderson, Durham, auditor; J. R. E. Lee Jr., registrar; Mrs. R. E. Clay Bristol, Tenn., assistant registrar; Rev. J. S. Benn, Philadelphia, chaplain; R. E. Clay, Bristol, Tenn. organizer; Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis and C. C Spaulding, Durham, budget committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Alabama—John J. Drew, Mrs. Isaac Hathaway, Dr. F. D. Patterson, R. R. Moton, Jr., A. G. Gaston, W. C. Patton, J. R. Weatherly.

Daily World

District of Columbia—Emmer M. Lancaster, Dr. Irene C. Hypps.

Florida—C. D. Rogers, Sr., Mrs Ertha M. White, George W. Powell, Atty. J. L. Lewis.

Georgia—C. A. Scott, J. B. Blayton, W. H. Aiken, S. W. Walker, L. D. Milton.

Louisiana—James Holtry, Belmont Hydel and Jim Franklin.

Kentucky—Eugene Lacey, D. A. Wade.

Sun 9-3-50

Michigan—William H. Porter, W. D. Morrison, Jr., Mrs. Bren T. Ashford, Carlton W. Gaines, Mrs. Christina Fuqua, L. C. Blount, Fred Allen, Sidney Barthwell.

Mississippi—W. H. Williams, W. M. Holmes, Matthew Dockins.

Missouri—Mrs. Kitty Hall, Fred Jones, I. A. Williams.

Indiana—Andrew Means.

Illinois—J. J. Allen, Kit Baldwin.

North Carolina—Mrs. J. DeSha-zor Jackson, C. C. Spaulding, George W. Cox, J. J. Henderson.

New York—James Jackson, W. P. Alston.

Ohio—Horace Sudduth, W. R. Pickett, George Berry.

Oklahoma—George R. Ragland, Sam Holsten, Roscoe Dungee.

Pennsylvania—R. W. Mentte Rev. J. S. Benn, Mrs. Annie Lovejoy.

Tennessee—Dr. J. E. Walker Dr. Henry A. Boyd, Edward R. Kirk, F. B. Otley, Jr., W. V. Harper, R. E. Clay, Mrs. R. E. Clay.

Texas—J. E. Robinson L. H. Spivey, R. A. Cavitt, H. M. Morgan, A. Maceo Smith, N. Dudley, Jr.; Mrs. O. K. Manning A. E. Wagner, Mrs. V. A Bradford

The president of the National Housewives League is designated as third vice president. The executive secretary is to be named by the board of directors. Presidents of all affiliated organizations are to serve as members of the board at large.

Submitting the nominations was a committee of ten composed of J. E. Robinson, W. C. Patton, Eugene Lacey, Rev. J. S. Benn, G. D. Rogers, George Ragland Theodore Speights A. E. Warner, L. H Spivey and W. D. Morrison.

J. J. Henderson, of Durham, gave an oral report for the auditing committee in which he said: Up through August 21, approximately $28,870.91 was collected. The accounts of disbursements were approximately $28,120.06 in expenditures; $189 protested checks and $494 in other charges. Which left a cash balance of $67.85.

Collected during the convention was approximately $4,500 in fees from state associations and affiliates together with approximately $1,000 in membership registrations. He said that was an estimated $5,500 cash on hand with approximately $1,000 owed.

Henderson explained in his auditing report that there were some $20,000 in pledges due the league on the "Headquarters Fund Campaign." He suggested that in the expenditures were items for promoting the campaign and buying equipment to operate the NNBL and to conduct the fund campaign. He estimated that approximately 90 percent of the pledges were collectible.

Sudduth, in a challenging speech, urged the delegates to return to their respective communities continue the fund campaign through Jan. 1. He expressed confidence that the money could be raised to complete the drive to establish Washington headquarters. Special gifts committee were asked to be organized.

Delegates gave a standing vote of appreciation to Mr. Sudduth, as president for his leadership and devotion; and the same to Dr. J. E. Walker, C. C Spaulding and Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy.

A report by Registrar Lee indicated that there were 134 individual delegates from 40 cities in 26 states and 13 affiliates represented.

Patton said that Alabama had paid $2,500 of its $5,000 quota. The Sumter County Negro Business League led in Alabama contributions.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S TELEGRAM

From the White House, Washington, D. C., August 29, 1950, President Harry S. Truman, sent the following telegram to Dr. F. D. Patterson:

"Please extend my best wishes to the members of the National Negro Business League on the occasion of its Golden Anniversary Celebration."

"During its first fifty years, your organization has been a tremendous force in the economic achievement of the Negro people, and has made many contributions to the public welfare."

"I know that in the ensuing years with the inspiration of such a great American — your founder Booker T. Washington —you will continue the good work you have been doing, and that the Nation will benefit by your endeavors.

"I sincerely hope that you have a very successful gathering."

"Harry S. Truman."

Negro business unit convenes in Tuskegee

News
Aug. 29-50
37

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Aug. 29—The golden jubilee convention of the National Negro Business League opened for four days here today.

Delegates from all sections of the country are attending the convention, which pay special respects to the founder of the league, Booker T. Washington.

This morning's session featured a talk by W. H. Williams, president of the Mississippi Chamber of Commerce. He spoke on "The Emergencies of the Twentieth Century."

Horace Sudduth, president, presided. The arrangement committee was headed by Robert R. Moton, Jr.

Business Body Holds Its 50th Session at Tuskegee

Afro American

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The National Negro Business League began its golden anniversary meeting at Tuskegee Institute on Tuesday, Aug. 29, with Horace Sudduth, eighth president presiding. The session is to last through Sept. 1.

The historical aspects of the league are to be stressed at this meeting of the organization which was founded on the same campus in 1900 by Booker T. Washington.

4 Past Presidents Present

Four of the past presidents of the organization are here for the meeting. They are:

C. C. Spaulding, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham; J. E. Walker, physician, insurance executive, banker and housing promoter; . .

Roscoe Dungee, newspaper editor of Oklahoma City Black Dispatch; and A. G. Gaston of Birmingham, founder of the Booker T. Washington Business College.

The keynote address of the session was delivered by Emmett Jay Scott, for 18 years Booker T. Washington's secretary. Also on hand was C. W. Gillan of Okalona, Miss., who brought a portion of his original exhibit of 1900 to the golden anniversary meeting.

Leaders to Attend

Tuskegee to Host NBL's 50th Meet

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Outstanding leaders in many walks of life will be present for the Golden Jubilee Anniversary of the National Negro Business League during its 1950 convention at Tuskegee Institute, Aug. 29th to Sept. 1st.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The meeting will mark the fiftieth celebration of the league, which was founded by Booker T. Washington in 1900.

(Read "Fifty Years of Progress in Business" — inside this week.)

The convention will be presided over by Horace Sudduth, president for the past two years, who has been working in behalf of the $50,000 fund to establish a permanent headquarters.

Emmett J. Scott, a close confident of Booker T. Washington's for eighteen years and former secretary at Tuskegee for twenty-two years, will deliver the keynote address.

When Sudduth officially opens the meeting, he will have on the rostrum behind him, four past presidents of the league, the son of the third president, the daughter-in-law of the league's founder and first president; two charter members, one a man who brought the first exhibit to a meeting in 1900 and the other the league's most distinguished former secretary.

9-2-50

To Preside

Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League for two years will preside at the Golden Jubilee Anniversary celebration of the league, to be held at Tuskegee, Ala., August 30th to September 1st.

Afro Amer

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GOLDEN JUBILEE OF NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE TO BE HELD AT TUSKEEGEE

Black Dispatch

Souvenr Program To Be Issued Commemorating Activities Of Organization

HORACE SUDDUTH TO PRESIDE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — (ANP) — When the National Negro Business league holds its golden jubilee convention here Aug. 30-Sept. 1 at the place it was founded it will feature a series of exhibitions displaying the progress of colored business over the past 50 years.

8-12-50

Booths for display and exhibitions will be sponsored by various national associations as well as individual member businesses and chambers of commerce of the NNBL. National groups desiring space will be given preference as follows:

Oklahoma City Okla

National Bankers association; National Negro Insurance association; Iota Phi Lambda sorority; Phi Beta Sigma fraternity; NNBL; National Association of Real Estate Brokers; Negro Newspapers Publishers association; National Housewives league;

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; National Builders association; National Negro Funeral Directors association, Inc.; and The American Savings and Loan League, Inc.

National Beauty Culturist League, Inc.; National Business Education league; Associated Negro Press; The National Association of Fashion and Accessory Desingners.

Black Dispatch

Tentative arrangements for exhibits have been suggested by Emmer Martin Lancaster, advisor on Negro affairs, department of commerce.

Tentative plans call for no charge for booth or exhibit space at the convention. Under the proposed program exhibitors are advised to use local artists for help in setting up decorations.

The program would be headed by a director or manager assisted by committees of persons from Tuskegee and this vicinity. Three key committees would be publicity, floor plan and booth display, and decorations.

Operating income would be provided through the publications of a souvenir program to be given free to the public with ads bringing in funds. Another proposal is the awarding of prizes such as an automobile or television set to holders of lucky tickets sold to the public.

Central exhibit is slated to be that of the NNBL featuring a reproduction of the statue of Booker T. Washington, founder of the NNBL, supplemented by information on past history, officers, and accomplishments of the past 50 years.

Plans also call for nationwide broadcast of the anniversary program from Tuskegee. Facilities are to be provided for radio networks and newsreel companies.

By the time convention opens at Tuskegee where it was founded 50 years ago by Booker T. Washington the league wants to have 200 active leagues, 1,000 sustaining members, and 10,000 regular members . . . a headquarters building in Washington, D. C., . . . to publish the Journal of Negro Business and operate an education and service program under a $50,000 fund . . . to affiliate all national organizations seeking to improve the economic and general status of the Negro.

National president of the NNBL is Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, O.

$1000 Gift To National Negro Business League

Tri. 3-24-50 Memphis, [illegible]

James H. Rand, president of Remington Rand, world's largest manufacturer of business equipment has announced the contribution of $1,000 to the National Negro Business League, which this year is observing its 50th Anniversary. The generous gift, made possible through the interest and cooperation manifested by C. Udell Turpin, Manager of Special Markets of the Management Controls Division and Remington Rand executive, has substantially boosted the $50,000 fund campaign currently being conducted by the National Negro Business League for the purpose of establishing a permanent headquarters for the organization.

Dr. J. E. Walker, nationally prominent insurance and banking executive, as Chairman of the Budget Committee is shown (Third from left) receiving the check from Mr. Turpin in his office in the Universal Life Insurance Building, while looking on are Lewis H. Twigg, Jr., president of the Memphis Negro Senior Chamber of Commerce (Left end); Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, executive secretary of the National Negro Business League and A. Maceo Walker, (right end) chairman of the Executive Committee of the local chamber and son of Dr. Walker.

In receiving the gift, Dr. Walker who is also a former president of the league, declared:—

"I appreciate the business acumen of Udell Turpin. Surely there are many concerns where Negro men have contributed comparable services to successful management and direction of big business concerns who should be able to command support for promotion of the League's program, the success of which in this mid-century year is a must."

Mrs. Bracey, who is giving direction to the fund-raising campaign as secretary from her Memphis office on Beale Street added:—

"I have confidence that the $50,000 goal will be reached. The gifts and expressions which come from the people from all walks of life are surely heartening. With concentrated efforts on the part of leaders everywhere, NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS WEEK, APRIL 23-30th ought to record $10,000 worth of individual donations, ranging from $1.00 to $1,000 for a cause so great."

Meet Set for August

Business Leaders Visit White House

Courier 32b Pitt. 6-24-50

WASHINGTON—President Truman has taken under "consideration" an invitation to attend the fiftieth annual convention of the National Negro Business League to be held at Tuskegee Institute, Aug. 30 to Sept. 1.

The invitation was personally extended to the President last week at the White House by Horace Sudduth, NNBL president, to deliver the major address.

"Your acceptance would give impetus to and advance the economy of the Negro immeasurably," Sudduth told President Truman.

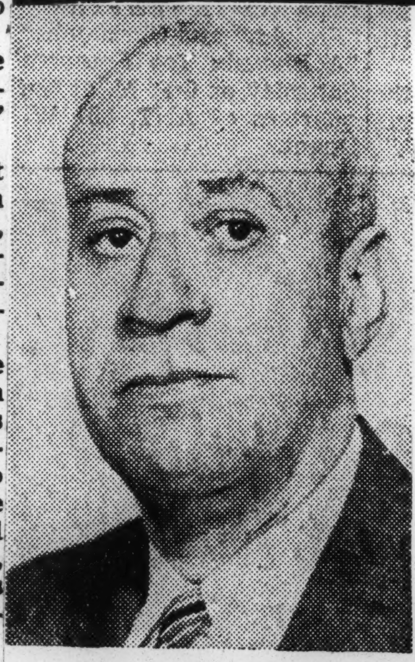
Also received in audience at the same time by Mr. Truman were Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn., chairman of NNBL Budget Committee; Tuskegee president, F. D. Patterson, and Congressman William L. Dawson.

Mr. Sudduth informed the White House that the league, in addition to stimulating business activity, had succeeded in organizing nine segments of Negro businesses including insurance companies, lawyers, builders, real estate brokers, undertakers, housewives, bankers, technicians and a National Business Education League.

SELF AID AIM

"Out of the affiliation of these national organizations will come a coordinated educational service and self-help program that will meet the present needs of the Negro in business and aid them to measure up to the American standards of business accomplishments and will eventually integrate him into the full business life of America," said Mr. Sudduth.

The Courier Salutes



HORACE SUDDUTH

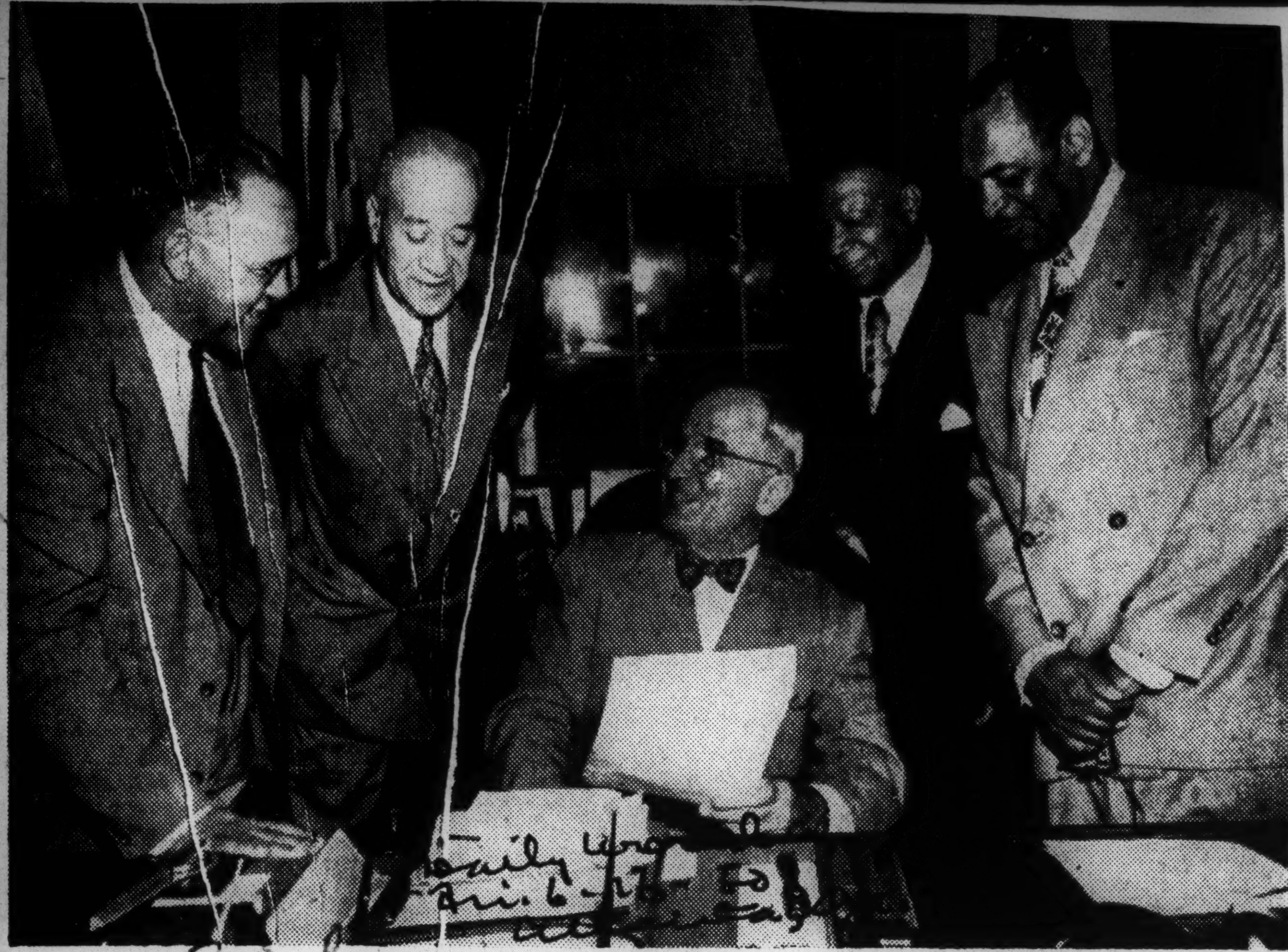
. . . pioneer and builder

Only in recent years has the name of Horace Sudduth, pioneer Cincinnati realtor and hotel owner, emerged into the national spotlight. However, this far-seeing man—who heads the National Negro Business League—has for a long time been setting an example worthy of emulation by businessmen everywhere, regardless of race. Mr. Sudduth has known what he wanted to do, and he has done it!

Mr. Sudduth's new million-dollar [illegible] Hotel, which was formally opened in Cincinnati April 9, represents an achievement in the field of economic development which has been sparked by an indomitable will to clear away obstacles, make any necessary sacrifices and build [illegible] magnificent plant.

He has not followed the "do as I tell you" line, but has followed the "do as I do" line, than which there is no finer precept. His aggressive sparking of the NNBL is another example of what one—not born to riches—can do if he has the will to do. That is why The Courier salutes—with admiration—Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati.

Courier 32b 4-22-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.



Daily World
Fri. 6-16-50

32

President Truman Invited To Address The National Negro Business League

Daily World Fri. 6-16-50

President Truman manifests keen interest in invitation extended him to attend Golden Anniversary Convention of Negro Business League at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, Aug. 30-September 1, this year. The delegation which called on the President were Dr. Fred D. Patterson, President of Tuskegee Institute, scene of the Convention; Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, who headed the delegation; and prominent Cincinnati, Ohio realtor and hotel owner; Dr. J. E. Walker, president ~~of Universal Life~~ Insurance Company ~~and the Tri-~~State Bank om Memphis, and a ~~past~~ president of Memphis, and a past president man Dawson of Illinois, who arranged the visit with President Truman.

President Harry S. Truman was invited this week to deliver the principal address at the Fiftieth Annual Convention of the National Negro Business League, to be held at Tuskegee Institute August 30 to September 1, 1950.

The personal invitation was extended by Horace S. Sudduth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the National Negro Business League; Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis, chairman of the Budget Committee; Dr. Fred D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, site of the Golden Anniversary Convention; and Congressman William Dawson.

Excerpts from the formal statement presented at the White House June 7 on behalf of the National Board of Directors, follow:

"The main purpose of the League is to stimulate business activity among Negroes. To carry out its program, the National League has established Local Leagues in every major city in this country and has held a National Convention each year for the past forty-five years.

"The success of the League's inspirational program is evidenced by the fact that it has been the direct cause of a countless number of Negroes entering business.

"In addition, the League has induced its members engaged in the same and related enterprises to unite on a national basis to advance their own special interests. As a result, it has succeeded in organizing on a national scale:—

The National Negro Insurance Company.... The National Bar Association ..The National Builders Association.... The National Real Estate Brokers Association....The National Business Educational Educational League....The National Undertakers Association....The National Housewives' League.... The National Bankers' Association..The National Teachers Association.... and others.

"Out of the affiliation of these national organizations will come a coordinated educational service and self-help program that will meet the present needs of the Negroes in business to aid them to measure up to the American standards of business accomplishments and will eventually integrate him into the full business life of America."

The League is laying plans for the inauguration of its new expanded program to build a national home in Washington, D. C...employ an executive secretary-director....employ regional secretaries and perfect a business, educational, and service and self-help program.

Business League Votes to Set Up National Office

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Golden Jubilee Celebration of the National Business League ended its ~~four-day convention~~ here Sept. 1. Under the guidance of President Horace Sudduth and his staff, the League voted to establish a national office in Washington by Jan. 1, 1951. Sat. 9-16-50

Two years of intensive work by the Budget Commitee, headed by Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, and C. C. Spaulding of Durham, made the venture financially possible.

At the close of the convention $30,000 of the 50,000 sought in the campaign was available for immediate use. Baltimore, Md.

The balance is expected to be subscribed by private ~~and cor~~porate sources within the next four months. Recommendations are now being received for a five-person paid staff to conduct the work of the national ofice.

Research Contemplated

Special attention will be given, on a regional basis, to setting up strong local leagues. Research in business will receive major attention in the new approach of the league.

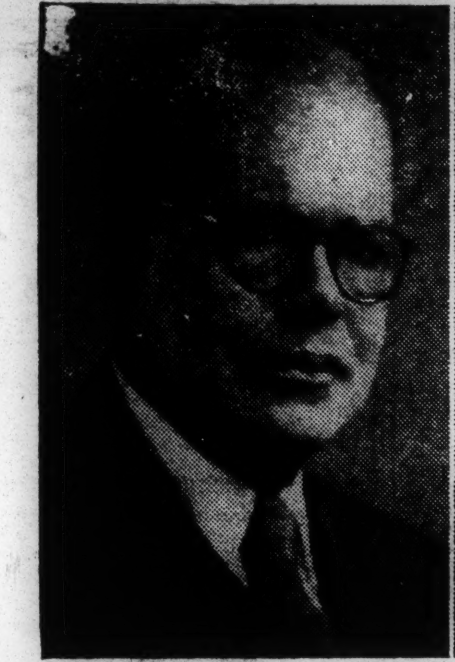
It was revealed during this Golden Anniversary that colored citizens support annually a volume of business equal to that of the Dominion of Canada. Public meetings held during the convention included a service, "Meet the Pioneers," Dr. C. C. Spaulding gave the principal address.

Those honored were C. W. Gilliam, Emmet J. Scott, R. E. Clay, P. B. Young, E. T. Belsaw, William Sparrow, Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, C. C. Spaulding and others. Gov. James E. Folsom extended official greetings to the League.

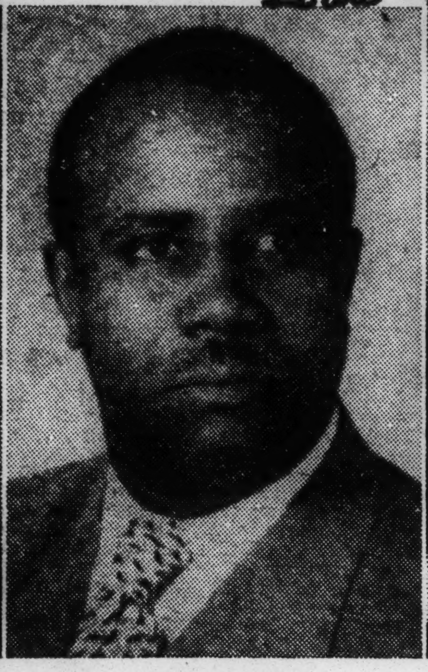
At the final meeting, President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute addressed the League. There were 350 persons present for the four-day meeting (114 were delegates to the National League).

PERSONALITIES IN BUSINESS LEAGUE PROGRAM AT TUSKEGEE

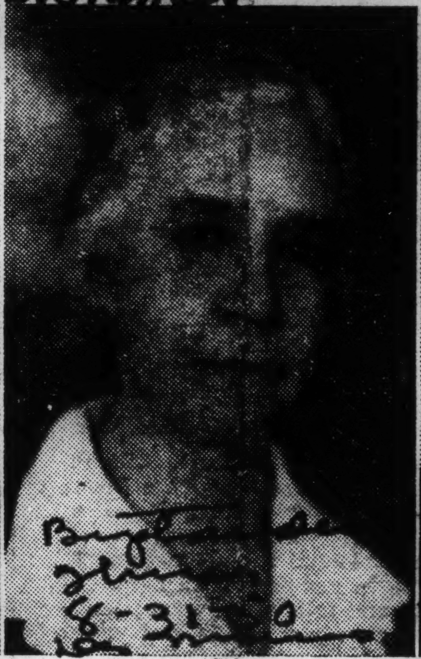
Iowa Bystander



EMMET SCOTT



W. H. WILLIAMS



Bystander
Thurs.
8-31-50

MRS. FANNIE D. PECK

MRS. GERTRUDE TALBOT

* * *

Tuskegee, Ala.—The past and present are joining hands in celebration of the golden anniversary of the National Negro Business League, this week, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

Dr. Emmet Scott of Washington, D. C., is on hand as one of the principal speakers. For many years Dr. Scott was a traveling companion for Booker T. Washington during the formative period of the league, and for twenty-one years served as the executive secretary of the organization. W. H. Williams, vice-president and secretary of the Security Life Insurance Company, Jackson, Miss., is representing the present generation of the young Negro business man. He is giving the keynote address. Mrs. Fannie D. Peck. of Detroit, Michigan, is founder and a past president of the National Housewives League, and serving as executive secretary of the Housewives League is Mrs. Gertrude Talbot of Chicago.

Nation's Business Leaders Study Million-Dollar Value Of Negro Consumer Market

Thurs. 8-31-50

Des Moines, ~~Iowa~~

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Fifty million consumers at one dollar a head represent considerable dollars. Des Moines, Iowa

Multiply that fifty million by three meals a day, or bv two suits a year, or by one pair of shoes a quarter, or by automobiles, or washing machines, or by radios—to say nothing of so many persons per room and so many rooms per house at so much per month—do that little job of arithmetic and you have added more zeros to that fifty million dollars. Delegates to the golden anniversary of National Negro Business League meeting here through Sept. 1 have figured.

Tt associate such fabulous sums with Negroes is something new in national economic reckonings. The specialists in the Department of Commerce have gone to some pains to compute the value of the potential buying power of our approximately fifteen million Negroes in terms of godd American dollars.

Potentialities

Booker T. Washington recognized the economic potentialities of his race in 1900. Horace Suddith appreciates their increased significance today. Bystander

Washington and Suddith, both men of vision and vigorous action, early in their career, saw that only through strong organization could the Negro people gain anything approaching economic independence.

To this end, Washington organized the National Negro Business League in 1900 in Boston, Mass. He was elected its first president.

Fifty Years Later

Now, fifty years later, Horace Suddith, the League's eighth president, says, "Only through organization can the buying power of Negroes be effectively turned into the channels that will constantly replentish the source of this buying power and thereby extend its influence and value."

President Suddith envisions a stronger and broader organization than has heretofore been attempted, an organization in keeping with the expansion of national enterprise and the growing number of Negroes who are weaving stronger and stronger threads into this evolving national pattern. Suddith's program for the League thinks of Negroes not only as consumers, but as producers.

Neither Booker T. Washington nor Horace Suddith worked alone. Each knew that he could accomplish lasting good only by drawing about him men and women of energy and ability. The National Negro Business League has had among its officers and supporters some of the best of the nation and of the race.

Busy President F. Patterson and R. R. Moton, Jr., chairman of the local committee say that the welcome mat is out this week in Tuskegee's traditional style.

Sent To Sessions At Tuskegee, Ala.

Thurs. 8-31-50

Two delegates representing the North Tulsa Chamber of Commerce left Tulsa this week to attend the golden anniversary of the National Negro Business League. Tulsa, Oklahoma

The three-day meeting opened at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., yesterday. The Tulsans attending are J. T. A. West, Administrator of Moton Memorial Hospital, and Lynn H. Holderness, merchant.

The league was founded by Booker T. Washnigton, who was also founder of Tuskegee Institute. The current league president is Horace Suddith, of Cincinnati. Four other living presidents have accepted invitations to join in panel discussions. They are C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, N. C.; Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis; Roscoe Dunjee, of Oklahoma City, and A G. Gaston, of Birmingham.

One of the objectives of the league this year is to complete the raising of a $50,000 fund for construction of a permanent national headquarters.

Negro Business League Marks 50th Birthday

Oklahoma Eagle

Local Delegates

Buying Power of Fifty Million Consumers Discussed by Specialists In The Department Of Commerce Before Annual Business League Convention

Nashville Globe

Fri. 9-1-50

Article Written On National Negro Business League's Golden Anniversary In Tuskegee, Ala., Where Founder of League Received His Vision

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.— Fifty million consumers at one dollar a head represent considerable dollars. Multiply that fifty million by three meals a day, or by two suits a year, or by one pair of shoes a quarter, or by automobiles, or washing machines, or by radios—to say nothing of so many persons per room and so many rooms per house at so much rent per month—do that little job of arithmetic and you have added more zeroes to that fifty million dollars.

Nashville, Tenn.

To associate such fabulous sums with Negroes is something new in national economic reckonings. The specialists in the Department of Commerce have gone to some pains to compute the value of the potential buying power of our approximately fifty million Negroes in terms of good American dollars.

Negro business can be big business, the specialists say.

Booker T. Washington recognized the economic potentialities of his race in 1900. Horace Suddith appreciates their increased significance today.

Washington and Suddith, both men of vision and vigorous action, early in their career, saw that only through strong organization could the Negro people gain anything approaching economic independence.

To this end, Washington organized the National Negro Business League in 1900 in Boston, Mass. He was elected its first president.

Now, fifty years later, Horace Suddith, the League's eighth president, says, "Only through organization can the buying power of Negroes be effectively turned into the channels that will constantly replenish the source of this buying power and thereby extend its influence and value."

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Neither Booker T. Washington nor Horace Suddith worked alone. Each knew that he could accomplish lasting good only by drawing about him men and women of energy and ability. The National Negro Business League has had among its officers and supporters some of the best of the nation and of the race.

Washington had, Emmett J. Scott, Scott Bond, Isaiah T. Montgomery, C. W. Gillam, T. H. Hayes, J. C. Napier, grand old statesman from Tennessee. When Napier became president, after Washington's death Robert S. Abbott, of the Defender, league had a painless death and a decent burial. The old stalwarts came to pay their last loyal tributes —but from the very gesture the dying League rallied and the pioneers caught some of the enthusiasm, the challenge of the new president; a transfusion of new blood was suggested. Donors were ready and willing to give. The patient gained strength. The League is able to stand on its own feet to face the next half century.

Nashville, Tenn.

Among those who are helping President Suddith to carry the League forward in new strength and vigor should be mentioned first of all, Rosa Brown Bracy, dynamic untiring executive secretary of the League. Those who have given generously of their time, talents and substance, of their encouragement and experience are: McKissack Brothers, contractors of Nashville, Jas. Lewis, J. E. Holtry and Rivers Fredericks, insurance executives of New Orleans; Florida's James Lewis of the Afro Ins. Co.; G. D. Rodgers of Florida Insurance, Executive also, Geo. Cox of North Carolina Mutual, W. H. Wililams, Ins., Mississippi.

Texas is heard from through H. M. Morgan of Tyler, with his chain of Barber Colleges, J. E. Robinson representing the strength of Fraternalism, N. Dudley and Maceo Smith, top figure in housing and things commercial. Eugene Lacy and Buford of Kentucky, A. V. Boutee, and Haydel of New Orleans are always ready to lend a hand when the president calls. C. A Scott of the **Atlanta World**, Claude Barnett, ANP director, and Prattis of he Courier are behind the administration.

Strong support has come from Chicago's S. B. Fuller, manufacturer of toilet article sand sundries. Nearby Detroit has staunch representation in the enthusiasm and support of the League program in the person of Fred Allen, laundry millionnaire. Leroy Creighton, sausage king of Cleveland, O., W. Y. Brown, Chicago realtor, Bige Wyatt, Taxi Tycoon of St. Louis, Carlton Gaines, Finance Corporation of Detroit, and on an on the list could cover pages.

Tuskegee is expecting them all for the Golden anniversary Aug. 29 to Sept. 1. Busy President Patterson and genial R. R. Moton, Jr., Chm. of the local committee say that the welcome mat is out in Tuskegee's traditional style.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8-25-50

HORACE SUDDUTH

Horace Sudduth To Preside Over National Business Meet

322

After a strenuous Fund Raising Campaign in which he himself took a leading role, Horace Sudduth will round out two years as president of the National Negro Business League. The meeting will be held at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, August 30-September 1. The purpose of the fund is to establish a permanent headquarters from which will be carried forward a program of education and service on behalf of a self-help program for the economic advancement of the Negro race.

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Daily World

Mr. Sudduth has during the year visited key cities in the north, east and southwest. He stopped in Memphis, Sunday, August 20, for conference with J. E. Walker, chairman of the budget committee and went on into the south for brief last minute conferences in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Physically tired but with great enthusiasm he approaches the convention with faith that the goal of $50,000 will be reached.

Mr. Sudduth recognizes the vision of Booker T. Washington as being 50 years ahead of his day. He is gratified that Negro business men have kept pace over this period of 50 years. He recognizes a sincere appreciation of the program of Booker T. Washington, founder of the League, on the part of a number of men and concerns here at the mid-century, which justifies a forward look to the glorious fulfillment of the vision, by the close of the 20th century.

Aug. 25, 50

Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Business League Delegates Open Convention

TUSGEGEE, Ala., Aug. 28.—Delegates to the Golden Jubilee Convention of the National Negro Business League started pouring in to Tuskegee Institute today from all parts of the country for the four day meeting August 29 to September 1.

Advertiser

While the league will pay its respects to the founder and those who like him have servec as pioneers in building better business, eyes will be turned toward business developments in the next half century. It was fifty years ago in historic Boston that Booker T. Washington established the league

32b

Wed.

It served a great cause in improving business enterprises among Negros and giving impetus to establishing new business. The keynote address, "The Emergencies of the Mid-Twentieth Century," will be delivered on Wednesday morning by W. H. Williams, president of the Mississippi Negro Chamber of Commerce.

8-30-50

Montgomery

Ala.

League president, Horace Sudduth, is working toward the completion of large scale plan to make the organization functional. He sees a great future in an overall organization embracing the several national groups concerned with better economic conditions.

To accomplish the aim of setting up national headquarters for the league with an educational staff to encourage and teach better business a budget committee headed by Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis has been busy for nearly two years. At a public rally of Thursday Dr. Walker will give a progress report on the Golden Jubilee fund. Much interest centers around this report as it represents in dollars and cents the backing of the progressive administration of President Sudduth. Many donors have given substantially to the fund.

The local committee headed by Robert R. Moton Jr., is giving full attention to affording the visitors with traditional Tuskegee hospitality.

Defender
Sat. 9-9-50
Chicago, Ill.

ANDREW MEANS, nationally known contractor who has built more than 500 homes in Gary, Ind., is shown bidding friends good-bye at Polk Street Station as he entrained for Atlanta, Ga., to attend the annual convention of the National Home Builders' association, on which body he serves as member of the executive board. In Atlanta, he will be guest of Walter 'Chief' Aiken, ace builder of low-cost homes. From Atlanta, Means journeys to Tuskegee Institute, to attend the annual meeting of the National Negro Business League. He is also a member of the League's executive board.—Defender photo by Rhoden.

32b

National Negro Group To Meet At Tuskegee

Advertiser

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Aug. 27 —(AP)—When the National Negro Business League holds its Golden Anniversary meeting here next week one major feature of the gathering will be more than two score exhibits set up in Logan Hall to show the wide varity of business and commercial enterprises in which Negro business men and women are engaged.

Mon.

8-28-50

32b

Among them will be exhibit by three Tuskegee business concerns and one by the local Veterans Administration. The three local concerns who will have exhibits are Washington Candies, the Petit Bazaar and Gresham Tailor Shop.

Montgomery

Ala.

In preparation for the convention, the main street through the business district at the Institute has been docorated and many business houses have put up decorations.

Business League Group Hears Gov. James E. Folsom

Daily World

Thurs. 8-31-50

32b

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Gov. James E. Folsom opened the 50th Anniversary meeting of the National Negro Business League Wednesday night at Tuskegee Institute with an address on "Democracy in This Life."

The Alabama chief executive told his audience that the poll tax was a device which was used "to prevent voting of a lot of little people."

Gov. Folsom said he was opposed to it and believed that the time was ripe to admit Negroes to full participation in all phases of political life. The Governor insisted he believed "in human participation."

Gov. Folsom told the Business League delegates that he had worked for a better political deal for Alabama Negroes by removing many of the barriers set up by boards of registrars.

Gov. Folsom was introduced by President Fred Douglass Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, who praised the Alabama governor for his work to better conditions for Negro citizens in the state.

J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, responded to the governor's talk by citing Negroes were making many sacrifices for democracy and had reached the point where they were entitled to full democracy.

Earlier, the group had heard an address by L. D. Milton of Atlanta.

Mrs. Freddie Henderson of the National Fashion Designers was presented to the group.

The NBA also heard an address by Horace Sudduth, president of the group

Negro Business League Annual Meet At Tuskegee

World Atlanta Ga.

Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, executive secretary of the National Negro Business League, set up headquarters at Tuskegee Institute this week to work with the local committee in preparation for the Golden Anniversary Convention to be held here August 30, 31, and September 1.

Tue. 8-15-50

32b

She found elaborate plans already under way for the welfare and enjoyment of the record delegation expected for the convention Robert R. Moton, Jr., is coordinating the work of the local committee. Andrew W. Walker as executive secretary of the local Business League chapter is spearheading local preparations

Mrs. Bracy expressed satisfaction over plans for housing and boarding the delegates. She learned that rooms on the campus will range in price from $1.25 to $6.00 per night. Meals can be had at the Institute Cafeteria.

Delegates from all chapters desiring reservations for housing should advise Mrs. S. N. Locklair, Manager, Dorothy Hall Guest House, Tuskegee Institute, of their needs on or before August 25.

Registration will begin on Tuesday afternoon, August 29, in Logan Hall. The registration fee of five dollars will entitle delegates to all privileges of the convention.

This convention promises to be the most significant since the founding of The National Negro Business League by Booker T. Washington in Boston fifty years ago. Many persons including Dr. Emmet J. Scott, the first secretary of the League, will be honored at this convention.

The League president, Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, proudly announces that eight national organizations have, by vote of their convention, agreed to affiliate with the National Negro Business League. These include: The National Builders Association, The National Real Estate Brokers Association. The National Negro Insurance Association, The National Business Education League, The American Building and Loan Association League, The National Housewives League, The National Undertakers Association, and the American Bar Association.

STEERING COMMITTEE of the National Business League met recently at Tuskegee Institute to round out the final plans for the Golden Jubilee Convention to be held at the institute on August 29, 30 and 31. Fifty years ago the organization was founded by Booker T. Washington in Boston, and since has worked diligently to lift and maintain a strong sense of pride and accomplishment in Negro Business. Theme of the convention will be: "Building Better Business for the Next Fifty Years is Everybody's Business." In the photo are: A. C. Bulls, W. A. Shields, C. E. Trout, Dr. E. J. Walker, 5th president and chairman of the 1950 budget committee, Rev. H. B. Gibson, Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, secretary, Horace Sudduth, president of the League, Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, W. H. Holland, Andrew Walker, J. Henry Smith, William Miller, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson and Robert R. Moton, Jr.

Business League Marks 50 Years

Tuskegee Host for Group Founded by Washington

For four days, Aug. 29 to Sept. 1, the National Negro Business League will mark its Golden Anniversary, 50 years of service, in a combination of serious talk and festivity at Tuskegee Institute.

Presiding over the affair will be Horace Sudduth, the eighth president of the League, heading an organization which was only a dream when it was first established in Boston in 1900 by Booker T. Washington.

At the turn of the century Washington appreciated the economic potentials of more than eight million Negroes in the U. S. Today, Sudduth realizes the vastly increased buying power of more than 15 million Negroes. When this figure is put in terms of pairs of shoes, radios, three meals a day, or washing machines, it becomes big business.

Other Founders

Washington gathered around him such men as Emmett J. Scott, Isaiah T. Montgomery, Scott Bond, C. W. Gillam, T. H. Hayes and J. C. Napier. At Washington's death, Napier became president, and Robert S. Abbot and Jesse Binga were added to the membership list.

R. R. Moton succeeded Napier, and brought with him Albon L. Holsey, C. C. Spaulding, Claude Barnett and many other names, still prominent. Spalding, the fourth president, stimulated interest in insurance. Holsey formed the Colored Merchants Association of chain stores, introducing grocers to the League.

J. E. Walker became the League's fifth president, Roscoe Dungee, Oklahoma newsman, was the sixth. A. C. Gaston, successful undertaker, was elected as seventh, keeping the League alive despite the devastation of much of the world under Hitler and Mussolini.

Has Grown

The League today has a much longer list of officers and members, with almost every state represented. Rosa Brown Bracy is executive secretary, and she is aided by the McKissack Brothers, contractors of Nashville; James Lewis, J. E. Holtry and Rivers Fredericks, insurance men from New Orleans; James Lewis of Florida, also in insurance; G. D. Rodgers, Florida; George Cox, N. C. Mutual, and W. H. Williams, Mississippi, also insurance.

From Texas comes H. M. Morgan, with a chain of barber colleges; J. E. Robinson, N. Dudley and Maceo Smith, top housing figure. Eugene Lacy is from Kentucky, A. V. Boutee from New Orleans. C. A. Scott, Claude Barnett and P. L. Prattis represent the fourth estate.

Chicago's S. B. Fuller and W. Y. Brown, Detroit's Fred Allen and Carlton Gaines, Cleveland's Leroy Creighton, and St. Louis' Bige Wyatt, will all be at Tuskegee at the end of the month to reminisce and plan for the future.

R. R. Moton, Jr., will be the chairman of the local committee, working with Tuskegees president, F. D. Patterson.

8-26-50

PLAIN TALK

By FRED A. JONES, President
St. Louis Negro Business League

Things Are Getting Better Down Home

It was most inspiring to see with my own eyes and to hear with my own ears the address of welcome coming from Governor Folsom of Alabama at the Business League's jubilee, Tuskegee, Alabama. The frank admission of the Negroes' condition in Alabama and a straight from the shoulder pleading for cooperation and a bold promise to better these conditions in the State of Alabama for the Negro was both interesting and refreshing. He stated that he regretted that he could not offer a more favorable state but we are making progress. With your cooperation and the help of God, he hoped to offer a state with more favorable attitudes in the future. This was indeed a bold departure from the tradieion of the South.

To those Negroes who have not had the privilege to see the condition under which the Negro lives in the South or to feel the sting of insult and injustices, cannot possibly appreciate the import nor the impact of the governor's statement and the value of his integrity in making such a statement to a Negro convention in the State of Alabama, only 40 miles removed from the Capitol steps in Montgomery. The tide of time and events of Divine influence are changing things in the Southland.

Under Governor Folsom's administration and for the first time in the history of Tuskegee, this State contributed two hundrer fifty thousand dollars to Tuskegee Institute and the like sum for the establishment of a Negro job training program. The first fifty years of progress of the Negro in business and industry, on the farm and elsewhere, has imposed upon him a desperate struggle and determination to live, a constant fight for civil rights, education and opportunity which has left its mark in the sands of time and the economic progress of the South to soften the social structure, the cruel attitude and discriminations of Southern states.

The influence, ideas and teaching of Booker T. Washington reflected in the economic rise of the Southern Negro, has also contributed to the economic growth and progress of state and its white population as well. Today Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee rate high, the contribution of the world's two greatest Negroes ever to grace the land of America. There are two names indelibly written in the soil and progress of Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. They are, George Washington Carver, written under the soil by the roots of productive crops, and Booker T. Washington's name written on the surface of the soil, in the business, social and economic progress of the state. To the pioneers, the next fifty years of progress while looking much better is not altogether rosy by any means. The future of the Negro in business is fraught with many problems, more complex, vexing, vicious and exterminating in character than all of the cruel abuses of prejudice and discrimination of the South because tragedy lies behind many of today's illusions in business. The value and need of Tuskegee and the wisdom of its founder is more vitally necessary tomorrow than of yesterday in the competition of integration. The Negro must accept the full responsibility for his own progress. We either live or die tomorrow. Which?

We are faced with the cold realities of truth in our economic progress. The illusions of today's hopes for the feather bed integration promises to be our sad delusion of the tomorrow. Whatever they take or bring, things are getting better down home.

Dr. Jemison Endorses Business League Drive

Memphis, Tenn. World

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Dr. D. V Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, USA, and ardent friend of the Late Booker T Washington, has given enthusiastic endorsement to the $50,000 fund campaign currently being conducted by the National Negro Business League for the purpose of establishing a permanent headquarters with a full-time executive director. It was Washington who in 1900, fifty years ago founded the National Negro Business League and during its infant stages turned to men like Dr. Jemison to help him to develop it into an influential medium thru which to raise the economic standard of his people.

32b

"I believe that the development of business enterprise is essential to the economic rise of the Negro (or any people)" declared the prominent Baptist leader whose home at Selma, Alabama is virtually a neighboring community of Tuskegee Institute where Washington set the pattern for Negro life in almost every field of human endeavor.

The National Negro Business League has announced that April 23rd through the 30th will be observed this year as 'National Negro Business Week" and during this period special emphasis will be placed on the importance of Negroes entering the field of business and industry and giving stronger support to those who already operating such enterprises. April was selected in commemoration of the birthday month of Booker T. Washington.

'All Negro business concerns are asked to observe the week as "Trade Week," announced Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, Ohio, president of the National Negro Business League; and Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey of Memphis, secretary. "We are asking them to provide for the buying public a spectacle which will be thrilling to the ability of Negro Business concerns to meet competition in clean artistic display, fresh merchandise, high quality of goods, comparative prices, and courteous service."

Churches, schools and organized groups are asked to participate in the observance by stressing the National Negro Busines Week theme: 'Building Business is Everybody's Business.'

The name of each church which observes the Week and contributes $100.00 or more to the fund campaign will be listed on the Bronze Plaque of "America's Top Thousand." for the advancement of Negro Business to be placed in the national headquarters.

There will be a citation presented to each school and a plaque bearing a suitable inscription and likeness of the principal of the school placed in the League's Hall of Recognition for its contribution of $100.00 to the campaign.

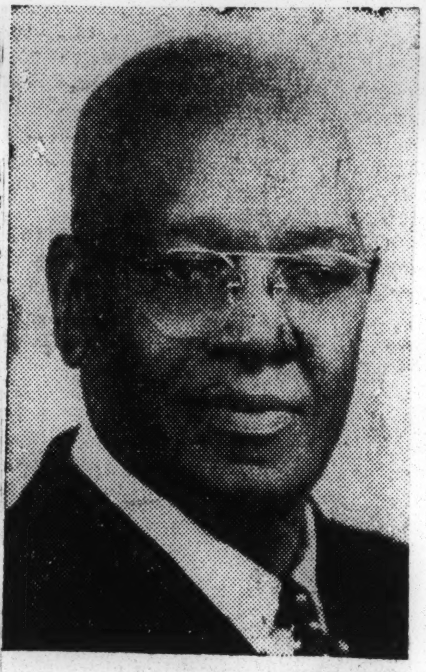
GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION AT TUSKEGEE

Tuskegee Institute next August will be the scene of the Golden Anniversary Convention of the National Negro Business League, Mrs Bracey stated. Although the league was actually organized in Boston in 1900 by Booker T. Washington, the idea was born and developed in Tuskegee. Formation of the National Negro Business League is regarded by many leaders of both races as the greatest development to advance Negro life during the first half of the Twentieth Century.

Sponsorship of National Negro Business Week by the league and its individual branches all over the country is expected to set the stage for a number of other activities to be carried out before the Tuskegee convention.

Each year the National Baptist Convention, one of the largest Protestant bodies in the world, carries out as an annual feature at its session a "BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NIGHT" commemorating the distinct contributions made by the Tuskegee sage in the field of education, business and social welfare. In giving support to the financial drive, Dr. Jemison added:-

"I will make a donation myself and urge every member of my church to make a contribution to the $50,000 campaign for establishing a permanent headquarters for the National Negro Business League an organization which exists for the primary purpose of creating a positive mental attitude for the development of Business Enterprise within the race group.



DR. D. V. JEMISON

National Negro Business League Winds Up Four Day 1950 Confab

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The Golden Jubilee Celebration of the National Negro Business League ended its four-day convention here Friday.

Under the skilful guidance of President Horace Sudduth and his capable staff, the League voted to establish a national office in Washington, D. C. by January 1, 1951.

Two years of intensive work by the Budget Committee, headed by Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis and Mr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, made the venture financially possible.

At the close of the convention $30,000 of the $50,000 sought in the campaign was available for immediate use. The balance is expected to be subscribed by private and corporate sources within the next four months.

Recommendations are now being received for a five- person paid staff to conduct the work of the national office. Special attention will be given, on a regional basis, to setting up strong local leagues and through them serving the educational needs of local business enterprises.

Research in business, long neglected by our group, will receive major attention in the new approach of the League.

It was revealed during this Golden Anniversary meeting that the Negro race supports annually a volume of business equal to that of the Dominion of Canada.

Public meetings held during the convention included a service, "Meet the Pioneer." C. C. Spaulding gave the principal address.

9-16-50

Those honored were: C. W. Gilliam, Emmet J. Scott, R. E. Clay, P. B. Young, E. T. Belsaw, William Sparrow, Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, C. C. Spaulding, and others.

In another meeting, "The President's Night," Governor James E. Folsom of Alabama extended official greetings to the League, and President Sudduth gave his annual message.

At the final meeting, "Founder's Night," President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute addressed the League.

There were 350 persons present for the four-day meeting (114 were delegates to the National Housewives League).

It was of historic importance that the League selected Tuskegee Institute for their Golden Jubilee Convention because Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee Institute, also founded the League in Boston fifty years ago. However, it was far more significant that this mid-century meeting produce results which give great promise to making the National Negro Business League one of our most serviceable organizations in the country.

Daily World

$1000 GIFT TO NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE—James H. Rand, president of Remington Rand, world's largest manufacturer of business equipment has announced the contribution of $1,000 to the National Negro Business League, which this year is observing its 50th Anniversary. The gift, made possible through the interest and cooperation manifested by C. Udell Turpin, Manager of Special Markets of the Management Controls Division and Remington Rand executive, has substantially boosted the $50,000 fund campaign currently being conducted by the National Negro Business League for the purpose of establishing a permanent headquarters for the organization.

Dr. J. E. Walker, nationally prominent insurance and banking executive, as Chairman of the Budget Committee is shown (Third from left) receiving the check from Mr. Turpin in his office in the Universal Life Insurance Building, while looking on are Lewis H. Twiggs, Jr., president of the Memphis Negro Senior Chamber of Commerce (Left end); Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, executive secretary of the National Negro Business League and A. Maceo Walker, (right end) chairman of the Executive Committee of the local chamber and son of Dr. Walker.

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 3-30-50

Pres. Truman May Address League Meet At Tuskegee

Daily World Fri. 6-9-50 Atlanta, Ga.

Promises Delegation He Will Do Best To Visit Convention

Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. —. —NNPA) —President Truman last Wednesday promised to do his best to get to Tuskegee Institute in late August to address the golden anniversary convention of the National Negro Business League.

A delegation from the league, accompanied by Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, visited Mr. Truman last Wednesday to extend him an invitation to address the organization on any one of the three days it will be in session—August 30, 31, or September 1.

Atlanta, Ga.

In the delegation were Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; J. E. Walker, president of the Tri-State Bank and the Universal Life Insurance Company, and Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, a hotel owner, president of the league.

After seeing the president, Dr. Patterson, acting as spokesman for the group said Mr. Truman promised to give the invitation consideration and will let the group know what his decision is. Dr. Patterson told reporters that Mr. Truman had said he wanted to visit Tuskegee Institute.

Fri. 6-9-50

PURPOSES CITED

Mr. Sudduth read a prepared statement to the President in which he told of the founding of the league by the late Booker T. Washington at Boston 50 years ago, and also of the purposes of the organization.

"The success of the league's inspiration program for the past 50 years," Mr. Sudduth told the President, "is evidenced by the fact that it is the direct cause of an uncountable number of Negroes entering business."

The Nation Negro Insurance Association, the National Bar Association, the National Builders Association, the National Real Estate Brokers Association, the National Teachers Association, the National Undertakers Association, the National Housewives Association, and the National Bankers Association, have recently voted to become affiliated autonomuso bodies with the league, with their presidents becoming members of the league's foard of directors, Mr. Sudduth said: adding:

Daily World

"Out of the affiliation of those national organizations will come a coordinated educational, ervice and self-help program that will meet the present needs of the Negro in business and aid him to measure up to the American standards of business accomplishments, which will eventually integrate him in the full business life of America and enable him to become a typical American citizen."

Fri. 6-9-50

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The golden anniversary of the league will be celebrated at the annual convention, at which Mr. Truman was invited to speak. The league will lay plans at that convention for the inauguration of an expanded program, including the building of a national headquarters in Washington and the employment of an executive secretary-director and regional secretaries.

The invitation was extended to Mr. Truman by vote of the league's directors.

The President's acceptannce, said Mr. Sudduth, "would give impetus to and advance the economy of the Negro in America immeasurably and would be a real contribution to ourwelfare."

The group posed for photographs with Mr. Truman.

Says Negro Business Equals That Of Canada

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—At the Golden Anniversary meeting of the National Negro Business League held here last week, it was revealed that the Negro race supports annually a volume of business equal to that of the Dominion of Canada.

The meeting, which lasted four days, was presided over by Horace Sudduth and voted to establish a national office in Washington, D. C., by January 1, 1951. Of the $50,000 sought for this venture, it was revealed that $30,000 was available. The balance is expected to be subscribed by private and corporate sources within the next few months.

Research in business, long neglected by the Negro group, will receive major attention in the new approach of the League.

At one of the public meetings, "The President's Night," Governor James E. Folsom of Alabama extended official greetings to the League, and President Sudduth gave his annual message. Another public meeting was "Meet the Pioneers," with an address from C. C. Spaulding, honoring C. W. Gilliam, Emmet J. Scott, P. B. Young, E. T. Belsaw, William Sparrow, Mrs. Fannie B. Peck, C. C. Spaulding and others.

At the final meeting, "Founder's Night," President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute addressed the League.

Convening in Tuskegee for the League's Golden Anniversary was of historic importance. For Booker T. Washington, who founded Tuskegee Institute, also founded the League in Boston, fifty years ago.

Business League To Feature Golden Jubilee Exhibitions

Progress Of Race Business On Display

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—When the National Negro Business league holds its golden jubilee convention here Aug. 30-Sept. 2; at the place it was founded it will feature a series of exhibitions displaying the progress of colored business over the past 50 years.

32b

Booths for display and exhibitions will be sponsored by various national associations as well as individual member businesses and chambers of commerce of the NNBL. National groups desiring space will be given preference as follows:

National Bankers association; National Negro Insurance association; Iota Phi Lambda sorority; Phi Beta Sigma fraternity; NNBL; National Association of Real Estate Brokers; Negro Newspapers Publishers association; National Housewives league.

Daily World

National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; National Builders association; National Negro Funeral Directors association, Inc.; and The American Savings and Loan League, Inc.

Thurs 4-3-50

National Beauty Cultruist League, Inc.; National Business Education league; Associated Negro Press; The National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers.

LANCASTER AIDS

Tentative arrangements for exhibits have been suggested by Emmer Martin Lancaster, advisor on Negro affairs, department of commerce.

Atlanta Ga

The program would be headed by a director or manager assisted by committees would be publicity, floor kegee and this vicinity. Three key committees of persons from Tuskegee and this vicinity. Three key committes would be publicity, floor plan and booth display, and decorations.

Operating income would be provided through the publications of a souvenir program to be given free to the public with ads bringing in funds. Another proposal is the awarding of prizes such as an automobile or television set to holders of lucky tickets sold to the public.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON

Central exhibit is slated to be that of the NNBL featuring a reproduction of the statue of Poker T. Washington, founder of the NNBL, supplemented by information on past history, offices, and accomplishments of the past 50 years.

Plans also call for nationwide broadcast of the anniversary program from Tuskegee. Facilities are to be provided for radio networks and newsreel companies.

By the time the convention opens at Tuskegee where it was founded 50 years ago by Booker T. Washington the league wants to have 200 active leagues, 1,000 sustaining members, and 10,000 regular members, a headquarters building in Washington, D. C., to publish the Journal of Negro Business and operate an education and service program under a $50,000 fund—to affiliate all nation organizations seeking to improve the economic and general status of the Negro.

National president of the NNBL is Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Business League To Meet At Tuskegee

32b

Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—When the National Negro Business League holds its golden jubilee convention here Aug. 30 at the place it was founded, it will feature a series of exhibitions displaying the progress of colored business over the past 50 years.

Sat 8-5-50

Booths for display and exhibitions will be sponsored by various national associations as well as individual member businesses and chambers of commerce of the NNBL. National groups desiring space will be given preference as follows:

Chicago Ill

Publishers' Exhibits

National Bankers association, National Negro Insurance association, Iota Phi Lambda sorority, Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, NNBL, National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Negro Newspapers Publishers association, National House wives league, National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., National Builders association, National Negro Funeral Directors association Inc., and the American Savings and Loan League, Inc.

Also National Beauty Culturist League, Inc., National Business Education league, Associated Negro Press, National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers. Tentative arrangements for exhibits have been suggested by Emmer Martin Lancaster, advisor on Negro affairs, Department of Commerce.

Business League Holds Tuskegee Meet

Cinci

Fri 8-4-50

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala (ANP)—When the National Negro Business league holds its golden jubilee convention here Aug. 30 at the place it was founded it will feature a series of exhibitions displaying the progress of colored business over the past 50 years.

Booths for display and exhibitions will be sponsored by various national associations as well as individual member businesses and chambers of commerce of the NNBL. National groups desiring space will be given preference as follows:

Jackson Miss

National Bankers association; National Negro Insurance association; Iota Phi Lambda sorority; Phi Beta Sigma fraternity; NNBL; National Association of Real Estate Brokers; Negro Newspapers Publishers association; National Housewives league.

National Assn. of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.; National Builders association; National Negro Funeral Directors association, Inc.; and The American Savings and Loan League, Inc.

Natonal Beauty Culturist League, Inc.; National Business Education league; Associated Negro Press; The National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers.

Tentative arrangements for exhibits have been suggested by Emmer Martin Lancaster, advisor on Negro affairs, department of commerce.

Tentative plans call for no charge for booth or exhibit space at the convention. Under the proposed program exhibitors are advised to use local artists for help in setting up decorations.

The program would be headed by a director or manager assisted by committees of persons from Tuskegee and this vicinity. Three key committees would be publicity, floor plan and booth display, and decorations.

Operating income would be provided through the publication of a souvenir program to be given free to the public with ads bringing in funds. Another proposal is the awarding of prizes such as an automobile or television set to holders of lucky tickets sold to the public.

Central exhibit is slated to be that of the NNBL featuring a reproduction of the statue of Booker T. Washington, founder of the NNBL, supplemented by information on past history, officers, and accomplishments of the past 50 years.

Plans also call for nation-wide broadcast of the anniversary program from Tuskegee. Facilities are to be provided for radio networks and newsreel companies.

By the time the convention opens at Tuskegee where it was founded 50 years ago by Booker T. Washington the league wants to have 200 active leagues, 1,000 sustaining members, and 10,000 regular members...a headquarters building in Washington, D. C. .... to publish the Journal of Negro Business and operate an education and service program under a $50,000 fund . . . to affiliate all national organizations seeking to improve the economic and general status of the Negro.

National president of the NNBL is Horace Sudduth of Cincinnati Ohio.

HORACE SUDDUTH TO PRESIDE OVER GOLDEN JUBILEE SESSION OF NATIONAL BUSINESS LEAGUE

Black Dispatch

Cincinatti Man Has Faith in Ability to Raise $50,000 Operating Fund

Sat - 9-2-50 Okla City, Okla

CONFERS WITH WALKER IN MEMPHIS

CINCINNATI. — After a strenuous fund raising cam paign in which he himself took a leading role, Horace Sud duth will round out two years as president of the Nationa Negro Business league. The meeting will be held at Tuskegee, Alabama, August 30th-Sept. 1st. The purpose of the fund is to establish a permanent headquarters from which will be carried forward a program of education and service on behalf of a self-help program for the economic advancement of the Negro race.

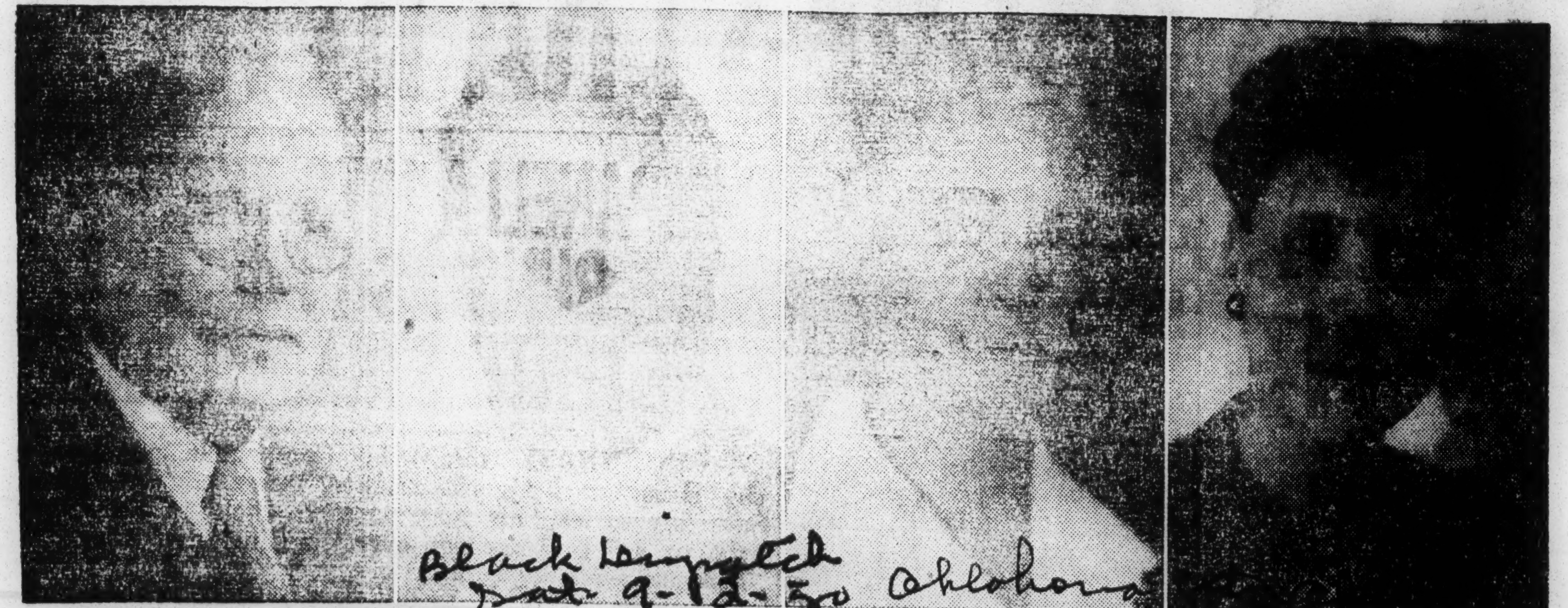
Mr. Sudduth has during the year visited key cities in the North, East and Southwest. He stopped in Memphis, Sunday, August 29th for conference with J. E. Walker, chairman of the budget committee and went on into the South for brief last minute conferences, in Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Physically tired but with great enthusiasm he approaches the convention with faith that the goal of $50,000.00 will be reached

Mr. Sudduth recognizes the vision of Booker T. Washington as being 50 years ahead of his day. He is gratified that Negro business men have kept pace over this period of 50 years. He recognizes a sincere appreciation of the program of Booker T. Washington, founder of the league, on the part of a number of men and concerns here at the Mid-century which justifies a forward look to the glorious fulfillment of the vision, by the close of the 20th century.

Daily World
Sat. 8-19-50
Atlanta, Ga.

WITH MRS. ROSA BROWN BRACY, Executive Secretary of the National Negro Business League the local committee makes plans for the forthcoming Golden Jubilee Convention at Tuskegee Institute, August 29 — September 1. Left to right: Andrew W. Walker, local business representative; Mrs. William L. Dawson, chairman of decorations; Robert R. Moton, Jr., local chairman; Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy; Charles E. Trout, publicity and entertainment; Detroit Lee, housing; Mrs. B. B. Walcott and Mrs. E. M. Washington, publicity.

PERSONALITIES FEATURED ON BUSINESS LEAGUE PROGRAM AT TUSKEGEE



Black Dispatch
Sat. 9-2-50 Oklahoma

The past and present will join hands in celebration of the Golden Anniversary of the National Negro Business League, August 29th through September 1st, at Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Dr. Emmett Scott, of Washington, D. C., will be on hand as one of the principal speakers. For many years Dr. Scott was a traveling companion for Booker T. Washington during the formative period of the league, and for twenty-one years served as the executive secretary of the organization. W. H. Williams, vice-president and secretary of the Security Life Insurance company, Jackson, Miss., will represent the present generation of the young Negro business man He will give the keynote address. Mrs. Fannie D. Peck, of Detroit, Michigan, is founder and a past president of the National Housewives League, and serving as executive secretary of the Housewives League is Mrs. Gertrude Talbot, of Chicago.

Bus. League Asks For More Efficiency During Ala. Meet

World Jues. 9-5-50.
Memphis, Tenn.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The three-day Golden Anniversary of the National Negro Business League closed out here Friday with Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, given a rousing vote of appreciation and confidence, and being re-elected.

Sudduth said that the convention was the best attended one in a number of years with the whole emphasis being on better training service and efficiency for bigger business.

Gov. James E. Folsom opened the 5th Anniversary meeting of the National Negro Business League at Tuskegee Institute with an address on "Democracy In This Life."

The Alabama chief executive told his audience that the poll tax was a device which was used "to prevent voting of a lot of little people."

Gov. Folsom said he was opposed to it and believed that the time was ripe to admit Negroes to full participation in all phases of political life. The Governor insisted re believed "in human participation."

Gov. Folsom told the Business League delegates trat he had worked for a better political deal for Alabama Negroes by removing many of the barriers set up by boards of registrars.

Gov. Folsom was introduced by President Fred Douglas Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, who praised the Alabama governor for his work to better conditions for Negro citizens in the state.

Dr. J. E. Walker, president of Universal Life Ins. Co. of Memphis, commended the liberal actions of the governor and declared that Negroes have been and still are loyal citizens bearing all the responsibilities of citizenship and were therefore entitled to the full rights and opportunities of Americans. He said discriminations and forced segregation based on race must be eliminated if we are to have real democracy.

Dr. F. D. Patterson in his Founder's Night Speech on last Thursday night in Institute Chapel, sounded that note which was kept before the convention.

He called for steps "which will insure a central organization" and suggested that in addition to "voluntary gifts" that "a rank and file membership program" be launched to finance such an organization.

Services which the NNBL could offer are, Patterson said: (1) recruiting promising young people to enter business, staff conferences with school heads, business research internships.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, president; George W. Cox, of Durham, N. C., first vice president; J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas, second vice president; J. B. Blayton, Atlanta, treasurer; J. J. Henderson, Durham, auditor; J. R. E. Lee, Jr., registrar; Mrs. R. E. Clay, Bristol, Tenn., assistant registrar; Rev. J. S. Benn, Philadelphia, chaplain; R. E. Clay, Bristol, Tenn., organizer; Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis and C. C. Spaulding, Durham, budget committee.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Alabama—John J. Drew, Mrs. Isaac Hathaway, Dr. F. D. Patterson, R. R. Moton, Jr., A G. Gaston, W. C. Patton, J. R. Weatherly.

District of Columbia—Emmer M. Lancaster, Dr Irene C. Hypps.

Florida—C. D. Rogers, Sr., Mrs. Ertha M. White, George W. Powell, Atty. J. L. Lewis.

Georgia—C. A. Scott, J. B. Blayton, W. H. Aiken, S. W. Walker, L. D. Milton.

Louisiana—James Holtry, Belmont Hydel and Jim Franklin.

Kentucky—Eugene Lacey, E. A. Wade.

Michigan—William H. Porter, W. D. Morrison, Jr., Mrs. Bren T. Ashford, Carlton W. Gaines, Mrs. Christina Fuqua, L. C. Blount, Fred Allen, Sidney Barthwell.

Mississippi—W. H. Williams, W. M. Holmes, Matthew Dockins.

Missouri—Mrs. Kitty Hall, Fred Jones, I. A. Williams.

Indiana—Andrew Means.

Illinois—J. J. Allen, Kit Baldwin.

North Carolina—Mrs. J. DeShazor Jackson, C. C. Spaulding George W. Cox, J. J. Henderson.

New York—James Jackson, W. P. Alston. Memphis

Ohio—Horace Sudduth, W. R. Pickett, George Berry. Tenn

Oklahoma—George R. Ragland, Sam Holsten, Roscoe Dungee.

Pennsylvania—R. W. Mentte Rev. J. S. Benn, Mrs. Annie Lovejoy.

Tennessee—Dr. J. E. Walker, Dr. Henry A. Boyd, Edward R. Kirk, F. B. Otley, Jr., W. V. Harper, R. E. Clay, Mrs. R. E. Clay.

Texas—J. E. Robinson L. H. Spivey, R. A. Cavitt, H. M. Morgan, A. Maceo Smith, N. Dudley, Jr.; Mrs. O. K. Manning A. E. Wagner, Mrs. V A Bradford

The president of the National Housewives League is designated as third vice president. The executive secretary is to be named by the board of directors. Presidents of all affiliated organizations are to serve as members of the board at large. World

Submitting the nominations was a committee of ten composed of J. E. Robinson, W. C. Patton, Eugene Lacey, Rev. J. S. Benn, G. D. Rogers, George Ragland Theodore Speights A. E. Warner, L. H. Spivey and W. D. Morrison.

J. J. Henderson, of Durham, gave an oral report for the auditing committee in which he said: Up through August 21, approximately $28,870.91 was collected. The accounts of disbursements were approximately $28,120.06 in expenditures; $189 protested checks and $494 in other charges. Which left a cash balance of $67.85.

Collected during the convention was approximately $4,500 in fees from state associations and affiliates together with approximately $1,000 in membership registrations. He said that was an estimated $5,500 cash on hand with approximately $1,000 owed.

Henderson explained in his auditing report that there were some $20,000 in pledges due the league on the "Headquarters Fund Campaign." He suggested that in the expenditures were items for promoting the campaign and buying equipment to operate the NNBL and to conduct the fund campaign. He estimated that approximately 90 percent of the pledges were collectible.

Jues. 9-5-50

Sudduth, in a challenging speech, urged the delegates to return to their respective communities continue the fund campaign through Jan. 1. He expressed confidence that the money could be raised to complete the drive to establish Washington headquarters. Special gifts committee were asked to be organized.

Delegates gave a standing vote of appreciation to Mr. Sudduth, as president for his leadership and devotion; and the same to Dr. J. E. Walker, C. C. Spaulding and Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy.

A report by Registrar Lee indicated that there were 134 individual delegates from 40 cities in 26 states, and 13 affiliates represented.

Patton said that Alabama had paid $2,500 of its $5,000 quota. The Sumter County Negro Business League led in Alabama contributions.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S TELEGRAM

From the White House, Washington, D. C., August 29, 1950, President Harry S. Truman, sent the following telegram to Dr. F. D. Patterson:

"Please extend my best wishes to the members of the National Negro Business League on the occasion of its Golden Anniversary Celebration."

"During its first fifty years, your organization has been a tremendous force in the economic achievement of the Negro people, and has made many contributions to the public welfare."

"I know that in the ensuing years, with the inspiration of such a great American — your founder Booker T. Washington —you will continue the good work you have been doing, and that the Nation will benefit by your endeavors.

"I sincerely hope that you have a very successful gathering."

"Harry S. Truman."

Located in D. C.

$30,000 Raised for NNBL Hqs.

Courier

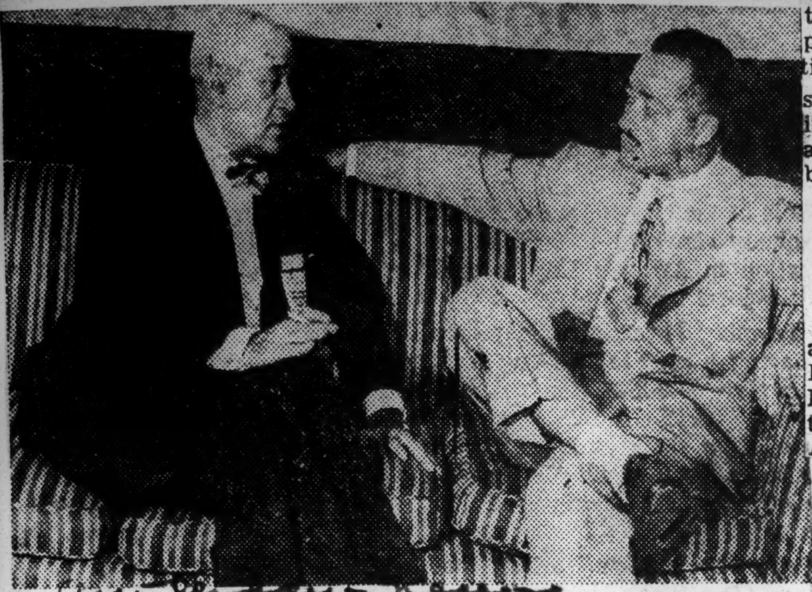
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Under the skillful guidance of President Horace Sudduth and his capable staff, the National Negro Business League voted to establish a national office in Washington, D. C., by Jan. 1, 1951.

Sat 10-21-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

At the close of the Golden Anniversary Convention of the League, on the campus of the institution founded by Booker T. Washington, who organized the League, the organization went on record to continue the present finance campaign as part of the Golden Anniversary celebration until the end of this year.

Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, secretary of the League, with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., said that $30,000 of the $50,000 sought in the campaign had been raised. The balance is expected to be subscribed by private sources within the next four months.

Two years of intensive work by the Budget Committee, headed by Dr. J. E. Walker of Memphis, and Dr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, has made the venture financially possible. Both Dr. Walker and Dr. Spaulding were present at the anniversary convention to give added impetus to plans for a national headquarters.



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HORACE SUDDUTH, eighth president of the National Negro Business League, will preside over the sessions of the League's Golden Anniversary, to be held at Tuskegee from Aug. 29 to Sept. 1. Mr. Sudduth is shown talking with William R. Hudgins, right, one of the many members of the League.

[illegible] 8-26-50

National Negro Business League Continues Drive

Journal and Guide

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TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—At the close of the golden anniversary convention of the National Negro Business League on the campus of Tuskegee Institute recently, the organization went on record to continue the present finance campaign as part of the anniversary celebration until the end of this year.

[illegible] 10-21-50

Under the guidance of President Horace Sudduth and his staff, the league voted to establish a national office in Washington by January 1, 1951.

Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracy, secretary of the league, with headquarters in Memphis, Tenn., said that $30,000 of the $50,000 sought in the campaign had been raised. The balance is expected to be subscribed by private sources within the next four months.

* * *

TWO YEARS OF intensive work by the budget committee, headed by Dr. J. E. Walker, of Memphis, and Dr. C. C. Spaulding, of Durham, has made the venture financially possible. Both Dr. Walker and Dr. Spaulding were present at the anniversary convention to give added impetus to plans for a national headquarters.

Key figures of the league and business men who have contributed one thousand dollars or more, are, President Sudduth, Fred Allen, owner of the Supreme Linen and Laundry Supply Company, Detroit, Mich.; Mose McKissack, Sr., senior partner of McKissack and McKissack Architecture Firm, Nashville; C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and past president of the league; Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life and a past president of the eague; J. E. Houltry, president of the Good Citizens Insurance Company, New Orleans, La.

* * *

DR. WALKER NOT only contributed $1,000 as an individual, but had his insurance company to give an equal amount.

Others were:

J. E. Lewis, insurance executive of New Orleans; Messrs. White and Roane, of the Gotham Hotel, Detroit, Mich., Udell Turpin, representing Remington Rand, Office Supply Company.

Those who gave $500 are: Louisiana Industrial Ins. Co., Dr. Rivers Fredericks, president; J. W. Sanford, Oklahoma, George W. Cox, vice president, North Carolina Mutual; S. B. Fuller, Fuller Products, Chicago, Ill.; Henry Allen Boyd, president of the Citizens Bank, Nashville; the Supreme Order of the Woodmen of the Union; J. R. Lightner, grand master and C. C. Spaulding, president, North Carolina Mutual.

* * *

PRESIDENT SUDDUTH, who himself is a successful man in Cincinnati, Ohio, expresses thanks to Mrs. Freddye S. Henderson, president of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Atlanta, Ga., for including her national organization as an affiliate of the National Negro business League.

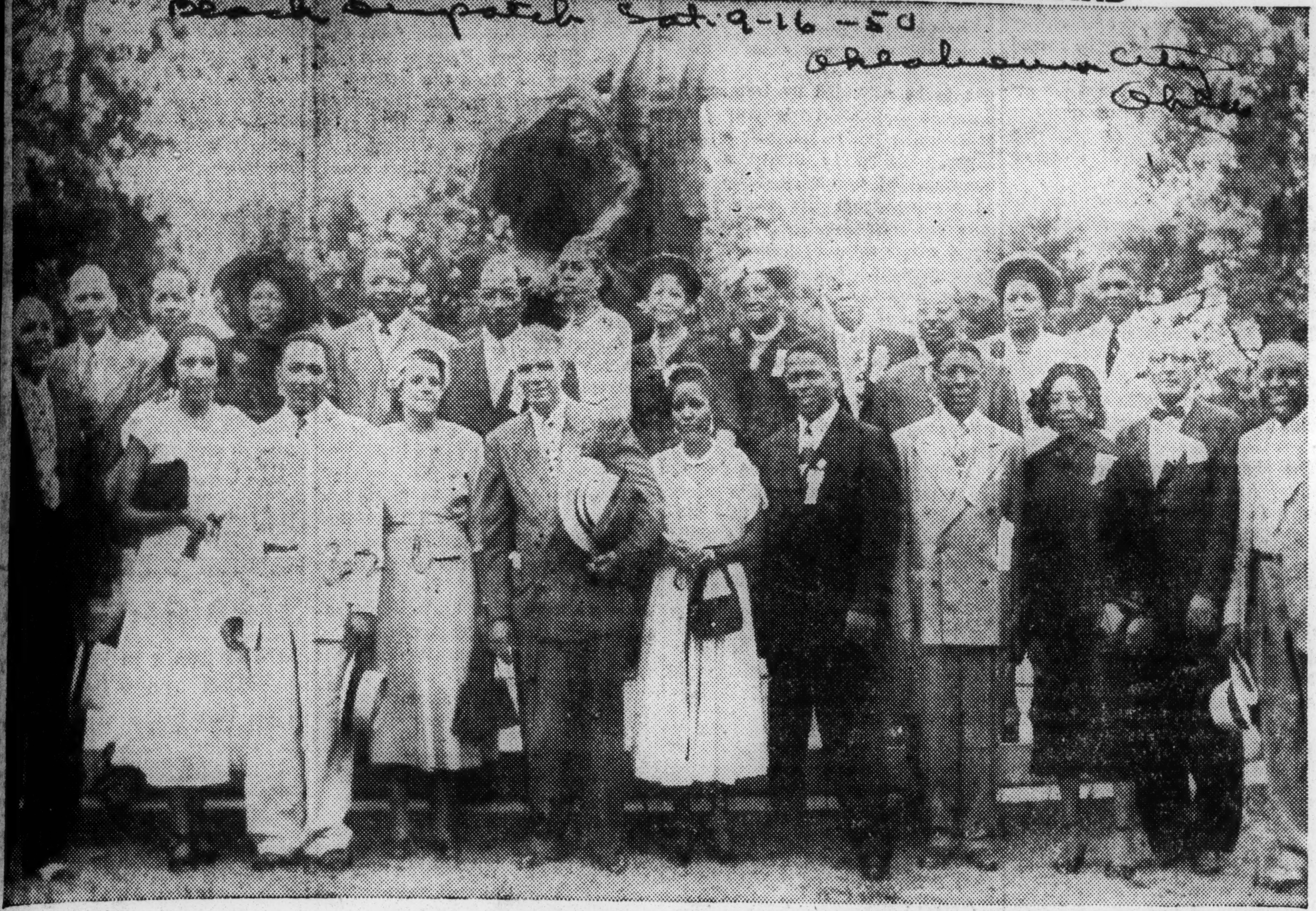
Presidents of all national organizations affiliated with the league automatically become members of the Executive Board.

Other organizations with league affiliations are: National Negro Real Estate Brokers Association; National Negro Builders Association; National Negro Undertakers Association: National Negro Bar Association; National House Wives League; National Beauticians Association; National Business Education Association; National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers; National Bankers Association, and Iota Phi Lambda Sorority.

32b 1950

National Negro Business League

BUSINESS EXECUTIVES POSE AT TOMB OF TUSKEGEE WIZARD



Black Dispatch Sat. 9-16-50

Oklahoma City Okla.

In the picture above can be seen the Oklahoma and Texas delegation who attended the 41st annual session of the National Negro Business League held last week at Tuskegee Institute.

While all of the persons in the picture are not identified, it will be noticed on the front row, extreme left, can be seen M. H. Morgan, Tyler, Texas, of the famous Tyler Barber College Chain, and on the extreme right, front row, can be seen George R. Ragland, state president of the Negro Chamber of Commerce, Oklahoma City, and an insurance executive. A. Maceo Smith, former Oklahoman, and now of the U. S. Housing Authority, can be seen, rear row, fourth from the left. In the background can be seen the towering monument of Booker T. Washington.

New Aggressive Goals Set by Business League

Courier Sat. 9-9-50 Pittsburgh Pa.

32 b

By P. L. PRATTIS
(Courier Executive Editor)

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE—Delegates to the golden anniversary convention of the National Negro Business [illegible] held here, set their eyes on one notable goal—complete elimination of the jim crow, "buy-from-me-because-Negro," angle from businesses operated by Negroes. They geared themselves to launch a program of education [illegible] designed to raise the operating levels of businesses owned by Negroes.

32 b

Courier Sat. 9-9-50 Pittsburgh Pa.

Thousands to NNBL—These six National Negro Business League leaders gave $1,000 each when NNBL president, Horace E. Sudduth, left, told of the $50,000 NNBL fund drive for a Washington (D. C.) headquarters. At the Booker T. Washington monument at Tuskegee, they are, left to right: Mr. Sudduth, Fred Allen, Detroit laundryman; Mose McKissick, Nashville architect and builder; C. C. Spaulding, North Carolina insurance executive; Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, Tenn., banker, and James A. Holtry, New Orleans, both insurance company presidents. — Polk Photo.

Taking their cue from L. D. Milton, Atlanta bank president, they repudiated the long-held concept of "Negro business" and accepted the challenge of winning integration on a competitive basis.

GLANCE BACKWARD

It was impossible that the representatives of business institutions owned by Negroes should come to Tuskegee at this time without a glance backward over the last fifty years to catch the inspiration of Booker T. Washington and to observe the progress that has been made.

The league was founded by Dr. Washington in 1900 in Boston.

But this year's delegates discerned a definite point of departure this year between the first half and the second half of this century.

The impetus of the first fifty years was inspiration and proof that Negroes could operate businesses.

The challenging motivation for the second fifty years was pointed up as the necessity for demonstrating that Negroes can operate businesses just as well as anybody else.

STRESSES IMPORTANCE

Horace E. Sudduth, league president, in his annual report to the delegates stressed the importance of businesses operated by Negroes in the efforts of the race to win first-class citizenship in this country.

"The ultimate solution to all the problems that are peculiar to our group in this country," asserted Mr. Sudduth, "lies in the aggressive, economic self-help program of the league.

"The expanded program of the league has given to us an opportunity to add to our present and growing employment opportunities and to supply a greater number of our economic needs.

"It will also give us an opportunity to stop talking about our economic needs and discriminatory employment practices and to do something about them ourselves."

Referring to the report that the spending power of American Negroes is twelve billion dollars a year, Mr. Sudduth declared:

"We have the intelligence and the wealth with which to build bigger and better businesses, to increase employment opportunities and to compete in business."

"But to do that," he added, "we must bridge the gap between our intelligence and our wealth and create ourselves a foundation upon which we can build a concerted plan of action that will insure economic advances and get for you and for me equal consideration and respect from all Americans."

In pursuit of the high-level program set up under the leadership of Mr. Sudduth, the league has embarked upon a program of raising a fund of $50,000 to set up a national headquarters in Washington.

$40,000 RAISED

Nearly $40,000 of that sum has already been raised. Among those who have given $1,000 or more, are:

Horace E. Sudduth, Cincinnati; Fred Allen, Detroit; J. E. Walker, Memphis; John White and Irving Roane, owners of the Gotham Hotel, Detroit; James Lewis Jr., of the Peoples Industrial Insurance Company; C. C. Spaulding, James A. Holtry and Mose McKissack.

However, the bold program outlined by Sudduth, calls for much more than the setting up of a national headquarters with a staff to service and advise Negro businessmen.

He believes a strong national organization must be supported by active state and regional bodies and that these, in turn, must be based upon strong local leagues.

If local leagues are to have vitality, they must be made up of the representatives of different types of businesses, such as grocers, pharmacists, undertakers, confectioners, and so forth.

PATTERSON SPEAKS

Additional emphasis to the future program of the league was given by the Tuskegee president, F. D. Patterson, in a thought-provoking address to the delegates.

One of the points stressed by Dr. Patterson was the necessity for devising a method of dues-paying financial support for the League.

In the past, the League has received its support on a voluntary basis from some of its members. Dr. Patterson asked:

"Are we ready in terms of a calculated program to say that the routine needs of the League for current support must be met through its entire membership?"

Suggested steps for the League, made by Dr. Patterson, were:

1. Recruitment of promising young people to enter the ranks of business.

2. Conferences between the national staff and college presidents to insure that the educational offerings of their institutions meet as far as possible the practical requirements of business.

3. Adaptation of the junior or community college movement to the needs of business.

4. Improvement of employer-worker relationships.

5. Internships for college students in business establishments.

6. Development of guided research programs through colleges.

Touching upon what developed as the central theme of the conference, Dr. Patterson asserted:

"The League, when revitalized and fully functioning, can provide the one device required to overcome the isolation of the segregated relationship of Negro business experience."

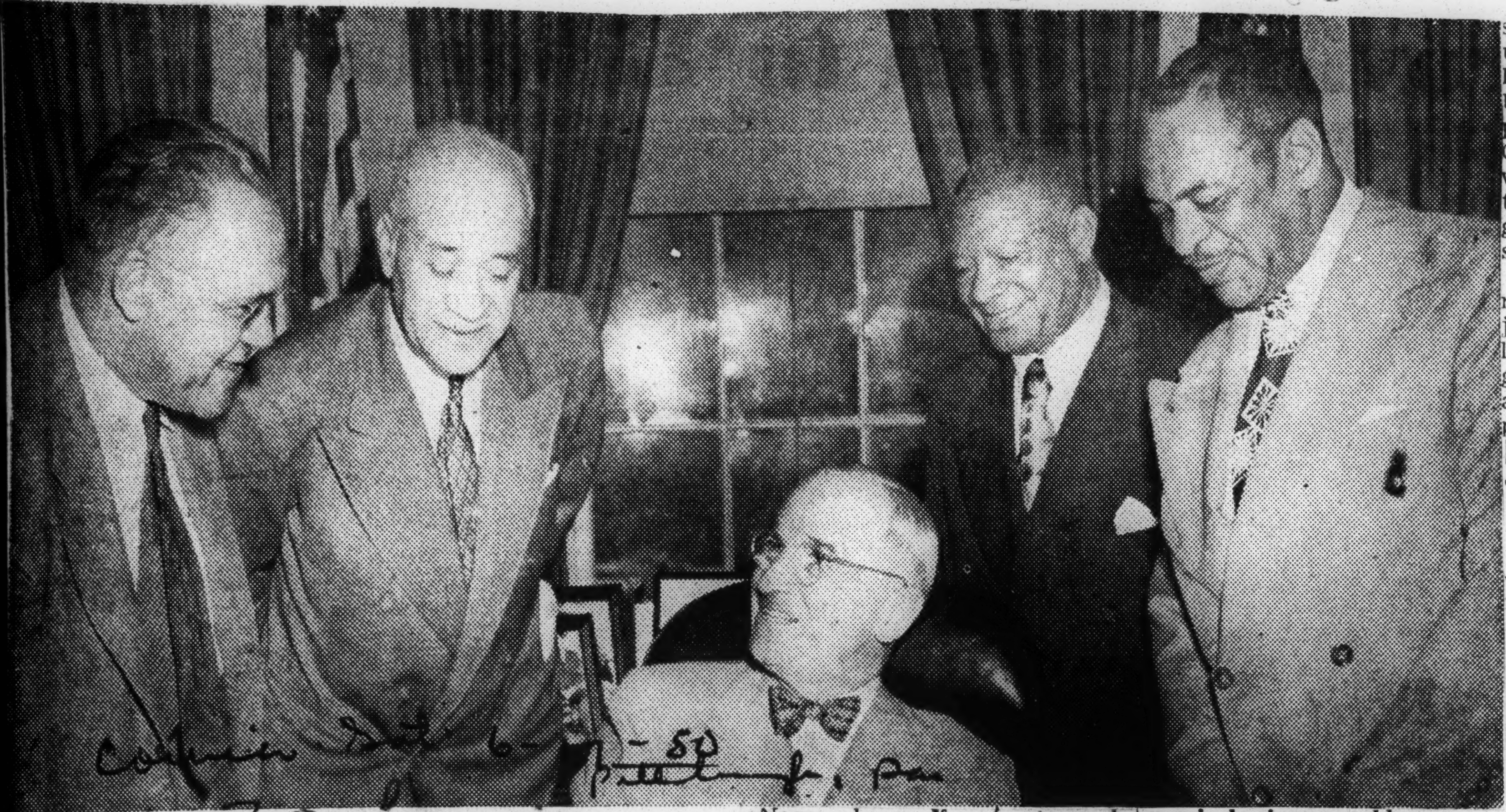
On the opening night o [illegible] convention, tributes were pa [illegible] pioneers in the movement. Wednesday morning, a memorial services was held for the late Albon E. Holsey, E. F. Young Jr., and others who distinguished themselves in promoting the League.

GOVERNOR PRESENT

Delegates also honored Dr. Emmett J. Scott, for twenty-one years secretary of the League. Illness prevented Dr. Scott from being present.

Beginning with Wednesday's afternoon session delegates and others addressed themselves to the theme of the "Mid-Century Emergency."

Among the speakers were: W. H. Williams, Mississippi; L. D. Milton, Atlanta; C. C. Spaulding, Durham; P. L. Prattis, Pittsburgh; Atty. M. Ashley Dickerson, Montgomery, and others.



Courier Sat. 6-[illegible]-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b

NNBL Invites Truman— President Truman gets an invitation from Horace Sudduth to deliver the principal address at Tuskegee Institute, Aug. 30 to Sept. 1 golden anniversary of the National Negro Business League of which Mr. Sudduth, of Cincinnati, is president. Accompanying him to the White House were Dr. F. D. Patterson, extreme left, Tuskegee president; Dr. J. E. Walker, Memphis, second from right, and Congressman William L. Dawson, right.—Blagburn Photo.

$12,000,000,000 Yearly

Race's Buying Power Key to Jobs, Says Business League Head

32b

PITTSBURGH—Horace Sudduth, president of the National Negro Business League, insisted here Friday night that Negro America has the greatest weapon in the nation to solve fair employment practices in commerce and industry.

Courier Sat 7-8-50

Pittsburgh Pa.

The hard-hitting Cincinnati real estate magnate and hotel owner, told a group of business and civic leaders in Pittsburgh that the tremendous buying power of Negro America . . . estimated at $12,000,000,000 yearly . . . would open up the doors of private employment, if intelligently directed and channeled. He told his audience that the new program of the NNBL, geared to research and study of what the Negro buys, from whom he buys it . . . and why, could implement the work of the NAACP and the National Urban League.

FOUR CARDINAL PRINCIPLES

He insisted that these three organizations . . . with the aid and assistance of an understanding and militant Negro press . . . could not only open the employment doors of big business, but would make it possible for Negro business to employ hundreds of thousands of Negroes and whites.

The Pittsburgh conference, arranged under the direction of the Business and Professional League, heard Mr. Sudduth outline four cardinal principles toward the development of a successful business. These included:

(1) — Thorough technical knowledge, plus the training of an efficient staff.

(2) — Ability to compete, price-wise and quality - wise, with your competition, by buying as a group and meeting the challenge of bargain prices.

(3) — Abandonment of the fallacious belief that "hate" campaigns, built on the antequated "buy Black" slogan, is the answer to solving our economic business problems.

(4) — Continuation of business organizations in EVERY community, with paid personnel, to do detailed work, and a sincere effort to solicit the assistance of the church and civic groups in implementing a positive program.

In outlining the new program of the NNBL, Mr. Sudduth spoke of plans for a national headquarters, to be maintained in Washington, D. C. The building alone will be erected at a cost of $50,000, while the yearly budget will cost that much again.

The league head compared the NNBL with the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and spoke of the tremendous influence of the latter on the economic, social and political life of the nation.

"The NNBL can do the same thing with Negro America as has the U. S. Chamber of Commerce with white America," Mr. Sudduth stated.

"All we have to do," he continued, "is to harness and intelligently develop the tremendous earning and buying power which is ours."

UNTIRING EFFORTS

In urging the local organization to join in with the national set-up, Mr. Sudduth spoke of the untiring efforts of three men . . . Dr. J. E. Walker, head of the Universal Life Insurance Company; C. C. Spaulding of North Carolina Mutual and himself, who have travelled over the country, preaching the gospel of Negro business wherever their messages could be heard.

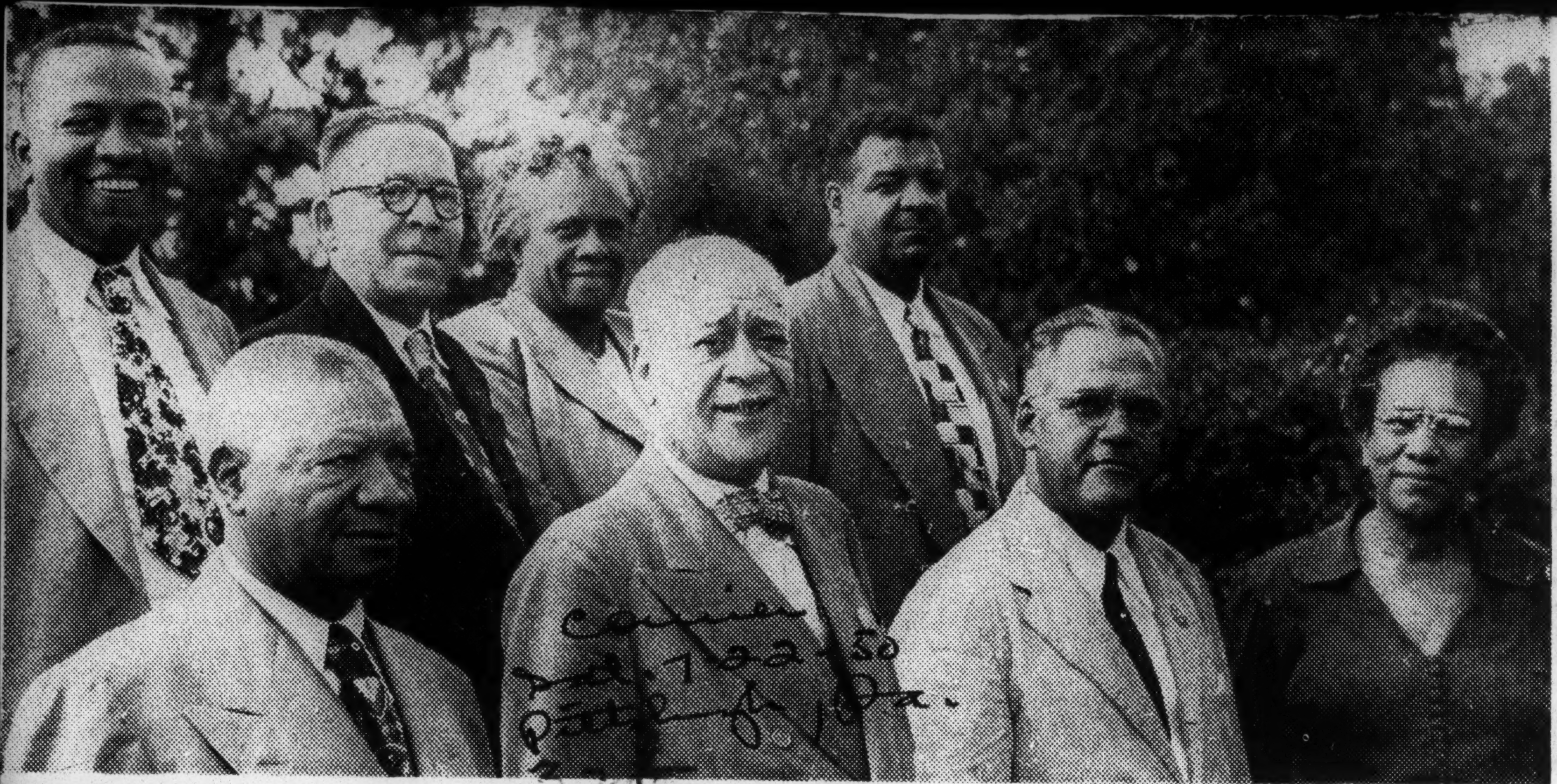
The group has interested business leaders in a number of major cities in the program, and look forward to solidifying their gains at the annual meeting held at Tuskegee Institute the latter part of August.

Negro Business League To Mark Half Century

Post-Herald Fri. 7-21-50 Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, July 20 (U.P.)—The National Negro Business League will observe formally its 50th anniversary at Tuskegee Institute, Aug. 30-Sept. 1. Exhibits will be staged by leading national Negro business organizations and associations.

The league was formed by the late Booker T. Washington in 1900.



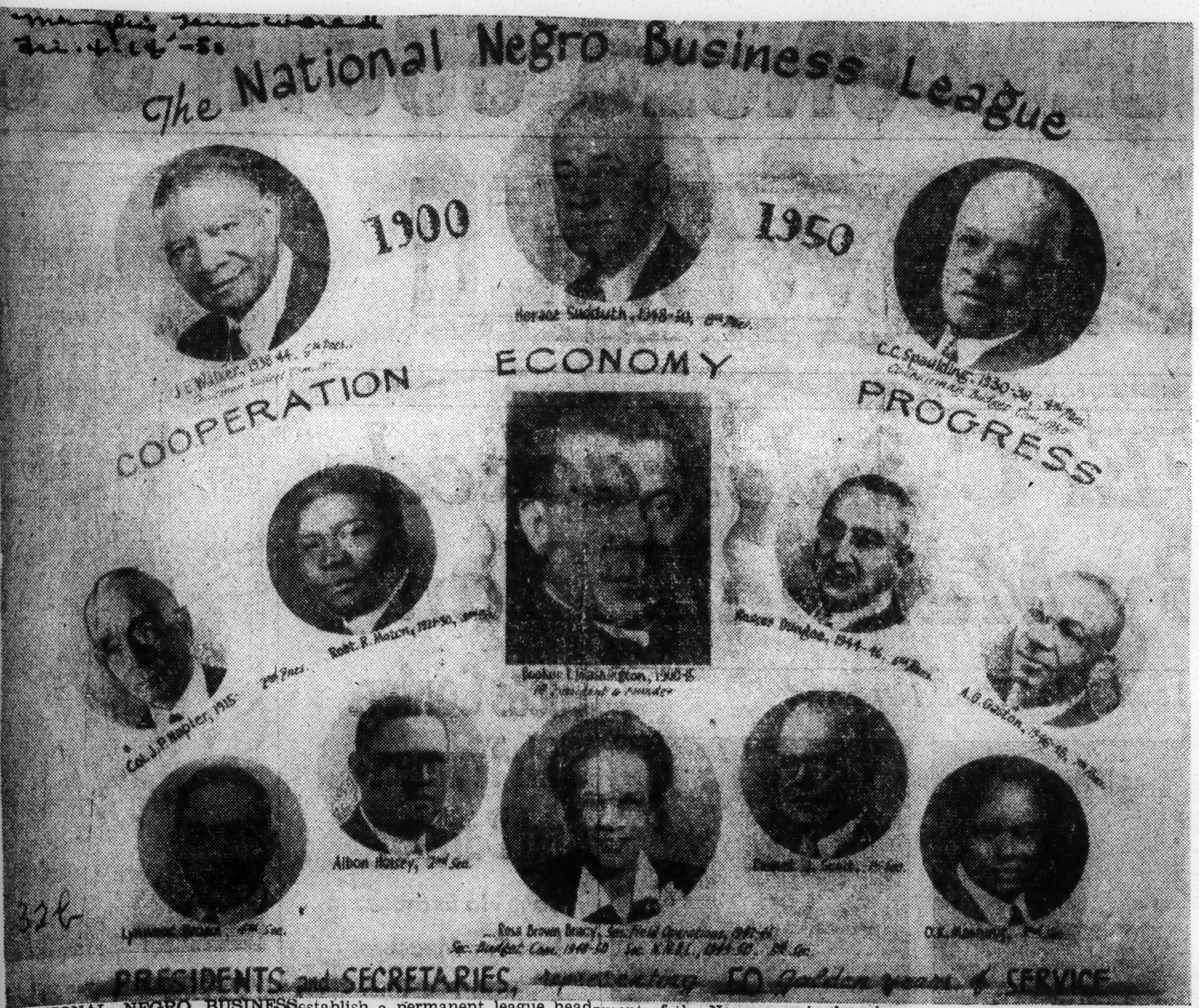
Courier Sat. 7-22-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NNBL Sparkplugs—The steering committee of the National Negro Business League gathered at Tuskegee Institute to complete plans for the NNBL "Golden Jubilee Convention" at Tuskegee, Aug. 29, 30 and 31. Left to right, bottom row: Dr. J. E. Walker, chairman of the budget committee; NNBL President Horace Sudduth, Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president; Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, secretary. Top row: W. H. Holland, the Rev. H. B. Gibson, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Birmingham, Ala., and Robert R. Moton Jr.

STEERING COMMITTEE of the National Business League met recently at Tuskegee institute to round out the final plans for the Golden Jubilee convention to be held at the institute on August 29, 30 and 31. Fifty years ago theorganization was founded by Booker T. Washington in Boston, and since has worked diligently to [illegible] and maintain a strong sense of pride and accomplishment in Negro business. Theme of the convention will be: "Building Better Business for the Next Fifty Years is Everybody's Business." In the photo are: A. C. Bulls, W. A. Shields, C. E. Trout, Dr. E. J. Walker, 5th president and chairman of the 1950 budget committee; Rev. H. B. Gibson, Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey, secretary; Horace Sudduth, president of the League; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee; W. H. Holland, Andrew Walker, J. Henry Smith, William Miller, Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson and Robert R. Moton, Jr.

Informer Sat. 7-22-50 Houston, Texas

Memphis Tenn. World
Fri. 4-14-'50


The National Negro Business League
1900
1950
Horace Sudduth, 1948-50, 8th Pres.
J. E. Walker, 1938-44, 6th Pres.
C. C. Spaulding, 1930-38, 4th Pres.
ECONOMY
COOPERATION
PROGRESS
Robt. R. Moton, 1919-30, 3rd Pres.
Booker T. Washington, 1900-15
1st President & Founder
Col. J. P. Napier, 1915 2nd Pres.
A. G. Gaston, 1946-48, 7th Pres.
Albon Holsey, 2nd Sec.
Rosa Brown Bracy
O. K. Manning
32b
PRESIDENTS and SECRETARIES, representing 50 Golden years of SERVICE

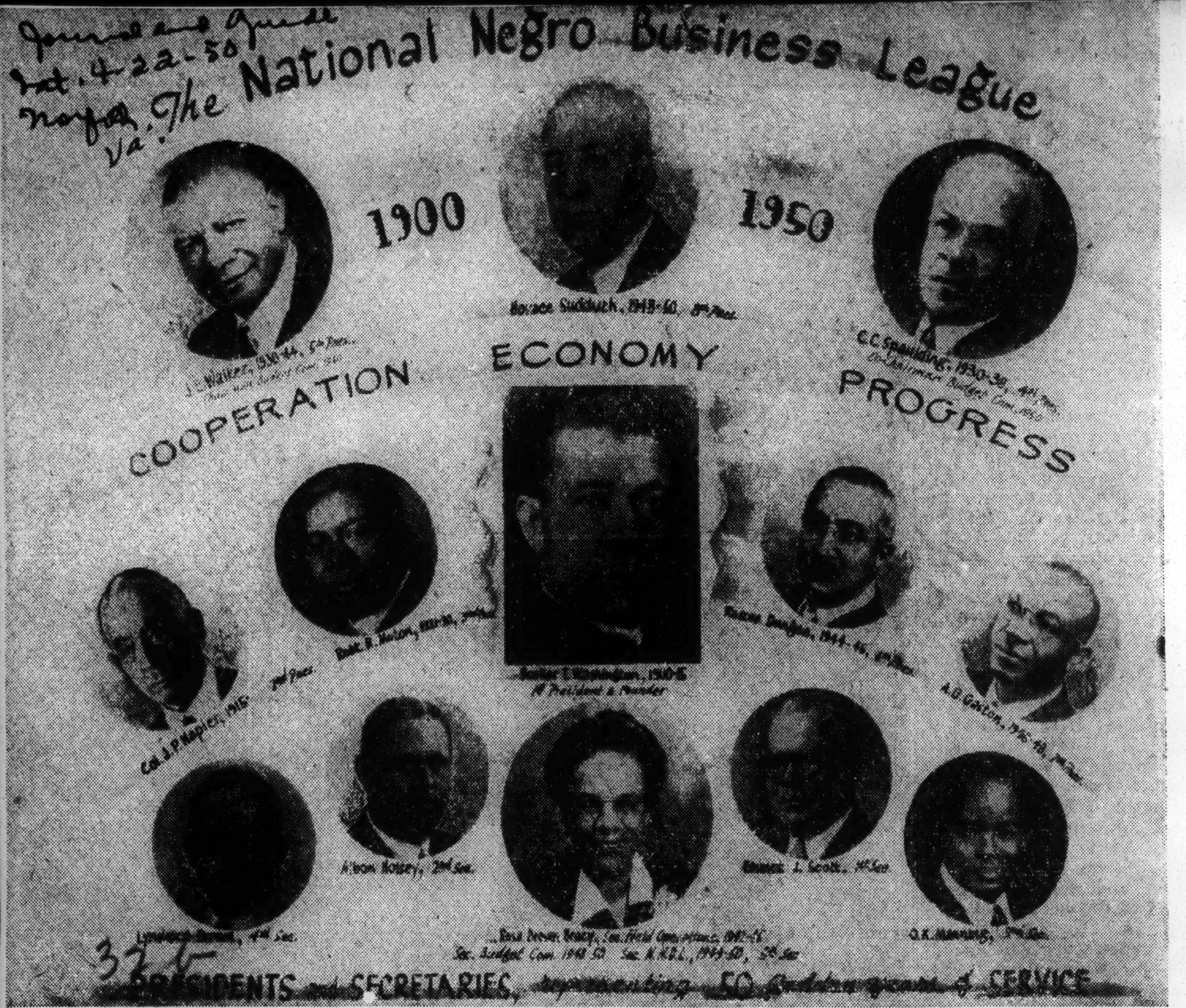
NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS WEEK has been designated during the week of April 23rd through the 30th and local units of the National Negro Business League have been asked to observe the occasion by carrying out a variety of projects and programs designed ~~to~~ stimulate interest ~~in business~~ under management and ownership of Negroes. The observance is one of a series of projects now being sponsored by the League as it points toward its Golden Anniversary Convention at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama in August of this year.

Major objective will be raise a minimum of $50.000 with which to establish a permanent league headquarters with a full-time secretary and an official organ. Every individual, institution, or organization that contributes $100.00 or over to this campaign will be presented a large-sized, beautifully framed picture of the principal officers of the National Negro Business League, including the illustrious founder, Booker T. Washington, who served as the first president. Not only is the league the parent body of virtually every national Negro organization or movement launched during the first half of the 20th Century but its leaders have played important parts in the total advancement of the Negro race in America.

4-14-50

Funds for the league's building program should be sent to 546 Beale Avenue, Memphis, Tenn. Dr. J. E. Walker is Chairman of the Budget Committee responsible for the campaign. Mrs. Rosa Brown Bracey is secretary of the league. Horace Sudduth, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is President of the National Negro Business League.

Journal and Guide
Sat. 4-22-50
Norfolk Va.


The National Negro Business League
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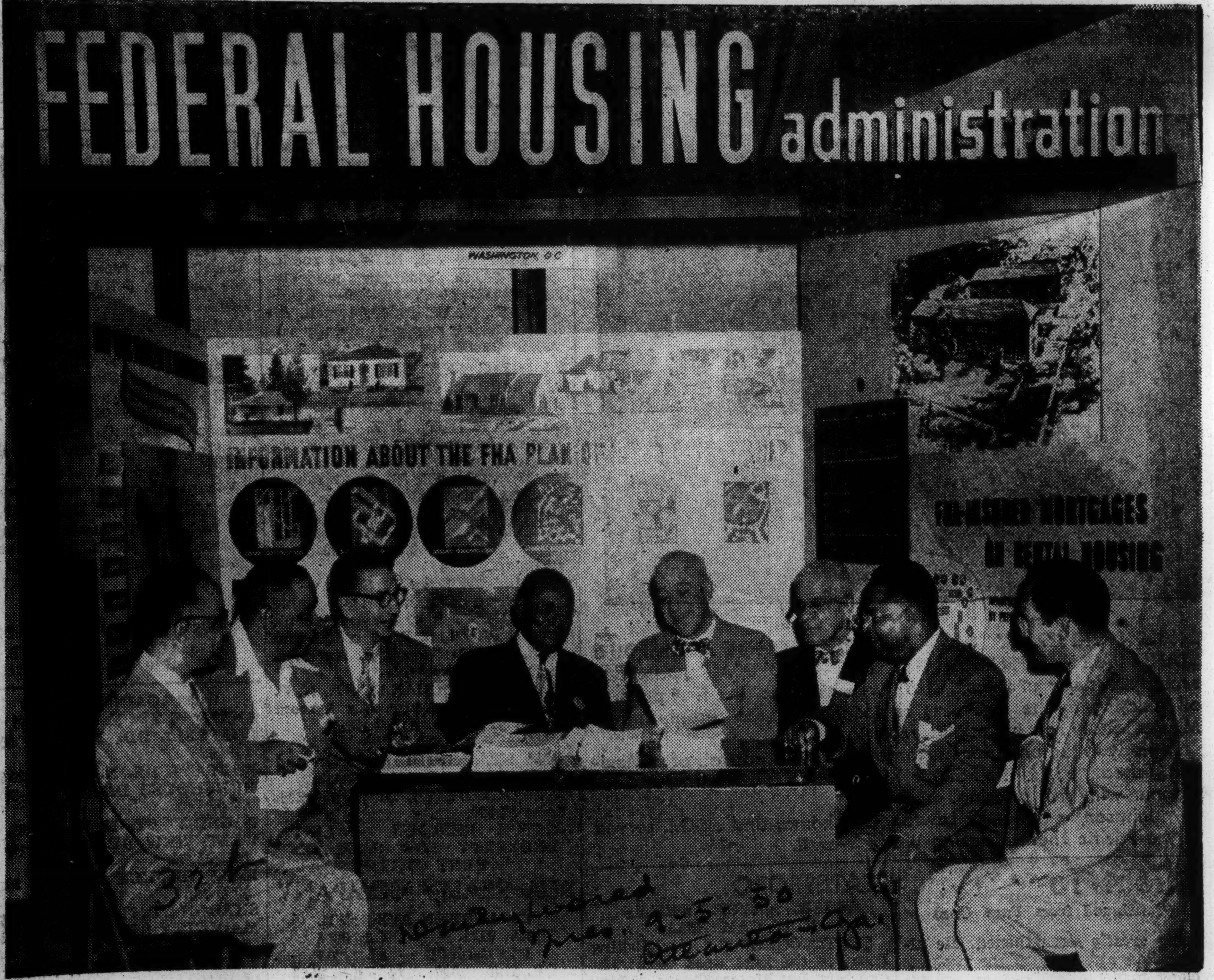
Emmett J. Scott, 1st Sec.
O.K. Manning, 3rd Sec.
4th Sec.
5th Sec.
PRESIDENTS and SECRETARIES, representing 50 golden years of SERVICE

325

The founder, the late Booker T. Washington, and present officers of the National Negro Business League, sponsors of National Negro Business Week, to be observed April 23-30 on a nationwide basis, with local units staging celebrations in their respective communities.

ALABAMA DELEGATION AT THE NATIONAL NEGRO BUSINESS LEAGUE CONVENTION


FEDERAL HOUSING administration
WASHINGTON, D.C.
INFORMATION ABOUT THE FHA PLAN
FHA-INSURED MORTGAGES
IN RENTAL HOUSING

32b

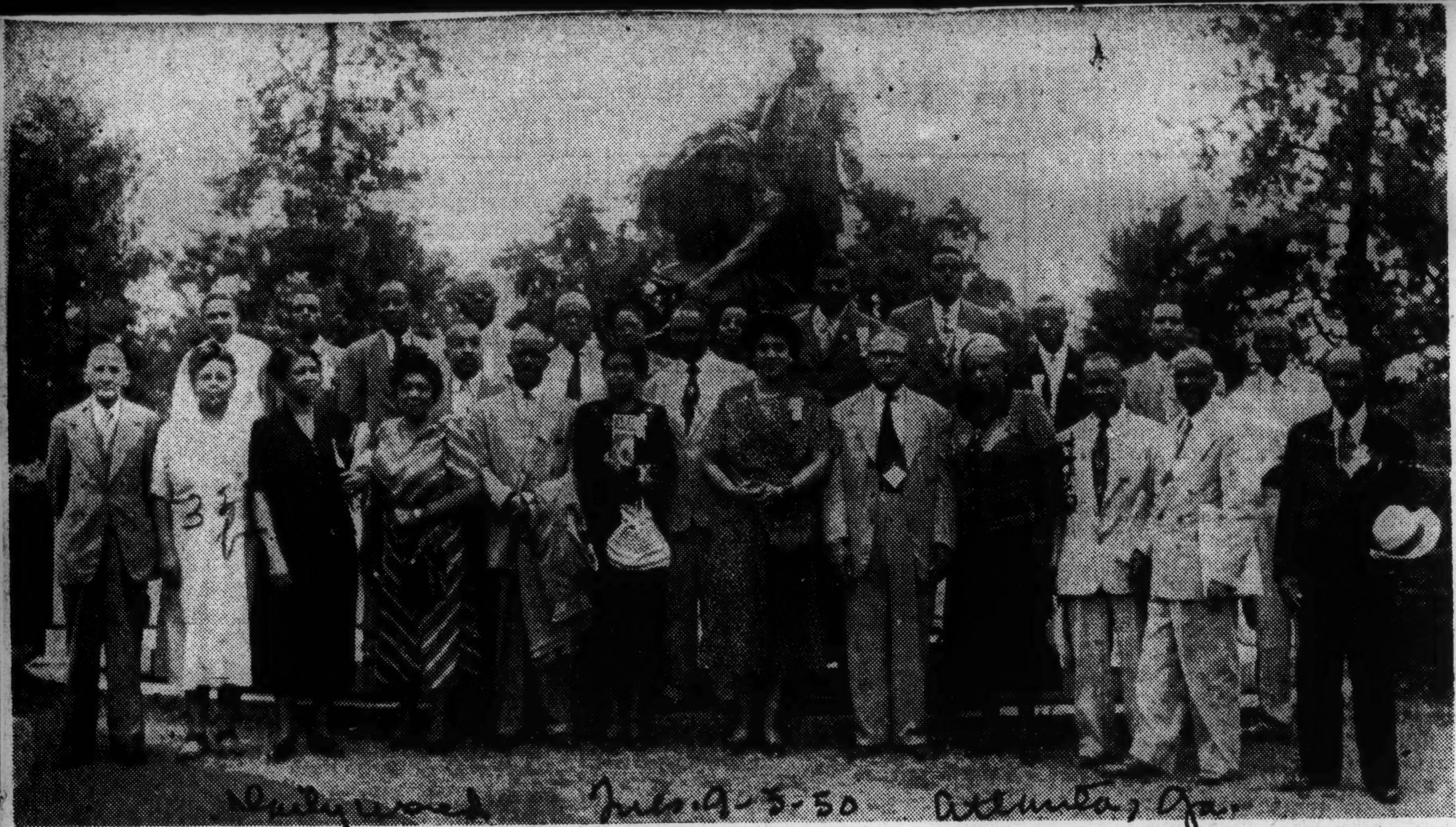
[illegible] 9-5-50 Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — The Federal Housing Administration's housing exhibit (pictured above) was visual highlight of the 50th aniversary Celebration of the National Negro Business League meeting at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama August 29th - September 1st.

In the picture of this exhibit (reading left to right) were B. T. McCraw, Housing and Home Finance Agency; A. L. Thompson F. H. A. Zone II Racial Relation Adviser; J. V. Murphee, F. H. A. office of Birmingham, Alabama; G. D. Rogers, President Central Life Ins. Company of Florida; H. Sudduth, President of the National Negro Business League; C. C. Spaulding, President of North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company; A. Maceo Smith F. H. A. Zone 4 Racial Relations Adviser; R. B. Ohome F. H. A. Office of Montgomery, Alabama.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Ins. Co. and the Central Life of Florida are leaders among the Negro Operated Institutions in Financing of F. H. A. insured mortages for housing developments available to Negroes.

Information on all phases of the F. H. A. Program to provide low cost housing units was available to visitors at the F. H. A. Booth, including information about Title I of the National Housing Act, which deals with renovation and remodeling of existing properties, and Title II of the Act, which deals with new home construction, including specific aids to develop cooperative housing.



Daily World Fri. 9-8-50 Atlanta, Ga.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (SNS) — Above are some of the members of the Alabama delegation at the 50th anniversary convention of the National Negro Business League which convened at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., August 30—September 1.

Reading (front row) left to right; Isaac Hathaway, sculptor, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. Isaac Hathaway. Mrs. T. R. Davis, Birmingham; Mrs. Helen G. Williams, president of the Business and Professional Women's Club, Birmingham; A. C. Bulls, Tuskegee; Mrs. Katie Williams; John J. Drew, Birmingham; Mrs. Viola J. Hood; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute;

Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, Birmingham, president of the Housewives League; Molton H. Gray, commander of the Clark-Robinson Post (American Legion), Birmingham; Dr. A. G. Gaston, Birmingham, president of the Smith and Gaston Interest and unidentified man.

Back row reading left to right: Clarence Dunn, Tuskegee; Rev. William H. Simmons, Sr., Tuskegee; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham; J. R. Weatherly, York; P. M. Hughes, Birmingham; Mrs. M. A. White, Birmingham; Mrs. H. F. Thomas, Birmingham; George H. Paris, Livingston; Lovell Moore York; Ed Jimerson, York; A. W. Walker, Tuskegee and J. D. Reed Tuskegee.

Economic Specialists Compute Buying Power Of The Negro

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Fifty million consumers at one dollar a head represent considerable dollars.

Multiply that fifty million by three meals a day, or buy two suits a year, or by one pair of shoes a quarter, or by automobiles, or washing machines, or radios—to say nothing of so many persons per room and so many rooms per house at so much rent per month — do that little job of arithmetic and you have added more zeros to that fifty million dollars.

Daily World

To associate such fabulous sums with Negroes is something new in national economic reckonings. The specialists in the Department of Commerce have gone to some pains to compute the value of the potential buying power of our approximate fifty million Negroes in terms of good American dollars.

Negro business can be big business, the specialists say.

Booker T. Washington recognized the economic potentialities of his race in 1900. Horace Suddith appreciates their increased significance today.

Washington and Suddith, both men of vision and vigorous action, early in their career, saw that only through strong organization could the Negro people gain anything approaching economic independence.

To this end, Washington organized the National Negro Business League in 1900 in Boston, Mass. He was elected its first president.

Now, 50 years later, Horace Suddith, the League's eighth president, says, "Only through organization can the buying power of Negroes be effectively turned into the channels that will constantly replenish the source of this buying power and thereby extend its influence and value."

Fri. 8-18-50

President Suddith envisions a broader organization than has heretofore been attempted, an organization in keeping with the expansion of national enterprise and the growing number of Negroes who are weaving stronger and stronger threads into this evolving national pattern. Suddith's program for the League thinks of Negrose not only as consumers but as producers.

Neither Booker T. Washington nor Horace Suddith worked alone. Each knew that he could accomplish lasting good only by drawing about him men and women of energy and ability.

Atlanta

Among those who are helping President Suddith to carry the League forward in new strength and vigor should be mentioned first of all, Rose Brown Bracy, dynamic, untiring executive secretary of the League. Those who have given generously of their time, talents and substance, of their encouragement and experience are: McKissac Brothers, contractors of Nashville, Tennessee, Jas. Lewis, J. E. Holtry and Rivers Fredericks, insurance executives of New Orleans; Florida's Jas. Lewis of the Afro Ins. Co.; G. D. Rogers of Florida Insurance, executive also, George Cox of North Carolina Mutual, W. M. Williams, Ins., Mississippi.

Texas is heard from through H. M. Morgan of Tyler with his chain of Barber Colleges, J. E. Robinson representing the strength of Fraternalism, N. Dudley and Maseo Smith, top figure in housing and things commercial. Eugene Lacy and Buford of Kentucky, A. V. Boutee, and Haydel of New Orleans are always ready to lend a hand when the president calls. C. A. Scott of the ATLANTA DAILY WORLD, Claude Barnett, ANP director, and Prattis of the Courier are behind the administration.

Edgar Brown Sues Mayor, Top Police

Afro American
Sat. 6-10-50
Balt. Md.

PHILADELPHIA

Counsel for Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, has asked Judge John A. Mawhinney to restrain the mayor, the director of public safety and the superintendent from interfering with the civil rights lobbyist's speeches on local street corners.

A hearing on a bill in equity, filed by Leslie Pickney Hill, attorney for Brown, will be held on Thursday afternoon in Common Pleas Court No. 3.

Hill sought an immediate injunction when he brought the action on Monday, but his petition was successfully opposed by Assistant City Solicitor John P. Ryan, who charged that Brown's "inflammatory" talks on fomenting racial hatred.

Brown, whose local headquarters are in the Broadwood Hotel, said that 200 ministers in the Philadelphia area have pledged him their support. He said a large number of other interested citizens are expected to appear in court to back him.

National Funeral Directors To Meet In Chicago, Aug. 6-11

Journal and Guide

More than 1,000 members of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association from all over the United States will meet in convention Aug. 6-11, at Parkway Ballroom. They will arrive in time to attend the 21st annual Bud Billiken Parade and Picnic Saturday, Aug. 5. 8-5-50

Delegates will register Sunday afternoon, Aug. 6, in the lobby of the Pershing Hotel, 6400 Cottage Grove av.

Sessions will be held at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., of each day at the Parkway Ballroom, and the organization will be welcomed to the city by several outstanding citizens including Oscar C. Brown, president of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce; Carl Jernberg, president of the South Central Association; Municipal Court Judge Fred Duke Slater, Congressman William L. Dawson and officials of the National Dental Association.

Sunday evening, Aug. 6, following memorial services at Betnesda Baptist Church, 53rd and Michigan ave., the Epsilon Nu Delta mortuary fraternity will entertain the visitors in the Blue Room of the Parkway Ballroom.

Monday evening there will be a moonlight cruise on the S. S. Grand Rapids.

The greatest number of exhibits There is, however, a slight decline in the local price of beverages and bakery products. But, this also has been wiped out by the recent bread price hike.

The entire report indicates that there is no end to the current inflation in sight. For, despite the fact that house furnishings and other necessities dropped very slightly, these classifications are now costing about 160 per cent what they did in 1935-39.

ever shown at any previous convention will be on display at Parkway garage.

Noted Personalities

The educational program will be under the direction of Prof. B. T. Harvey, president of Atlantic College of Mortuary Science, and other speakers scheduled include Councilwoman Jean Murrell Capers of the Cleveland, Ohio, city council; George N. Leighton, legal advisor for the Illinois Selected Morticians Association; Atty. Fred A. Cutler, lawyer for the Conference of Conference of Funeral Service Examining Board, U. S. A., Howard C. Raether, executive secretary for the National Funeral Directors Association; Charles H. Nichols, assistant to the director National Foundation of Funeral Service; Edward C. Johnson, dean of the Post Graduate Institute of Restorative Art, and Fulton E. Culkins, president of the Missouri State Association.

Chinatown Banquet

The women's auxiliary will give a banquet at Wong Kow's Chinatown cafe Tuesday at 4 p. m., and there will be a barn dance and cabaret Wednesday, Aug. 9, at Parkway Ballroom beginning at 11 p. m.

John W. Delaney of Cincinnati, Ohio, is president of the Association, and Robert H. Miller of Chicago, is secretary.

Morticians Keep Staff, Aid Organ

CHICAGO (ANP)—More than 500 delegates attended the 13th annual session of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association here Aug. 6-11 at the Parkway Ballroom.

Afro American

All officers were re-elected. They were: 9-9-50

John W. Delaney, Cincinnati, president; Robert H. Miller, Chicago, general secretary; Handy Beckett, Philadelphia, treasurer; Allyene Harrison, St. Louis, corresponding secretary; C. B Waterford, Chicago, chaplain;

James Perkins, New York, sergeant-at-arms; C. L. Dennis, New Orleans, first vice-president; Charles Crook, Chicago, second vice-president; H. M. Ively, Atlanta, third vice-president; Theodore R. Hawes, Chicago, chairman of the board of directors; and Edward M. Baker, Philadelphia, secretary of the board.

Councilwoman Speaks

The 14th annual meeting of the association will be held in August next year in Cincinnati. Host to this year's meeting was the Illinois Selected Morticians Association, George Jones, president.

Guest speaker was Councilwoman Jean M. Capers of Cleveland, Ohio. B. T. Harvey, president, Atlanta College of Mortuary Science, headed the Education Day activities.

Public Relations Stressed

Special emphasis was put on public relations and the delegates voted to improve the official journal, the National Funeral Directors and Embalmers Magazine, published monthly and approved more money for it. Robert H. Miller is editor, and Miss Bernadine Lucas, business manager.

This publication is sent to every colored funeral director in the nation, regardless of whether he is member of the association or not. The national organization has 1200 members it was reported at the convention.

Social highlights included a moonlight cruise, a barn dance, and a barbecue at the Forest Pre-

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Undertakers Meet Attended by 500

Courier

8-19-50

CHICAGO — (ANP) — More than 500 persons attended the thirteenth annual session of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association held here Aug. 6-11 at the Parkway Ballroom.

All officers were re-elected.

The fourteenth annual meeting of th association will be held in August next year in Cincinnati.

Tells Negro Challenge At Undertakers' Meet

Attorney Jean Murrell Capers, member of the Cleveland, (Ohio) City Council, said Thursday that the greatest challenge of the Negro in America was political and economic security.

Addressing the closing session of the 13th annual convention of the National Negro Funeral Directors Association at Parkway ballroom, the Councilwoman said it was the duty of every colored American citizen to make an effort to end second-class citizenship.

She called for an effective program of progressive leadership and asserted "we all should share responsibility instead of getting on the bandwagon after the work is done."

400 Attend

Approximately 400 local and national delegates attended the five-day conference, the largest group coming from Texas.

The convention opened Sunday with a memorial service at Greater Bethesda Baptist church. General business sessions, held at Parkway ballroom, closed Thursday afternoon. A barn dance and cabaret party ended the social activities Wednesday night.

Highlight of the meeting was the re-election of the 13 national officers. Four of the top officers are John W. Delaney, of Covington, Ky., president; Robert H. Miller, Chicago, general secretary; Handy W.. Beckett, Philadelphia, Pa., treasurer, and Aylene B. Harrison, St. Louis, recording secretary.

Next Meet In Ohio

The Illinois Selected Morticians Association, headed by George Jones of the Metropolitan Funeral System, was host to the convention. Charles Crook, proprietor of Crook Funeral Home, was chairman of the convention committee.

President Delaney announced the next annual meeting will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio in August, 1951, and the next board of directors meetings will be held in Miami, Fla., in March

Among the exhibitors at the meeting were John M. Quiglen, of New Orleans, representing the Superior Coarch Corp., and Miss Collette Umphrey, Superior's model and cover girl.

Following is a partial list of the delegates and the cities from which they came:

Hampton De. Lee, Marion, Ala.; John Perry, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. F. D. Lee, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. L. W. Sanks, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. H. Andrews, El Dorado, Ark.; Clifford S. Bradford, Camden, Ark.; Chaney Humphrey, Stugart, Ark.; Roland Hicks, Hope, Ark.; D. W. Jordan, West Helena, Ark.; B. F. Williams, Camden, Ark.; R. N Horton, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. P. M. Pughsley, Tampa, Fla.; Garfield D. Rogers, Jr., Daytona Beach, Fla.; L. R. Sears, Ft. Myers, Fla.

J. P. Dowdell, Cordele, Ga.; Sidney A. Jones, Savannah, Ga.; K. D. Neal, Greensboro, Ga.; Walter Poteat, Albany, Ga.; L. E. Saunders, Monticello, Ga.; M. C. Smith, Sandersville, Ga.; S. L. Stokes, Griffin, Ga.; A. Trimier, Jackson, Ga.; Rocoe Jenkins, Newnan, Ga.; Thelma Blake, Gary, Ind.; Mrs. Vina Mae Hawkins, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. Anna Mae Jones, Covington, Ky.; William H. Johnson, Lancaster, Ky.; John W. Smith, Danville, Ky.

Victor L. Chauvin, New Orleans, Jessie Cook, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Ethel Hicks, Annapolis, Md.; John M. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; George McGall, Detroit; J. F. Brittinum, Holly Springs, Miss.; G. L. Jefferson, Vicksburg, Miss.; Henry Strayhorn, Meridian, Miss.; Harry Wright, St. Louis, Mo.; Terrell C. Chapman, Sr., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Edward C. Mickey, New York City; Perry J. Brown, Greensboro, N. C.; C. A. Haywood, Sr.; Raleigh, N.C.; Mrs. L. H. McLaurin, Reidsville, N. C.; Clarence Bowman, Dayton, Ohio; Walter Houston, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Williams, Columbus, Ohio.

Handy B. Beckett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Lois M. Dorsey, Pittsburgh, Pa.; S. C. Franks, Greenville, S. C.; R. H. Haile, Camden, S. C.; Joe F. Webster, Houston, Tex.; Scipio Sholars, Dallas, Tex.; Miss G. E. M. Mercer, Austin, Tex.; W. J. Manning, Richmond, Va.

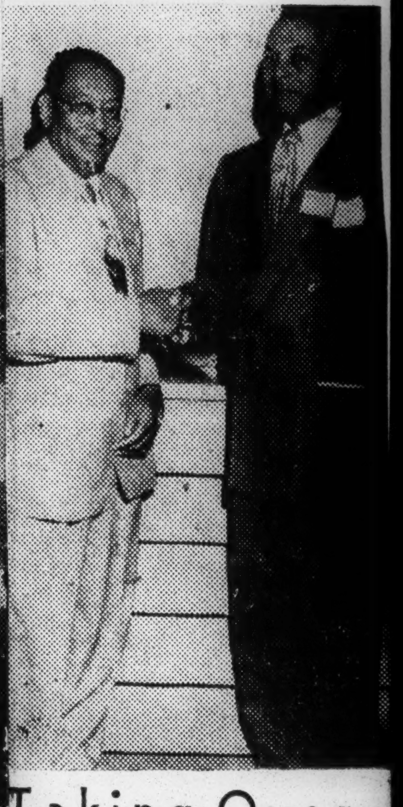
National Negro Insurance Association

Attend Convention of the National Negro Insurance Association

32b

Afro American Sat. 7-29-50 Baltimore Md

Delegates aboard the special National Negro Insurance Association train bound for the convention, held recently, in Los Angeles, Calif. The group i shown posing in front of the American Woodmen Building in Denver, Colo., whose members acted as hosts to the delegates during their short stop-over ir that city. In center of picture, standing in third row is C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual. To his right is Bishop R. A. Valentine, chap lain of the National Negro Insurance Association. Directly in front of Mr. Spaulding is Lawrence H. Lightner, Supreme Commander of the Americar Woodmen organization. (Courtesy Pepsi-Cola Co.)



Taking Over—Norman O. Houston, newly elected president of the National Negro Insurance Association, greets B. G. Olive Jr of Memphis, former president, at climax of convention. —Lucie Photo.

500 Delegates at Convention

32b

Potential Market for Business Cited

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—High State and city officials were on hand here last week to welcome the more than 500 delegates to the annual convention of the National Negro Insurance Association.

Afro-American

Giving welcome addresses before nearly 2,500 persons in the auditorium of the office building of the Golden State Mutual Insurance Company, host firm, were Mayor Fletcher M. Brown of Los Angeles, Lt. Gov. Goodwin Knight of California and Wallace K. Downey, State insurance commissioner.

Sat. 7-29-50

Key address of the evening was made by J. Leonard Lewis, chairman, program committee, NNIA and executive vice-president, Afro-American Life Insurance company, Jacksonville, Fla. Ben G. Olive Jr., president of the NNIA and agency director, Universal Life Insurance Company, Memphis, Tenn., gave the response.

Growing Role Emphasized

So far, he said, group insurance firms (in fact, all insurance) firms) have failed even to tap a small part of the potential market. In asking for more effort in this field, he said:

"Of 201 gillion dollars of life insurance now in force, representing 78,000,000 policyholders, only $900,000,00 in insurance is on the lives of colored Americans, representing 4,583,97 policyholders.

"I know you are shocked with the comparison of 201 billion against 900 million, but consider, if you please, just a few decades ago when there was less than a few million dollars of life insurance on our people."

Work for Mutual Benefit

Lewis also cited the progress and growth of minority group life insurance companies and how they effect the economy of the nation. He closed with a request for everyone interested in insurance, policyholders and management, to work together for mutual benefit. He said:

"There is left one area of operation whereby as policyholders, stockholders, management and worker we can all grasp a sense of security—that is in the field of service one to another."

Also featured at the opening program was the South Central Adaul Civic choir, sponsored by the Los Angeles Bureau of Music and conducted by Jester aHirston.

The Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor, Second Baptist Church, read the invocation; and Norman O. Houston, first vice-president, NNIA, and president of Golden State Mutual, served as master of ceremonies.

Houston Wins Election

Insurance Ass'n Lists New Goals

Courier Sat. 7-29-50 32b

By CHESTER L. WASHINGTON

LOS ANGELES—Norman O. Houston, newly elected president of the National Negro Insurance Association, made a plea here last week for efficiency and cooperation as a means of giving greater service to the public and meeting stiff present-day competition

Pittsburgh Pa.

Climaxing a history-making convention in the imposing Golden State Mutual Life building, the newly elected president sounded the keynote of the future policy of Negro insurance businesses, which have over a billion dollars worth of insurance in force.

Other officers elected last Friday were: Charles A. Shaw, Watchtower Life, Houston, first vice president; J. G. Ish Jr., Supreme Life, Chicago, second vice president; W. W. Butler of Union Protective, Memphis, third vice president; Dr. Henry H. Towles of Golden State Mutual Life (of which Norman O. Houston is president), fourth vice president; A. P. Bentley of Fireside Mutual, Columbus, Ohio, secretary.

Sat 7-29-50

OTHERS ELECTED

Assistant secretary, D. D. Shackelford of Louisiana Life, New Orleans; A. M. Carter of Pilgrim Life, Augusta, treasurer; Bishop R. A. Valentine of Victory Mutual, Chicago, chaplain; B. G. Oliver Jr. of Universal Life, Memphis, chairman of executive committee; W. J. Durham, Dallas, general counselor; C. E. Simmons Jr. of Afro American Life, Jacksonville, actuary; C. B. Gilpin of Richmond Beneficial, Richmond, historian; N. H. Bennett Jr. of N. C. Mutual, Durham, statistician, and A. B. Chandler of Dunbar Life, Cleveland, sergeant-at-arms.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Murray J. Marvin Jr. of Chicago was appointed executive director for a three-year term, with his wife, Dolores Jackson Marvin, as his assistant.

Before relinquishing the presidency to Mr. Houston, B. G. Olive advised over 200 delegates from sixty-two companies that they must prepare themselves to meet highly trained competition. He also contended that a comprehensive and intensive educational program is absolutely necessary.

Courier Sat, 10-21-50

At Chi Meet—The Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce at its quarterly Sunday morning breakfast honored the insurance industry on its program. Norman O. Houston, president of the National Negro Insurance Association, was guest speaker on the occasion. He is shown receiving congratulations from Oscar C. Brown, president of the Chamber of Commerce. Left to right, are: B. G. Olive, Murray J. Marvin, W. Ellis Stewart and V. L. Burnett, insurance executives.

Race Insurance Saves $Millions

Courier Sat 10-21-50

3516

Pittsburgh Pa

CHICAGO—The National Negro Insurance Association which recently opened its national office headquarters in Chicago at 4339 Drexel Boulevard, announced this week that the more than four million Negroes holding policies issued by the fifty-eight member companies of the association saved $789,358,801 in insurance during 1949.

Murray J. Marvin, executive director of the Association, reports that the statistician's figures reveal that over $300 million more could have been saved if an additional million policyholders had not permitted their policies to lapse.

"It is in the interest of saving this additional $300,000,000 that 'National Save-Your-Policy Month is observed this year during October," stated Mr. Marvin.

LOSSES UNNECESSARY

J. D. Grantham, chairman of the National "Save-Your-Policy Month" committee, pointed out that an analysis of the causes for this tremendous loss through lapses is due to the fact that many policyholders, when they moved, failed to forward their new addresses to the home office of their insurance company.

"Life insurance is the only commodity in these times which does not increase in price unless you allow your policy to lapse," stated Norman O. Houston, president of the National Negro Insurance Association. "One out of every twelve Negroes in this country lost an average of $258.10 worth of life insurance last year."

National Negro Insurance Week Proclaimed May 8-13

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS) — B. G. Olive, Jr., president of the National Negro Insurance Association has issued a proclamation, setting the week of May 8-13, inclusive as National Negro Insurance Week.

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President Olive calls attention "to the contribution our association and its member companies have made to the economic development of our group and mankind in the thirty years of the first half of the 20 Century, which were spent building the N. N. I. A."

The N. N. I. A., the proclamation states "became a living institution in October 1921. It was organized primarily, as a Service institution an institution through which and by which its member companies and their entire personnel could become better acquainted with each other; better educated in the things that have to do with a successful life insurance career — for the promotion of maximum cooperation — all for the expressed purpose of rendering better service to the insuring public and bettering the education of our people and the public at large."

Other parts of President Olive's proclamation reads as follows:

The great benefits derived from being adequately insured, and the contribution that the LIFE INSURANCE INDUSTRY is making toward a more stable economy — the building of these great reservoirs of reserve funds giving us lending power in everything that goes to make better living conditions; all of which have made better communities. To this end, and since 1935, a separate week has been set aside to carry this message to the public at large.

"It is therefore, with confidence and for the benefits to be derived by the public at large because of the united efforts of our Insurance Companies, that, I, as President of the NATIONAL NEGRO INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, proclaim the week of May 8 to May 13, inclusive, as NATIONAL NEGRO INSURANCE WEEK. I urge the fullest cooperation of every member company, and association, and its personnel together, to use this one week in particular to further carry the message for not only better education and better service, but with the determination to add another FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of coverage in order that our idea of greater benefits may be carried on — having in mind always, that this week is designated for the express purpose of making our people more conscious of the economic strength through our own institutions of Life Insurance.

"May, I, again, urge all member companies and associations to use the entire strength of their personnel, field and home office to the end that this year's efforts will be the greatest in the history of our association."

Houston Heads Insurance Body

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — **Norman O. Houston, president of the Golden State Mutual Insurance Company, this week was elected president of the National Negro Insurance Association at its 30th annual convention.**

Other officers elected were: Charles A. Shaw, vice-president; James G. Ish Jr. second vice-president; N. N. Butler, third vice-president; Dr. Henry H. Towles, fourth vice-president; A. P. Bentley, secretary; E. D. Shackleford, assistant secretary; A. M. Carter, treasurer and B. G. Olive Jr., chairman, executive committee.

In addition to the regular business of the convention, a number of sidelight events have taken place.

On one occasion the California Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutal Association played hosts to 50 ladies of NNIA in a tour of the Los Angeles countryside.

Included on this trip was a stop at the chapel in Forest Lawn, where the ladies saw the famous stained glass "Last Supper."

The Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company gave a picnic for underprivileged children

16th Observance Of Insurance Week May 8-13

Daily World

32b

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — The National Negro Insurance Week will be observed May 8 to 13 according to an announcement made by President B. G. Olive, Jr., of the National Negro Insurance Association this week.

4-23-50

The announcement was made through the NNIA Week Committee of the association and has alerted thousands of representative men and women serving member companies as agents to a campaign designed to increase the insurance of the nation in 1950 an additional fifty million ($50,000,000.00) dollars.

There will be team work and coordination between salesmen from (62) member companies in (29) states and the District of Columbia with one ultimate aim .... to help increase America's economy.

These (62) member companies give employment in thirty-nine (39) job classifications to thousands of men and women who serve the companies. The salaries received by these employees .... feed, clothe, house, educate and pay medical care for thousands of dependents. These white collar jobs are made available to Negroes only through the member companies of NNIA.

These (62) NNIA companies have opened the "Door of Hope" in financing the building of new homes and purchasing of parcels of real estate for people who may never have realized their fondest dreams.

The planning committee headed by Chairman W. W. Butler and Secretary E. E. Fort are confident of big returns in this all out effort.

National Insurance Body Meets July 18

6-24-50

LOS ANGELES — The home office of Golden State Mutual Life Insurance company will be headquarters for the 30th annual convention of the National Negro Insurance association, which meets here July 18-21.

32b

The sessions of the association will be held in the auditorium and special conference rooms of the insurance firm. Other space is being set aside for special committee quarters and exhibit rooms.

It is expected that one of the largest delegations in the history of the association will converge upon the city. The organization numbers 62 member companies representing 29 states.

The convention will open with a public meeting in Second Baptist church. Other sessions will be closed working meetings and seminars. Some luncheon sessions will be held in Park View Manor in MacArthur park.

Insurance Confab Set

LOS ANGELES — Top executives of America's billion dollar Negro insurance business will open their thirtieth annual convention here July 18 with the slogan "Plan, Train and Advance" as the theme and the imposing Golden State Mutual as the host company.

Statistics just released reveal the fact that sixty-two progressive Negro concerns of the National Negro Insurance Association have over a billion dollars worth of insurance in force, an annual income of $59,000,000, capital and surplus of $26,000,000, assets of $120,000,000 and a staff of 9,237.

The big convention will open with a public mass meeting Tuesday night in the spacious Second Baptist Church with J. Leonard Lewis of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Fla., making the principal address and the N.N.I.A. President B. G. Olive Jr. responding.

Other notables slated to address the convention are Lieut. Gov. Goodwin Knight, Mayor Fletcher Bowron, Insurance Commission Representative Wallace K. Downey, Edward F. Baumer, Dr. L. H. Lee, Richard T. Langan, G. Nolan Bearden and Harold S. Parsons.

The working sessions of the convention will be held in Golden State Mutual's modern auditorium.

Aided by the entire staff of Golden State Mutual, Board Chairman George A. Beavers, who is general chairman of the Arrangements Committee, has done a splendid job of completing plans for the entertainment and convenience of the delegates.

President Norman O. Houston of Golden State has everything in readiness as chairman of the Entertainment Committee, with H. A. Williams heading housing, Anna Rosa Beverly on registration, Verna Hickman on public relations, and Victor Nickerson on building accommodations.

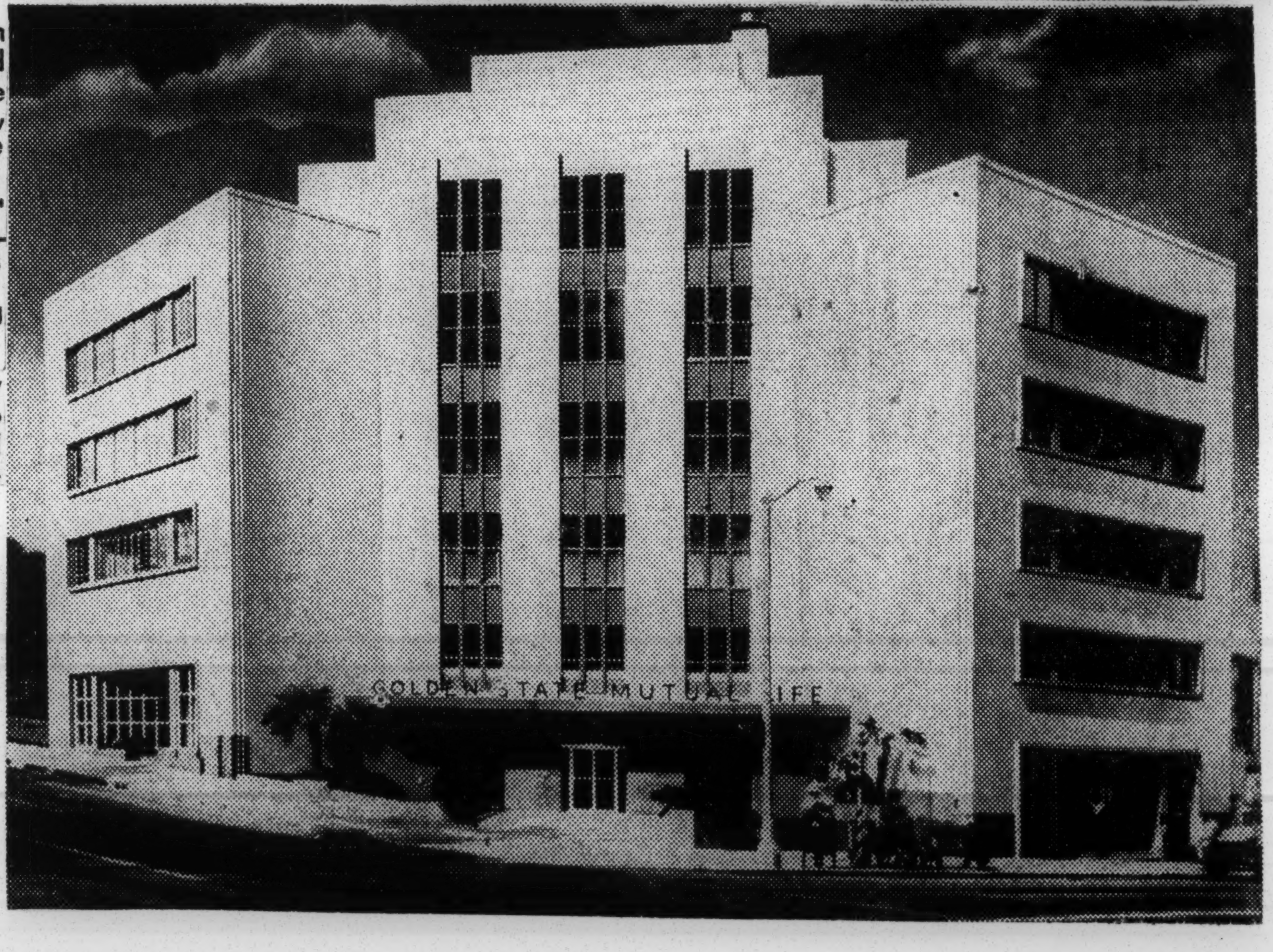
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A special train has been chartered by the National Negro Insurance Association to carry delegates and friends to the annual NNIA convention in Los Angeles this month. The train, "The NNIA Special," will leave Chicago on July 14.

Courier
Sat. 7-1-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Paramount Pictures

32-1

Await Insurance Meet—There will be much entertainment and much to see for delegates to the National Negro Insurance Association's annual convention in Los Angeles, Calif., July 18-21. Left: The beach at Santa Monica will beckon many on sightseeing jaunts. Center: The famous Paramount Studio gate through which many of the most beautiful and talented actresses in the world pass. NNIA delegates will cover the movie colony and many of the studio buildings. Right: Home office of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, host to this great gathering. It is here that convention headquarters will be located. But there are many other places and things to see, not pictured here, but they will be waiting for the many delegates when they arrive.



SET PLANS FOR 16TH OBSERVANCE OF NAT. NEGRO INSURANCE WEEK

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The National Negro Insurance Association this observed May 8 to 13 according to an announcement made by President B. G. Olive, Jr. of the Nationa Negro Insurance Association this week.

Cleveland, Ohio

The announcement was made through the NNIA Week Committee of the association and has alerted thousands of representative men and women serving member companies as agents to a campaign designed to increase the insurance of the nation in 1950 an additional Fifty Million dollars.

32b

Dat. 4-29-50

There will be team work and co-ordination between salesmen from sixty-two member companies in twenty-nine states and the District of Columbia with one ultimate aim . . . to help increase America's economy.

Cleveland, Ohio

These sixty-two member companies give employment in thirty-nine job classifications to thousands of men and women who serve the companies. The salaries received by these employees . . . feed, clothe, house, educate and pay medical care for thousands of dependents. These white-collar jobs are made available to Negroes only through the member companies of NNIA.

The millions of dollars paid to NNIA policyholders come at a time when the families are in dire need.

These sixty-two NNIA companies have opened the "Door of Hope" in financing the building of new homes and purchasing of parcels of real estate for people who may never have realized their fondest dreams.

While the insurance in force runs into milions of dollars, there is still a tremendous untapped market in the field . . . many potential policyholders are to be serviced.

Hear President

300 Attend Insurance Convention

Courier

32b

Dat 7-22-50

LOS ANGELES—"Negroes in America today represent a twenty million dollar buying market and we must prepare ourselves to meet highly trained competition to get that business," President B. G. Olive of the NNIA told over 300 insurance delegates at their thirtieth annual convention here this week.

"We are fighting for integration," he added, "but we must prepare ourselves to receive it when it comes!"

The vice president of the Universal Life Insurance Company in Memphis revealed figures to prove that in the South alone the volume of Negro purchasing power has tripled since 1939.

Courier

Tracing the phenomenal rise of Negro insurance companies, Mr. Olive cited the fact that on Dec. 31, 1900, there were only three Negro companies. Their total assets amounted to $1,400.

Dat 7-[illegible]-50

"On Dec. 31, 1939, our companies had over $107,000,000 in assets, giving employment to more than 15,000 members of the group. Their policies covered over 4,000,000 people, with more than [illegible] billion dollars worth of insurance in force."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

"It has been the policy of my administration to make an educational program for our personnel mandatory. It is an absolute necessity now," he declared.

32b

"With the Negroes' buying power now set at twenty billion dollars by the Department of Commerce, all of the big national concerns are after those dollars. That represents more buying power than all of Canada or any South American country.

"That's why we have to be capable of meeting all kinds of competition. We have to follow through on our educational program to survive," he concluded.

Mr. Olive told of the plans to perfect an institute or bureau to supply all necessary information to member companies to help perfect an educational program.

The Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company is host to the big convention in its imposing modern million-dollar office building. The popular Watkins Hotel is filled to overflowing with prominent insurance executives from all over America.

The big public mass meeting was held Tuesday in the Second Baptist Church with Atty. J. Leonard Lewis of the Afro-American Life Insurance Company of Jacksonville, Fla., making the principal address.

The convention will be climaxed Saturday with a picnic at Brookside Park where NNIA delegates will be guests at the Golden State Mutual's twenty-fifth anniversary outing.

Pharmacists To Hold Detroit Convention

Journal and Guide

Det. 8-5-50

DETROIT—The Fourth Annual Meeting of the National Pharmaceutical Association will be held at Detroit, Mich., August 8-9-10. This is an organization of pharmacists that grew out of the conference of pharmacists sponsored by the Howard University College of Pharmacy in May 1947.

The program is divided evenly between the scientific and practical aspects of pharmacy.

The Tuesday afternoon session consists of presentation on "Merchandising" by Kenneth Holland of McKesson and Robbins, Inc.; "Store Management" by Joseph Feuton, Cunningham Drug Co.; "Selling", by Michael Yargates, E. R. Squibb and Sons; and a panel discussion "Clinical and Socialized Pharmacy", Ernest E. Jones of Parke, Davis and Co. and Howard Nelson, Detroit pharmacist.

* * *

ON THURSDAY morning scientific papers will be presented by O. H. Williams of Merck and Co.; Dr. Melvin F. W. Dunker, professor of pharmaceutical chemistry and Dr. Lawrence Schroeder, professor of physiological chemistry, both of Wayne University.

The meetings will be held in the Medical School Auditorium of Wayne University. Other highlights of the meeting will be an all day plant inspection as guests of the Parke, Davis and Co., a dinner on Tuesday evening and a dance on Wednesday, courtesy of the Detroit Pharmacists Guild.

32b 1950 National Religion and Labor Foundation

Dean Brazeal Attending Ohio Meeting

Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga:—Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College joined several other members of Atlanta's Interracial Religion and Labor Fellowship on a trip to Cincinnati, Ohio to attend the annual conference of the National Religion and Labor Foundation on March 20-22. Dr. Brazeal, the academic dean and a professor of economics at Morehouse College, is author of "The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters," a book published by Harper and Brothers. On Monday, Mar. 20, he was to preside during the opening general sesssion which will be held in Cincinnati's famed Hotel Gibson.

3 1/4

Sat. 3-25-50

Speakers scheduled for this meeting were the Rev. August Winkler, director, Social Action Diocese, Columbus, Ohio; Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein K. A. M., Chicago, and Dean John B. Thompson, the University of Chicago's Chapel.

Miss Rose Pesotta, Midwest Regional director, American Trade Union Council, is chairman of the Commission on Religion, Labor and Discrimination.

Norfolk, Va.

After leaving Cincinnati, Dr. Brazeal will go to Montgomery State Teachers College in Alabama to attend the annual conference of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars of which he is a past president. While in Montgomery on March 24 he was also expected to serve as a representative of Morehouse College at the diamond jubilee anniversary convocation which is being sponsored by State Teachers College.

Courier
Sat. 9-16 '50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b

TECHNICIANS MEET—These nationally known technicians were among those attending the twenty-second annual convention of the National Technical Association recently held at Tennessee State College in Nashville. Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State, is being congratulated after delivering an address to the group. Left to right: Dr. Walter S. Davis, Joseph Bird, Radio Corporation of America; Dean L. K. Downing of the School of Engineering at Howard University; Calvin L. McKissack, Nashville architect and newly elected president of the Association; Charles S. Duke of the Virgin Islands, and founder of the NTA.

Technical Group To Discuss Industrial Future OF Negro

New York N.Y.

Sat. 32b 9-2-50
Amsterdam News

For the first time in its 22 year history, the Annual Convention of the National Technical Association will present a symposium of speakers from the Urban League, industry and commerce on its opening day schedule. The Association is meeting Aug. 31-Sept. 2, at Tennessee State Agricultural and Mechanical College, Nashville. The NTA is an organization of civil, electrical, chemical, and mechanical engineers and engineering educators.

"What's Ahead for the Negro in Engineering and Applied Science" is the symposium topic. Julius A. Thomas, director, department of industrial relations, National Urban League, will serve as coordinator of the discussion. Members of the panel will be Joseph Bird, manager, College Relations and Special Recruiting Division, RCA Victor; D. S. Roberts, assistant manager, Technical Recruiting Division, General Electric Company; A. H. Rodenback, technical staff, International Harvester Company; and George K. Dreher, executive director, Foundry Educational Foundation.

The panel members will stress trade in the employment of technically trained personnel, and the implications for Negro technicians. Benson L. Dutton, dean, Tennessee State College's Engineering School, stated that the panel "would develop new thinking in the NTA top leaders . . . and will point out the successful and continuing fight for equal economic opportunity spearheaded by the National Urban League."

The League has been active for the past forty years in employment and vocational guidance activities, and is now stressing a "Pilot Placement Project." This project serves to find jobs for technically skilled and professional Negroes in industrial and commercial establishments formerly closed to them, as the vanguard of other qualified workers. Some of the corporations already co-operating in this program are: Western Electric, RCA, General Cable, Royal Typewriter, DuPont, International Harvester, General Electric, Dayton Malleable Iron, Socony-Vacuum.

Hosts for the Convention are the Nashville chapter of the NTA, and the Tennessee State College NTA student affiliate. The dean and faculty members of the Engineering Schools of Tennessee State College and Howard University are expected to attend

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Engineering Field Seen Open to All Regardless of Color

Courier Sat. 9-16 '50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

32b

NASHVILLE—"Employment opportunities for Negro engineers and scientists were never better, and Negro youths should prepare to compete on merit for jobs in industry and government," was the challenge given by outstanding industrialists and Government engineers to delegates attending the twenty-second annual convention of the National Technical Association at Tennessee A. and I. State College.

More than fifty representatives from chapters throughout the United States and the Virgin Islands heard speakers sound a clarion call to Negro engineering potential.

A panel discussion coordinated by Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the National Urban League, and participated in by Don S. Roberts of the General Electric Company; Joseph Bird of the Radio Corporation of America, and George Dreher of the Foundry Educational Foundation, brought the convention to its feet by citing the employment record of private industry with reference to Negro engineers and scientists.

'RACE' NO BAR

Emphasizing the need for competent engineers, regardless of race, Mr. Bird stated that "one of the top graduate engineers employed at RCA is a Negro." Mr. Dreher stated that the foundry industry can use all the foundry engineers regardless of race, and pointed to the two Negro engineers employed at the Dayton Malleable Iron Company during the past year.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State College, in summarizing the expressions made by the industrialists, stated that "it is the philosophy of the college to build up the total civilization of the state through the utilization and training of the human resources," and it is to this end that the State of Tennesseee has invested over a million and a half dollars for the teaching and training of Negro engineers and technicians."

Harry R. Wiersema, assistant to the chief Tennessee engineer, Tennessee Valley Authority, in his presentation of technical papers on the Authority's development of the resources of the Tennessee Valley, stated that the "TVA is a project for all the people."

HIRING ON MERIT

Significantly, he told the delegates that TVA is opened to all visitors, and that since its inception employment has been on the basis of merit regardless of race.

In another session, Dr. Michael Witunski, deputy director of the U. S. Air Forces Arnold Engineering and Development Center at Tullahoma, Tenn., discussed the problems of building and designing a research center for guided missiles.

Dr. Witunski stated that five hundred million dollars will be eventually spent for this huge engineering project and that it is his opinion that all colleges in this region would be eligible to participate in research activites sponsored by the center.

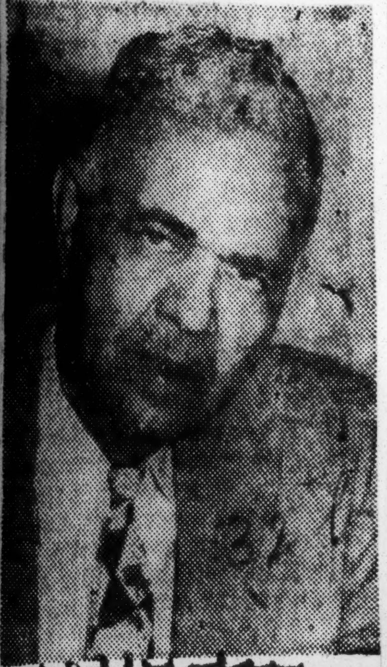
Technicians Greeted

Defender

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (ANP) — The National Technical association which holds its 22nd annual convention here August 31 to Sept. 2, has been extended official greetings and welcome both by the governor of Tennessee and the mayor of Nashville.

[illegible]

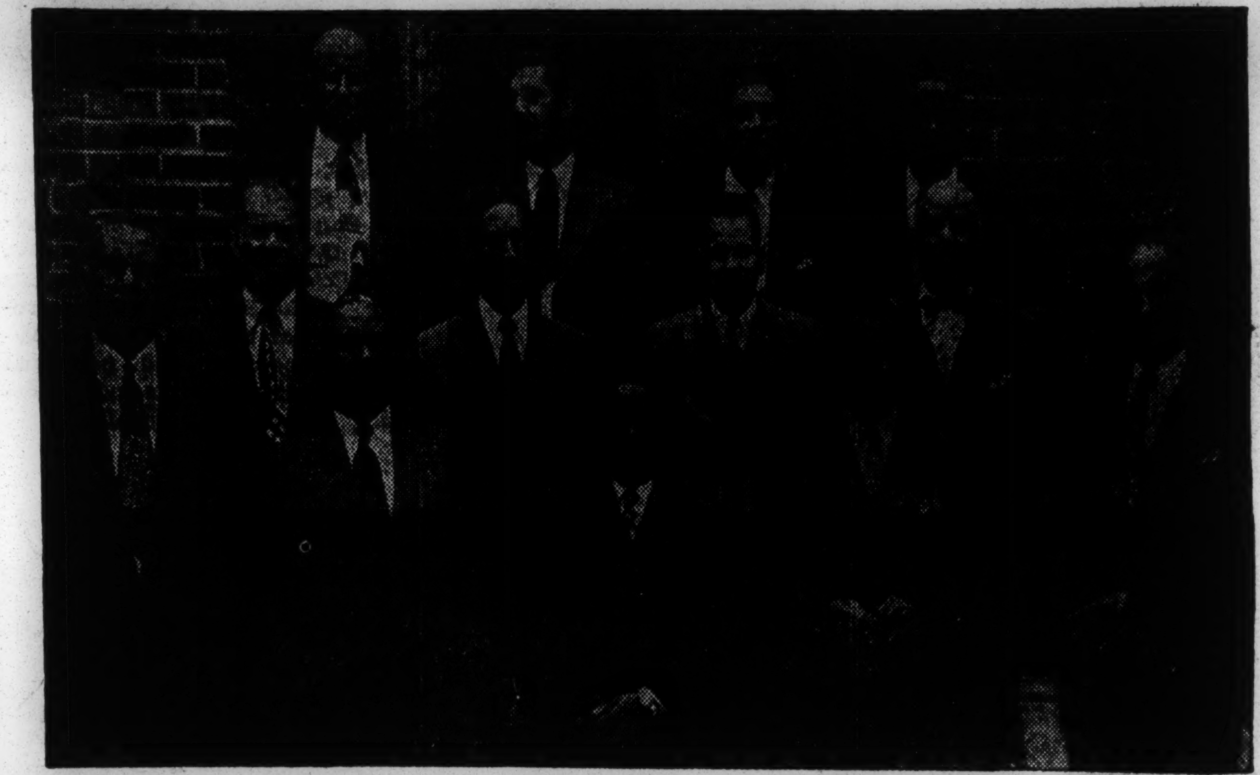
Chicago



CALVIN McKISSACK, Nashville architect, is now president of the National Technical Association. McKissack was elected during the association's 22nd annual convention last week in Nashville.

9-16-50

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE'S ENGINEERS



Shown above are members of the Tuskegee chapter of the National Technical association. From left to right, front row: Richard Collins, head, Building Construction division, vice president; Harold Webb, head, Plumbing division; Thomas McCormick, head, Physics department; Dean T. W. Jones, president of local chapter; J. L. Anderson, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

220

Second row: Louis Driver, chief of Manual Arts therapy; Dr. Edward Belton, head of Natural Science division; George Reed, field engineer for Tuskegee Construction company; Edward C. Miller, architect

Black Dispatch 9-9-50

Third row: Guy R. Trammell, head of electrical division, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Clarence Mason, director of research, George Washington Carver foundation; Ernest Holland, assistant engineer officer; Theodore Matthews, engineer officer. Holland, Matthews and Driver are employed by the Veterans Administration. All others are employed by Tuskegee Institute.

Oklahoma City

The annual convention of the National Technical Association meets in Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 31 through September 2. (ANP)

Tennessee State Host To National Technical Association; Outstanding Industrialists Attend

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — "Employment opportunities for Negro engineers and scientists were never better, and Negro youth should prepare themselves to compete on merit for jobs in industry and government," was the challenge given by outstanding industrialists and government engineers to delegates attending the twenty-second annual convention of the National Technical Association at Tennessee A. and I. State college.

Call

More than 50 representatives from chapters throughout the United States and the Virgin Islands heard speakers sound a clarion call to Negro engineering potential. A panel discussion coordinated by Julius A. Thomas, industrial relations director of the National Urban League, and participated in by Dennis Roberts of the General Electric company; Joseph Bird of the Radio Corporation of America; and George Dreher of the Foundry Educational Foundation, brought the convention to its feet by citing the employment record of private industry with reference to Negro engineers and scientists.

9-1-50

9-12

Kansas City

Mo.

Emphasizing the need for competent engineers, regardless of race, Mr. Bird stated that "one of the top graduate engineers employed at RCA is a Negro." Mr. Dreher stated that the foundry industry can use all the foundry engineers regardless of race, and pointed to the two Negro engineers employed at the Dayton Malleable Iron company during the past year.

Dr. Walter S. Davis, president of Tennessee A. and I. State college, in summarizing the expressions made by the industrialists, stated that "it is the philosophy of the college to build up the total civilization of the state through the utilization and training of the human resources, and it is to this end that the state of Tennessee has invested over a million and a half dollars for the teaching and training of Negro engineers and technicians."

Harry R. Wiersema, assistant to the chief Tennessee engineer, Tennessee Valley Authority, in his presentation of technical papers on the authority's development of the resources of the Tennessee Valley, stated that the "TVA is a project for all the people." Significantly, he told the delegates that TVA is opened to all visitors, and that since its inception, employment has been on the basis of merit regardless of race.

In another session, Dr. Michael Witunski, deputy director of the U.S. Air Forces Arnold Engineering and Development Center at Tullahoma, Tenn., discussed the problems of building and designing a research center for guided missiles. Dr. Witunski stated that five hundred million dollars will be eventually spent for this huge engineering project and that it is his opinion that all colleges in this region would be eligible to participate in research activities sponsored by the center.

The social calendar planned for the guests included a banquet at the college cafeteria by the association's Nashville chapter under the chairmanship of Calvin L. McKissack. James C. Evans, civilian assistant to the secretary of defense, and secretary of the association, was the banquet speaker. He was introduced by Dean L. K. Downing of the school of engineering, Howard university. Benson L. Dutton, director of engineering at Tennessee A. and I. State college, was master of ceremonies. The following officers were elected for the 1950-51 term: Calvin L. McKissack, Nashville, president; James C. Evans, Washington, D. C., secretary; Addison E. Richmonds, Washington, D. C., treasurer; Charles H. Duke of the Virgin Islands and founder of the organization, editor of the journal.

The time and place of the next convention will be set by the executive committee at its spring meeting in Washington.

Urban League Briefs Participants In Vocational Opportunity Week

Tribune Det. 3-11-50

Detroit, Mich.

32b

NEW YORK, N.Y.—Over 500 schools, colleges, cooperatng agencies and Urban Leagues in 58 cities and the District of Columbia recently received Vocational Opportunity Kits from the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Mailed in anticipation of the League's Vocational Opportunity Week, March 12-19, the "kits" contain special guidance leaflets, job information, material for speakers and career booklets.

INTERESTS COUNSELLORS

Of particular interest to counsellors is the pamphlet, "Special Considerations in Counselling" which answers such direct questions as "Do Negro youth need any special type of vocational counselling?" "How should job discrimination affect the young person's choice of a vocation?"

Other materials in the "Kit" include pamphlets on the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, (NROTC); "How To Get a Better Job" and "Stay In School."

AMPLIFIES SPORTS

Sportsminded youngsters will be particularly interested in the "Champion" booklets in which famous coaches and athletes tell what is required for careers in baseball, football, basketball, tennis and twelve other sports.

Conducted yearly under the joint chairmanship of Ann Tanneyhill, director of Vocational Guidance and George Edwards, assistant director of the Southern Field, the Vocational Opportunity Campaign has been increasingly successful in encouraging youth to plan and prepare wisely for their future vocations.

URBAN LEAGUE DISTRIBUTES VOCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY KITS

NEW YORK—Over 500 schools, colleges, cooperating agencies and Urban Leagues in 58 cities and the District of Columbia are receiving Vocational Opportunity Kits from the Office of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Sun Reporter

32b

Sat. 3-4-50

San Francisco, Calif.

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32b 1950

National Urban League
Thalheimer Award Essay Contest

3 Win Essay Awards

Afro-American

in League's 3rd Contest

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Names of the three winners of the 1950 Thalheimer Award essay contest were announced last Thursday to delegates to the National Urban League's 40th Anniversary Conference by Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the League. the nation's oldest and largest interracial social service agency.

Date 9-16-50

Winners of the third annual contest are first prize of $100, Edward Smith, 20, Hope, Ark.; secdon prize of $75, Jerolyn Johnson, Long Island, N.Y.; third prize, $50 Gordon F. [illegible]st British West Africa.

Baltimore Md

Vocational Program

The essay contest was established in 1948 to increase interest in vocational guidance and to stimulate high school and college students to choose wisely their careers, and to plan and prepare for their futures.

The League annually carries on nation-wide Vocational Opportunity Campaigns in the spring and Back To School movements in the fall.

Mrs. Fleur Cowles, associate editor of Look Magazine, a member of the National Urban League, was chairman of the essay judging committee. Dr. Raymond E. Jackson, League trustee, member of the judging committee, was present at the announcement.

To Be Carpenter

The 304 essays submitted in this year's contest were written on the topic "What I Want To Be." First prize winner Smith hopes to attend Arkansas A. and M. Normal College this fall to learn carpentry and allied subjects.

He says in his essay, "I will have accomplished my goal when I can design and build a house successfully. I will not only satisfy my own wants, but I will endeavor to make a contribution to society."

Miss Jerolyn Johnson, a sophomore at Morgan State College, Baltimore, is studying child psychology. She attended Long Island public schools and got her inspiration to study child psychology at a Girl Scout Camp on Long Island.

Studying Medicine

Gordon F. Dove is studying medicine at Howard University. He plans to "practice medicine to heal the physical disabilities of my people."

Dr. Jackson, commenting on the awards commended the foresight of Dr. Ross Thalheimer, Spuyten Duyvil, N.Y., for establishing the essay contest under League auspices.

It is taking, he said, "a valuable place in the program of the League to prepare youth for careers. The phase of League operation which promotes the gaining of skills is vital to the placement of qualified workers.

Give $5,000 to Urban League

Louis Simon, left, secretary-treasurer of the Laundry Workers Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, (CIO) presents $5,000 to Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League for the work of the 40-year-old social service organization. Mr. Simon is a member of the board of the N.Y. Urban League and of the [illegible] Council.

32b

$5,000 TO URBAN LEAGUE

Union 32b

Louis Simon, Secretary-Treasurer of the Laundry Workers Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, (CIO) presents a $5,000 check to Lester B. Granger, Executive Director of the National Urban League for the work of the 50 year old national, interracial, social service organization to promote the equality of economic opportunity for Negroes.

Thurs 1-19-50

Community Ohio

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America has contributed to the work of the National Urban League for a number of years.

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300 Americans Awarded Recognition Certificates

Selected From Nominees Over Entire Nation

Daily Worker
Wed. 3-15-50

NEW YORK—Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the National Urban League, announced Monday that Certificates of Recognition have been awarded 300 Americans from all walks of life. Those receiving the 1949 Award were elected from nominees from all parts of the country. An award committee under the direction of its Chairman Winthrop Rockefeller, and the League's Executive Director Lester B. Granger made the selection.

Atlanta Ga.

32b

The recognition certificate are presented annually by the National Urban League, an inter-racial agency devoted to social welfare and increased economic opportunities for Negroes. The awards are presented during the League's yearly Vocational Opportunity Campaign, March 12-19. Certificates are going this year to citizens in nearly 120 cities and communities in the nation.

In speaking of the awards, Chairman Rockefeller said "I'm proud and happy on behalf of the Award Committee to call attention to the achievements of the people we are honoring with these Certificates. From scores of persons nominated throughout the country they have been selected because of their service to community and nation. They are eminently deserving."

LONG RANGE

The men and women recognized this year are cited for their contributions some humbly, some with highest distinction, to the fields of human endeavor. They range from 5-year-old Henry Owens, Jr., of Lima, Ohio, who calmly saved his two younger brothers from the fire that destroyed the Owens home, to 72-year old sculptor John Smith whose outstanding work was shown recently in a one-man exhibit in New York. Awards went also to Dr. Frances Bonner, first Negro woman instructor at Harvard Medical School, and James S. Griffin, for a "distinguished career" on the St. Paul, Minn., police force. Other awards went to Rupert Lloyd, first Negro assigned to the United States Diplomatic Service in Paris, Nurse Hattie Broderick, Charleston, S. C. who saved a boy from blindness by detecting a severe eye disease and securing prompt treatment, Wesley A. Brown, first Negro ensign to be graduated from Annapolis, and many others.

3-15-50

The Urban League Recognition Certificates are the only ones of their kind and are designed to recognize American citizens throughout the country who, in the course of the year have contributed to the heritage of the nation. Nominations for the awards are received up to the middle of January, and presentations are made in March. The plan was inaugurated in 1947, and for the year 1948 some 256 people received certificates.

Urban League School Expense Awards Announced

Daily Worker

NEW YORK—The National Urban League announced Friday its third Thalheimer Award Esays open to participants in the League's 1950 Vocational Opportunity Campaign, (March 12-19). The purpose of the Awards is to stimulate young people to think about their vocational futures and to plan and prepare toward their careers.

Cash prizes totalling $325 will be given to writers of the three best original essays of not more than 800 words on the theme, "What I Want To Be." The writer of the prize essay will receive $150, the second winner, $100 and the third, $75. The Awards, made possible by a gift from Dr. Ross Thalheimer, will be payable to any school of the winners' choice for the expenses of future study.

3-11-50
Atlanta Ga.

Contest dates are March 12 through April 30, 1950. Former Award winners and members of the immediate family of Urban League employes are not eligible.

APPLICATION RULES

Applications for the contest will be accepted through schools, the National Urban League or any of the 58 local Leagues or other community agencies participating in the Campaign. Contestants must be enrolled in the first year of study beyond secondary school in a course that requires not less than two years to complete; or they must have finished high school on or after January 1, 1947, with an application to an institution for further study accepted or pending.

Further information regarding eligibility may be obtained from the Vocational Opportunity Campaign Essay Committee, National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, New York.

Winners will be announced on or after September 4, 1950 during the opening of the Urban League's Third Annual Back-To-School Campaign. Last year's three winning contestants selected from hundreds of eligible essays were: Elizabeth W. Crawford, Jacksonville, Florida; Doris Gladden, Washington, D. C. and Rena E. Merritt of Clinton, North Carolina.

URBAN LEAGUE CONTEST ON

Tribune 32b

The National Urban League announced today its third Thalheimer Award Essays open to participants in the League's 1950 Vocational Opportunity Campaign March 12-19. The purpose of the Awards is to stimulate young people to think about their vocational futures and to plan and prepare toward their careers.

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Ind. 3-18-50

Detroit

Contest dates are March 12 through April 30, 1950. Former Award winners and members of the immediate family of Urban League employees are not eligible.

Urbar League Opens 3rd Essays Contest

Afro-American Sat. 3-18-50

NEW YORK—The National Urban League has announced its third Thalheimer Award Essays open to participants in the League's 1950 Vocational Opportunity Campaign, (March 1919). Purpose of the Awards is to stimulate young people to think about their vocational futures and to prepare toward their careers.

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In Career Conference

3-10-50

325

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL participants at the two-day Career Conference at Howard university, sponsored by the University and the National Urban League to assist students to plan realistically for their occupational careers, February 27-28. Photograph reading left to right: Dr. William Stuart Nelson, Dean of the University; Boyd Wilson, International Representative. United Steelworkers of America (CIO) Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Dwight R. G. Palmer, President, General Cable Corporation, New York; Dorimer D. Milton, President, Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Atlanta, Georgia and Chairman, Board of Trustees, Howard University; Julian A. Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, New York.

Birmingham Citizens To Form Urban League

Courier Sat. 8-12-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BIRMINGHAM—Aroused citizens here have demanded and received a date for holding a meeting, Aug. 12, to determine the status of proposed plans to establish a chapter of the National Urban League.

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Robert Durr, executive secretary of the Urban League movement here, scheduled the check-up meeting following a blast by Cornelius Maiden, representative of the Chemical Workers International Union and vice president of the Alabama Federation of Labor.

Maiden said he wanted to "start a fight" to get the movement to organize an Urban League going again. He blasted a group described as "the Sell-out Seven," for joining with a white group to kill the proposed Urban League.

Seven individuals are understood to have met July 7 with thirteen white individuals in the Community Chest Building and agreed to abandon the Urban League project.

A localized interracial committee was discussed. Maiden declined to say whether his remarks took in this group.

URBAN LEAGUE REGIONAL MEETS THIS WEEK-END

Sun Reporter

On February 24, 25th, representatives from Urban League affiliates of the Western Region will assemble in San Francisco for the first Western Regional Conference in the organization's history. Delegates will come from Denver, Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles and the San Francisco Urban Leagues. Conference sessions will be held at Emanu-El Residence Club, 300 Page Street, San Francisco, and on Friday evening, a special dinner will be given by the San Francisco Urban League in honor of the visiting delegates.

Sat 3-25-50
325

San Francisco
Calif

The conference will concern itself largely with common problems of the western Urban Leagues. The current employment situation will be discussed and plans made for regional approach to the problem, giving some attention to the role of Fair Employment Practice Commission in those states and municipalities which now have fair employment practices laws.

Sou[illegible]ners To Attend Coming U. L. Convention

Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga.—Many outstanding personalities from the National Urban League's Southern Field Division will converge on Grand Rapids, Mich. on Sept. 3, to participate in the six day deliberations of the League's 40th Annual Conference.

Sat. 8-5-50

The Southern delegation will focus a deal of attention on the economic, educational and social welfare problems of the region and the effects of statistical cultural trends upon the living patterns of urban communities.

Norfolk

J. Westbrook McPherson, executive director of the New Orleans Urban League, states that Mrs. Moise S. Cain, chairman of the League's local board, National Urban League board member and first vice-president of the National Council of Jewish Women, and Dr. George W. Snowden, local League board member, National Urban League board member and special representative, Louisiana Division of Employment Security, are among those expected.

* * *

STAFF AND BOARD members from each of the ten Urban League affiliates in the Southern Field Division are expected to take part in the various workshop sessions and council meetings which will be featured at the conference.

The Atlanta Urban League Guild president, Mrs. Clark (Nell) Blackshear, states that Mrs. Ruby Calhoun Holmes, Guild member, will be present. The Guild is making plans to send one other official representative.

The 1950 conference theme is "Toward Equal Economic Opportunity: A Progress Report."

32b 1950

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
"TWO FRIENDS AWARD"

WILL GET RACIAL AWARDS

Times

D. R. G. Palmer and J. G. Sengstacke Cited by Urban League

Mon. 5-29-50

The National Urban League will present the 1950 "Two Friends Award" medals to Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation, and John G. Sengstacke, publisher of The Chicago Defender, it was announced yesterday.

The award was established by the league in 1945 for presentation yearly to one white and one Negro American "to signalize outstanding instances of inter-racial teamwork for the good of the American community."

Both Mr. Palmer and Mr. Sengstacke have been members of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, dealing with elimination of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces. The presentation of the awards will be at the league's annual conference in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Sept. 7.

SENGSTACKE NAMED URBAN LEAGUE WINNER

New York-(ANP)-John G.Sengstacke publisher of the weekly Chicago Defender, was named one of the winners of the 1950 "Two Friends Awards" given by the National Urban League, here last week. The other recipient was Dwight R.G. Palmer, white, president of General Cable Corporation, New York.

The awards are given each year to one white and one Negro for "outstanding instances of inter-racial teamwork for the good of the American community."

Specially,the two worked toward developing the recommendations of the President's Committee on Equality in the Armed Forces.

The awards will be presented at the league's annual conference in Grand Rapids, Mich., on Sept. 7.

Black Dispatch
Sat. 6-17-50
Oklahoma City,Okla.

Urban League Resolution Calls For End Of Second Class Citizenship

[illegible] 9-16-50

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. — A resolution calling for elimination of "all forms of second-grade citizenship, whether caused by statute or by subterfuge" was passed by more than 500 delegates as a climax of the 40th annual conference of the National Urban League here.

In previous meetings the delegates had addressed a memorandum to National Security Resources Board Chairman W. Stuart Symington outlining recommendations by the League to "strengthen the nation in the present emergency." [illegible]

The League called upon Symington and the President to enforce non-discrimination provisions in defense contracts. This action would ensure full use of Negro manpower and greatly aid national production and mobilization, the League said.

The League also called upon the President and Symington to issue public statements regarding the mobilization of manpower and resources, and further to clarify the racial issues involved in the struggle in the Far East, to the American people and our friends abroad.

Each evidence of segregation and discrimination in the United States, said the League, is being used by America's enemies as a "major weapon to create anti-democratic sentiment."

This danger may be combatted, the resolution said, by fair and equal treatment for minorities under the law. This shoud be the underlying principle behind all economic, social, and political behavior, the League said.

Opportunities Greater

In a closing day address, Edward T. Cushman, director, Institute of Industrial Relations, Wayne University, Detroit, told the League that potentials for solving the problem related to employment of minorities have never been so great as at present.

He said the Urban League is the "most strategically situated agency in the field of social work to serve as the agent in bringing the most capable people to the jobs for which they are most needed."

Urban League

Session Opens

Afro-American

Housing, Health Aids Debated, 500 Attend

9-9-50

Baltimore

2nd

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Some 500 staff and board members and delegates from 30 States and 58 cities are attending the National Urban League's 40th anniversary annual conference, which opened here Monday with a keynote address by Dr. Ira De A Reid, professor of sociology, Haverford College, Pa.

Housing Discussed

Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the parent organization, and great grandson of the famous abolitionist, presided. A luncheon meeting on "Housing" was addressed by James Felt, realtor, and president, Urban Housing Management Association, NYC.

George B. Nesbitt, director, Federal Housing and Home Finance; and John O'Brien, Office of the Housing Expediter, discussed housing problems. Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director Community Chests and Council: of America, Inc., addressed th public meeting at 8 p.m.

13 States Honor League

Dr. Remus G. Robinson, diple mate, American College of Su geons, addressed a luncheon grou on Health on Tuesday; and Davi L. Lawrence, Mayor of Pitt burgh, and president, Unite States Conference of Mayors, ac dressed the public meeting at p.m. on "Government and the Ui ban League."

Truman Greets Urban League

Afro American

Says Teamwork Aids Peace, Prosperity

Sat 9-16-50

Baltimore

2nd

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (NNPA) — The goals of peace and prosperity can be reached through teamwork of the people, President Truman declared in a message, Monday, Labor Day, to the 40th annual conference of the National Urban League. The message said, in part:

"We Americans respond enthusiastically to the idea of teamwork. Whenever our country has been threatened by external enemies we have united as a fighting team to defend our country.

Unity in Depression Cited

"In the great depression whe we were threatened by economic disaster, the people of our country in a mighty effort beat back the threat of unemployment.

"In the years that lie ahead we can mobilize ourselves into the same great team and reach our goals of lasting peace and prosperity.

"I understand that one feature of this meeting will be the presentation of the Two Friends award to Mr. John Sengstacke and Mr. Dwight R. G. Palmer.

'It is a source of much gratification to me that the award is being made in connection with their work on the President's Committee for Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services.

"The work of this committee will bear fruit for years to come and I am happy that this outstanding example of teamwork is being recognized through this award."

Granger Asks of Bias in Hi

Afro-American

Sat 9-16-50

Baltimore

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (NNPA).—Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, last Monday warned against racial discrimination in hiring in plants producing arms and munitions for the fight in Korea. He was speaking during the second day of the [illegible] annual conference of the League.

Mr. Granger called upon the Government to "avoid the serious errors" made during the period of expansion of the armed services and in the early days of World War II. Some 500 League staff members, delegates and members of the board of directors from 30 states and 58 cities attended the 40th anniversary conference.

Mr. Granger explained that discussions already have been held with high Government officials in Washington. He stated that League representatives have pointed out only that all workers must be used at their highest skills to attain maximum production.

Prejudice Termed 'Luxury'

The United States cannot afford the "luxury" of pandering to race prejudice, Granger declared. He added that in 1940 this country "paid a heavy price for racial discrimination in the war effort and at that time there was a larger pool of available defense labor."

At that time, Mr. Granger said, there were 8,000,000 jobless, while at present there are only 3,500,000 unemployed. "Within a few months," Granger predicted, "we shall see recruitment efforts in full swing, with workers transferring from non-critical to critical defense areas and from rural to urban industrial jobs.

With hundreds of thousands of colored citizens included among this shifting labor supply, it will be suicidal for a Federal agency or defense employer to stipulate employment differentials based on race."

Population Trend

Keynote address was delivered by Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford College. His subject was: "Populations The Politics of People." Statistical estimates indicate that the U.S. colored population will be between 14,000,000 and 18,000,000 in the next 30 years and may reach 25,000,000 by 2000, Dr. Reid said.

This increase in colored population, he asserted, calls for the League to "establish a target and timetable for a program dealing with the question: "What kind of a colored population, quantitatively, qualitatively do the American people want in 1980 or 2000?"

Dr. Reid proposed adding 14½ years to the life of the average colored male and 13 1/3 years to the average female so that they may live until the age of 45, and also giving consideration to the declining birth rate among colored people.

Health Situation

Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director of the Community Chests and Councils of America, warned the conference against complacency despite social welfare gains in recent years. He said that 40,000,000 Americans were without adequate public health services.

Sessions of the conference were held at the Civic Auditorium with headquarters at the Pantlind Hotel. Other conference speakers included:

John J. McCarthy, assistant manager of Gimbel Brothers, N.Y.C., who spoke on "Employment and Vocational Guidance;" John D. Gruener, director of employee relations, International Harvester Company; Louis Simon, secretary of the Laundry Workers Joint Board, N.Y.C.: Carl M. Horn, professor of education, Michigan State College, and Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations of the League.

Views and Reviews

326-

A Plug for the National Urban League

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

IN all the talk about fair employment practices by those who are seeking credit for initiating and promoting the campaign, it is well to state for the record that the first effort to extend the range of employment of city Negroes was started by the National Urban League in 1910.

Mr. Schuyler

This valuable organization with fifty-eight affiliates in twenty-nine states has been quietly increasing the income, well being and security of urban Negroes ever since and with constantly increasing effectiveness. Last year it placed 14,651 Negro workers, and aided three-quarters of a million colored folk in family problems, housing and health, while reaching 310,000 young people with its vocational opportunity campaign.

Courier

* * *

ALTHOUGH THE SOUTH is denounced as the most prejudiced part of the United States against the Negro, economic strangulation of colored people in the North, East and West has always been more intense up until a very short time ago. Booker T. Washington put the matter succinctly when he said, "In the North the Negro can spend a dollar but cannot earn it, while in the South he can earn a dollar but cannot spend it."

Up until the eve of America's entrance into World War II, the extent and volume of Negro employment was far less in the North than in the South, despite loud protestations of "liberalism" by Northern whites. Moreover, this color bias extended into housing, recreation, accommodation and education. There was certainly need for the Urban League.

Sat. 9-9-50

* * *

ONE OF THE amazing phenomena on colored districts in the Northern cities up until the Thirties was the preponderance of white-owned businesses. It seemed that the white folks turned over everything to the "invading" Negroes except the economic arteries: that is, the grocery stores, butcher shops, delicatessen stores, drug stores, hardware stores, pawn shops, drygoods stores, ice cream parlors, theatres, banks and saloons. Even worse, most of these places hired no Negroes, whereas customarily 7 per cent of any neighborhood's employables can expect to work there.

* * *

IT WAS TO cope with this disgraceful situation that around twenty years ago the militant **Chicago Whip,** edited by Joseph Bibb and A. C. MacNeal, launched its fair employment practices campaign in Chicago. "This campaign," says A. C. MacNeal, looking back to those stirring days, "produced thousands of jobs at a time when jobs were scarce and discrimination against the Negro was ruthless. This journalistic effort demonstrated for the first time that a Negro newspaper had influence enough with its readers and the public to marshal all of the forces required to conduct a successful boycott against America's largest enterprises."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

* * *

HE CONTINUES, in correspondence on the subject: "This campaign established in Chicago in retail circles and in the larger area of manufacturing, the policy of hiring Negroes above the level of menial services. It influenced chain organizations to hire Negroes in the higher brackets throughout the city of Chicago and other cities where the chains operated."

Aside from getting Chicago Negroes into jobs as "pharmacists, bookkepers, managers, butchers, etc," it taught them new skills which gave them the experience to open successful businesses of their own.

It is quite true that launched by the **Chicago Whip** this idea caught on everywhere (especially after the Woolworth company capitulated). Other Negro newspapers in New York, Los Angeles, Baltimore and other points hammered home the slogan, "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work." Thus economic reprisals by Negroes themselves, spurred by militant newspapers like the **Chicago Whip,** edited by Messrs. MacNeal and Bibb, got more results than all FEPC laws combined. There is still need for more campaigns of this kind.

Given Position In Urban League

Lewis J. Watts, an alumnus of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, is now serving as executive secretary of the Urban League of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Watts is a native of Atlanta. Ga.

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Eugene Kinckle Jones Honored By NUL Staff

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NEW YORK — A surprise birthday party was given to Eugene Kinckle Jones, general secretary of the National Urban League, in commemoration of his long and distinguished service in the field of social work, by the staff of the 40-year-old organization on Sunday afternoon, July 30 at his home, 43-11 162nd street, Flushing, L. I.

He has been associated with the league since its founding in 1910, the oldest and only national, interracial social work organization. He was its first full-time director and held the position of executive secretary until 1941, at which time he became the general secretary, a position he holds today.

Sat 8-12-50

From a one city, one-office movement, one-executive agency in 1910, with a budget of $2,500, in 1949 the entire League spent $1,462,757, of which $171,834 represented expenditures in the National Office and Southern Field Division alone. From one executive in 1910, its employed staff has grown to a personnel numbering

Norfolk Va.

395.

* * *

BEGINNING HIS career in the field of social work with a story of "Negro Community of New York." Mr. Jones has served on the boards of various philanthropic and professional organizations and on numerous federal, state and local commissions. He is at present a member of the President's Commission on Fair Employment Practices in the federal services.

The league's general secretary has also held positions as adviser on Negro Affairs, United States Department of Commerce, New York State Planning Board; Advisory Committee on Welfare, World's Fair, 1939; Unemployment Insurance State Advisory Council; vice-president and member, executive board, National Conference of social work. Mr. Jones holds an A. B. from Virginia Union University, and an A. M. from Cornell University.

The Urban League executive was one of the students at Cornell University at the time when the Social Study Club was founded in 1905, which later was organized as Alpha Phi Alpha, the first Negro Greek letter fraternity. He holds the distinction of being the first initiate of the fraternity.

* * *

MR. JONES WAS born in July 30, 1885 in Richmond, Va., the son of Joseph Edom Jones and Rosa Daniel Kinckle Jones, of Lynchburg, Va.

He is married to the former Miss Blanche Watson. They have two children, Eugene K. Jones, Jr., attorney, and Mrs. Adele Penn, social worker, and two grandchildren, Betty and Vann Jones.

Mr. Jones was the recipient of a set of top-grained traveling luggage, and Mrs. Jones was presented with a monogrammed silver cigarette case by Jensen.

* * *

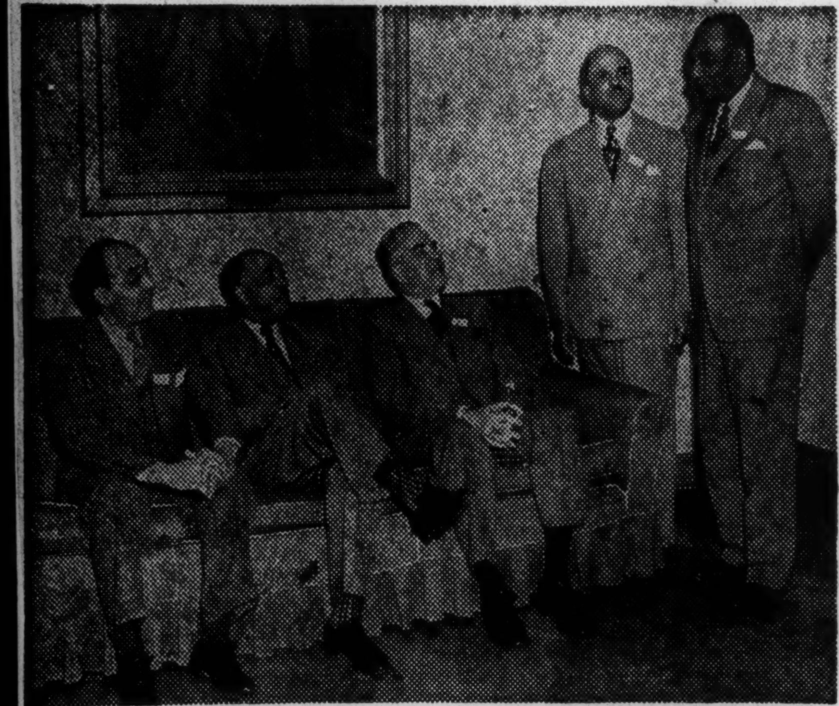
MRS. PHILITUS W. JOYCE, assistant to the executive director, served as chairman of the arrangements committee.

Urban League, Howard U. Executives Join Hands

Career Confab Unveils New Job Vistas to Youth

Courier Sat. 3-11-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

WASHINGTON—Paving the way for the employment of Negro college graduates in many new occupational fields, Howard University and the National Urban League jointly brought to the campus of the university thirteen top industrial and business executives to meet with faculty and students during a three-day career conference from Feb. 27 to March 1.



Plan Youth Careers—Among top figures taking part in the Urban League-sponsored Career Conference at Howard University, Washington, D. C., were, left to right, Dr. William S. Nelson, Howard University; Boyd Wilson, Pittsburgh, CIO Steelworkers official; Dwight R. G. Palmer, New York corporation head; D. D. Milton, Atlanta, Ga., bank president, and Julius A. Thomas, Urban League official.

Students in the physical sciences, engineering, journalism and public relations, business, social welfare, and pharmacy were given an opportunity to consult with representatives of business, industry, and government to determine their job chances, to know more about careers, the kind of jobs offered and the qualifications required. Panel discussions were held, all geared to the conference theme: "The Future in Yours, Plan and Prepare."

STUDY VITAL POINTS

Each consultant discussed briefly occupations in his particular area of interest. The talks were concerned with aspects of training, qualifications, job duties, pay, beginning jobs, promotion and advancement.

Addressing over 400 faculty students who filled Rankin Chapel at the Monday opening session, Dwight R. G. Palmer, president, General Cable Corporation, said the question of hiring workers on merit without regard to race or religion is very close to the heart of many responsible leaders of management today.

Mr. Palmer reminded his audience that too few of these leaders have been bold enough and courageous enough to tell publicly that they are seriously concerned about this question. However, their numbers are increasing he said.

The very fact that these industrial leaders are here today is further encouragement to you at Howard and elsewhere that there is an increasing amount of good-will coming to the front on questions affecting the employment to qualified Negro college graduates."

G. F. Stanton, administrative assistant to the president of Howard University, presided in the absence of President Mordecai Johnson whose train was delayed in Niagara Falls, because of a coal shortage. Other speakers at this session were: Julius A. Thomas, Industrial Relations Director of the National Urban League, Robert F. Moore, director of the Placement Bureau of Columbia University, and Lorimer D. Milton, president, Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, Atlanta and also president of Howard University's Board of Trustees.

Among the consultants who talked at the various student interest group sessions on the subject, "Matching Jobs and Skills," were: Joseph W. Bird, manager, College Relations and Special Recruiting Radio Corporation of America, Camden, N. J.; Mary Tobias Dean, senior assistant buyer, R. H. Macy and Company, New York; W. E. Howarth, superintendent, Personnel Department, Western Electric Company, New York City; Fred B. Korsmeyer, Employment Assistant, Industrial Relations Department, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York; A. L. Lindsey, Production Engineer, Automatic Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.; John J. McCarthy, assistant general manager, Gimbel Brothers; New York; J. J. Morrow, personnel manager, Pitney-Bowes, Inc., Stanford, Conn.; P. L. Prattis, executive editor, Pittsburgh Courier, and Edward Stanley, Congressional Quarterly News Features, Washington, D. C.

LABOR LEADERS HELP

Leaders in labor and public life joined Howard faculty and National Urban League staff members in the student panel discussions. Among them were Annie Lee Davis, consultant, Social Services to Children, Federal Security Agency; Boyd Wilson, International Representative, United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and Frank Horne, assistant to the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Ann Arnold Hedgeman, assistant of the Federal Security Administrator and Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, special consultant to the Commissioner, U. S. Office of Education addressed the Monday evening session at the Andrew Rankin Chapel with Dr. William Stuart Nelson, dean of the University presiding. President Mordecai Johnson welcomed the conference.

Dr. Joseph St. Clair Price, dean, College of Liberal Arts, Howard University presided at the Tuesday afternoon session at which Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor was the guest speaker.

The conference ended on Wednesday with a continuation of the student interest groups based on the theme, "Your Future in the Professions" with Howard faculty members acting as chairmen of the groups in Dentistry, Education, Law, Library Science, Medicine, Music, Religion, and Military Service.

The program for the entire conference was arranged by Dr. Paul F. Lawrence of Howard University and Ann Tanneyhill of the National Urban League.

New Officers Elected For Urban League

Defender

Sat. 4-15-50

NEW YORK—Four new officers and 15 new trustees were elected to positions in the National Urban League at the organization's annual business meeting held Friday.

Re-elected president was Lloyd K. Garrison. Newly elected vice-presidents are Judge Irvin C. Mollison, of the U. S. Customs Court; Rev. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Bennett Cerf, New York civic leader. Thomas G. Young, labor leader, was elected secretary, and Orin Lehman, investment broker, was re-elected treasurer.

Newly elected trustees of the League are: Walter H. Aiken, Atlanta; George A. Beavers, Los Angeles; Mrs. Moise Cahn and Dr. George Snowden, New Orleans; Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. MacDonald S. Denman, Seattle; Mrs. S. Foster Hunt, Providence; and Edgar H. Kilbourne, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Others newly elected include: Ferdinand Rousseve, Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop William Scarlett, St. Louis; Beulah C. Whitby, Detroit; William Collins and Dolly Lowther, New York, and Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, Va.

Teamwork Is Key, Truman Tells League

Call Fri. 4-15-50

Kan City

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—(NNPA)—The goals of peace and prosperity can be reached through teamwork of the people, President Truman declared in a message last week to the 40th annual conference of the National Urban League. The message said:

"We Americans respond enthusiastically to the idea of teamwork. Whenever our country has been threatened by external enemies we have united as a fighting team to defend our country.

"In the great depression when we were threatened by economic disaster, the people of our country in a mighty joint effort beat back the threat of unemployment.

"In the years that lie ahead I believe we can mobilize ourselves into the same great team and reach our goals of lasting peace and prosperity.

"The history of our country has been one of continuously expanding opportunity. As we have increased the opportunity of all Americans for good housing, education, good health and the best job a man is equipped to hold, our country has grown great and strong.

"And as we have shared the awards of economic enterprise we have acquired self confidence and trust in each other and increased respect for individual differences.

"I understand that one feature of this meeting will be the presentation of the Two Friends award to Mr. John Sengstacke and Mr. Dwight R. G. Palmer. It is a source of much gratification to me that the award is being made in connection with their work on the President's Committee for Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services

"The work of this committee will bear fruit for years to come and I am happy that this outstanding example of teamwork is being recognized through this award."

The "Two Friends" award was presented on Thursday evening by Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the league and great grandson of the famous abolitionist. It is given annually for cooperative contribution by a colored and a white American of the furtherance of democracy.

Mr. Sengstacke is editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender. Mr. Palmer is president of the General Cable Corporation. Both men were members of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services which was concerned with the elimination of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, Monday warned against racial discrimination in hiring in plants producing arms and munitions for the fight in Korea.

Speaking in the second day of the six-day annual conference of the league, Mr. Granger called upon the government to "avoid the serious errors" made during the period of expansion of the armed services and in the early days of World War II.

Some 500 league staff members, delegates and members of the Board of Directors from 30 states and 58 cities attended the 40th anniversary conference. The league is an interracial social agency.

Mr. Granger told the conference that discussions already have been held with high Government officials in Washington looking to the maximum use of manpower for defense production. He stated that representatives of the League have pointed only that all workers must be used at their highest skills to attain maximum production

The United States cannot afford

the "luxury" of pandering to race prejudice, Mr. Granger declared. He pointed out that in 1940 this country "paid a heavy enough price for racial discrimination in the war effort and at that time there was a much larger pool of available defense labor."

At that time, Mr. Granger said, there were 8,000,000 jobless, while at present there are only 3,500,000 unemployed.

"Within a few months," Mr Granger predicted, "we shall see recruitment efforts in full swing, with workers transferring from non-critical to critical defense areas and from rural to urban industrial jobs. With hundreds of thousands of Negroes included among this shifting labor supply, it will be suicidal for a Federal agency or defense employer to stipulate employment differentials based on race."

The conference keynote address was delivered by Dr Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology at Haverford college. His subject was: "Populations: The Politics of People."

Statistical estimates indicate that the colored population of the United States will be between 14,000,000 and 18,000,000 in the next 30 years and may reach as high as 25,000,000 by 2000, Dr Reid said.

This increase in the colored population, he asserted, calls for the league to "establish a target and a timetable for a program dealing with the question: What kind of a Negro population, quantitatively and qualitatively, do the American people want in 1980 or 2000?"

Dr. Reid proposed adding 14 1-2 years to the life of the average colored male and 13 1-3 years to the life of the average female so that they may live until the age of 45, and also giving consideration to the declining birth rate among colored people who move away from a rural area. He posed the following questions:

"At what point may we attack the still-too-high death rate? Do we wish to increase or decrease the birth rate? To what extent should redistribution of the Negro population be encouraged? In view of the alarmingly high proportion of widows within the Negro population, to what extent should public economic assistance be encouraged and developed for that group?

"To what extent should we push for economic public assistance to parents, since the mortality of the Negro group under 10 years of age is so high? In view of the gains now being made with respect to the equalization of facilities for all people despite their race, to what extent should we support the development of separate institutions for the care of the Negro population?

"In view of the problem of children born out of wedlock, to what extent should we push program and policy relevant to the status of Negro women our society."

Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director of the Community Chests and Councils of America, warned the conference against complacency, despite social welfare gains in recent years. He said that 40,000,000 Americans were without adequate public health department services.

Sessions of the conference were held at the Civic Auditorium with headquarters at the Pantlind Hotel.

Other conference speakers included John J. McCarthy, assistant manager of Gimbel Brothers, New York City, who spoke on "Employment and Vocational Guidance." A discussion session followed, featuring John D. Gruener, director of employee relations, International Harvester Company, Louis Simon, secretary of the Laundry Workers Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), New York City; Carl M. Horn, professor of education, Institute of Counseling, Testing and Guidance, Michigan State College, and Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations of the league.

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4 Fellowships Offered By Urban League

Four fellowships for graduate study in the field of social work will be provided this year by the National Urban League.

One of the fellowships will be awarded in memory of Anthony Benezet, Quaker philanthropist and humanitarian, and will provide the student with tuition and maintenance for the year 1950-51, with possible renewal for a second year. Applicants for the Benezet fellowship must be residents of Philadelphia or its environs.

The other three fellowships will also provide tuition and maintenance. These are awarded to qualified Negroes throughout the nation for study usually at the University of Pittsburgh and at the New York School of Social Work.

Applicants for all fellowships must have been graduated by June, 1950, from a college of recognized standing with a major in one f the social sciences. Applications must be submitted before March 15, 1950, on blanks provided by the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City 10.

Urban League Gets $5,000 Check

326

Louis Simon, left, secretary-treasurer of the Laundry Workers Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, (CIO) presents a $5,000 check in New York City to Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League for the work of the 40 year old organization.

Mr. Simon is a member of the Board of the Urban League of Greater New York and of the recently established Trade Union Council of the Urban League consisting of representatives of international and local trade unions organized to support and promote the work of the interracial organization.

Urban League Offers Four Fellowships In Social Work

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Four fellowships for graduate study in the field of social work will be provided this year by the National Urban League.

One of the fellowships will be awarded in memory of Anthony Benezet, Quaker philanthropist and humanitarian and will provide the student with tuition and maintenance for the year 1950-51, with possible renewal for a second year. Applicants for the Benezet fellowship must be residents of Philadelphia or its environs.

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Applicants for all fellowships must have been graduated by June 1950 froma college of recognized standing with a major in one of the social sciences. Applications must be submitted before March 15, 1950 on blanks provided by the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City 10.

Placed 14,651 in Jobs; 261 in Fields Formerly Closed to Negroes

Urban League Reports Broad Gains During '49

Courier Sat. 4-15-50

32b

Pitts Pa.

NEW YORK—Two hundred delegates and guests of the national and local Urban Leagues attended the Eastern regional conference at the Hotel McAlphin March 31-April 1. Frank M. Folsom, president of Radio Corporation of America, addressed the conference on Friday, and Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, presented the report of league activities for the year 1949.

Mr. Granger cited the record of activity of the Urban League in serving the Negro population. "In thirty states of the Union," he said, "our affiliates interviewed 52,575 job applicants, referred 25,888 of them to jobs, and succeeded in placing 14,651 of them." Two hunder sixty-one of these men and women were placed in industries which formerly employed no Negroes in such positions.

$3,600,000 INCOME

These 261 persons, said Granger, now have an estimated total annual income of $3,600,000 as a result of the Urban League's pilot placements.

He outlined the Pilot Placement Project successes which brought representative of many of the nation's major corporations into contact with qualified Negro workers and college graduates.

There were 5,022 recorded visits to management offices, and 1,066 visits to union headquarters by personnel of the national office and fifty-eight local Urban Leagues, during the year. He cited the formation of a Trade Union Advisory Council and a Commerce and Industry Council by the national organization, composed of influential men in these fields to actively participate in the League's Industrial Relations program.

YOUTH CAREER PROGRAM

In the Urban League's annual "Vocational Opportunity Campaign" in more than 600 schools and colleges, an estimated 310,000 young people were informed of career opportunities in American life.

Mr. Granger pointed out that "thirty-nine years ago we were a one-office movement — one executive with a budget of $2,500. In 1949 there was spent in the whole league movement a budget of $1,462,757, of which $171,834 represented activities in the national office, including the Southern Field Division. From one executive in 1910, our employed staff has grown to a personnel numbering 395." The Urban Leagues now have thirty-four industrial secretaries and thirty-two community organization secretaries."

NEW OFFICERS

Four new officers and fifteen new trustees were elected. Re-elected president was Lloyd K. Garrison.

Newly elected vice presidents are: Judge Irvin C. Mollison, of the U. S. Customs Court; the Rev. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Bennett Cerf, New York civic leader. Thomas G. Young, labor leader was elected secretary, and Orin Lehman, investment broker, was re-elected treasurer.

Newly elected trustees are: Walter H. Aiken, Atlanta; George A. Beavers, Los Angeles; Mrs. Moise Cahn and Dr. George Snowden, New Orleans; Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. MacDonald S. Denman, Seattle; Mrs. S. Foster Hunt, Providence, and Edgar H. Kilbourne, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Others newly elected include: Ferdinand Rousseve, Cambridge, Mass.; Bishop William Scarlett, St. Louis; Beulah C. Whitby, Detroit: William Collins and Dolly Lowther, New York, and Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Re-elected to the board of trustees are Sadie T. M. Alexander, William H. Baldwin, Gifford Phillips. Thomas Robins Jr., Elmo Roper, Edward Stanley, L. L. Hollingsworth Wood, Benj. J. Buttenweiser, Alan L. Dingle, Irvin C. Mollison, Dorothy Paley, F. Sandy Ray, Roger W. Riis, Clendenin J. Ryan, Oren Root, William H. Dean, Sidney Hollander, Raymond E. Jackson, Hobson R. Reynolds, Winthrop Rockefeller and Mrs. Alfred Schoellkopf.

Commemorative awards for over thirty years service were presented to retiring Robert J. Elzy, general secretary of the Urban League of Greater New York, and John T. Clark, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League.

Urban League Resolution Hits Jim Crow

Call

Aug 9-15-50

Kansas City, Mo.

Ask for Cabinet Member to Enforce Non-Discrimination

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—(NNPA) — Resolutions adopted at the closing session of the National Urban League conference here last Friday called upon President Truman to take immediate steps to use all available manpower in the national defense effort, without regard to race, creed, or color, and to appoint a ranking Administration official, preferably of Cabinet status to enforce nondiscrimination in defense employment.

The resolution declared that such an appointee should be directly responsible to the public and to the President. It asked that he be given authority to act with the advice and assistance of a group of representative citizens.

The resolution reaffirmed the position taken by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, in a letter sent on Aug. 22 to W. Stuart Symington, chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

The letter, made public here last Friday, urged:

1. "Unreserved and unrestricted use of labor of whatever race, religion, or place of birth."
2. A strengthening of the public employment services of the states and their federalization under a single agency.
3. Policing of the non-discrimination clause in government contractors, obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker on account of race, creed, or color.
4. Government employment of colored persons in planning and advisory positions.
5. A statement of the American people and "friends abroad" by the President, Mr. Symington and Defense Secretary Louis Johnson, detailing "the racial issue which is so often injected into any discussion of our role in the Far East.

Call

Several sessions of the conference were recorded for the first time by the Voice of America, to be broadcast to all parts of the world in 26 languages. The broadcasts will be used to demonstrate the loyalty of colored Americans in the present crisis.

9-15-50

Intolerance and prejudices are "highly expensive indulgences," costing the American people "billions of dollars annually," Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation, declared here last Thursday night

Kansas City

Mr. Palmer, a member of President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, said "ordinary national self-interest demands that all our human resources be made available without delay or inhibitions."

He addressed the 40th anniversary conference of the league as he received the 1950 Two Friends Award. The award is made annually to a colored and a white person who have cooperated in an "outstanding instance of interracial teamwork for the good of the American community."

The other recipient of the award was John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher of the Chicago Defender, who also served on the seven-man President's committee with Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Sengstacke said the success of the President's committee "demonstrates again the moral courage of our nation to acknowledge our frailties and to have enough common sense to tackle them.

"The integration of our armed forces," he added, "was not only pertinent because it reinforced and buttressed our defense, but it gave virility to the moral fibre of our nation.

Winners of the annual Thalheimer award for essays on vocational guidance were announced last Thursday night. First prize of $100 went to Edward Smith of Hope, Ark., and second prize of $75 was won by Miss Jerolyn Johnson of Corona, N. Y., a sophomore at Morgan State College.

Tribute to colored Americans was paid last Wednesday night by Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), as "a bulwark of democracy against totalitarianism either from the left or the right."

Mr. Potofsky, at the same time, saw the destruction of the basis for discrimination in the United States in the establishment of economic equality.

He pledged that the Congress of Industrial Organizations would lead in the fight for civil rights legislation and the establishment of Federal and state fair employment practice commissions.

Another labor speaker was S. A. Galatas, president of local 302, Laundry Workers International Union (AFL), and president of the Kansas City (Missouri) Urban League. He observed that the treatment of colored people in the Unite States has been used by propagandists abroad to ridicule the theories and practices of democracy.

In a series of workship sessions on the problem of housing for colored occupancy, it was the consensus that racial segregation in public housing should be attacked at the planning stage in Washington. Housing experts who attended the conference felt that the public housing law, properly administered, can exclude segregation.

The four-day conference was attended by approximately 500 deleagtes.

Julius A. Thomas Receives Award For Advancing Negroes In Industry

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT at brief ceremony in Washington, D. C., is presented to Julius A. Thomas, right, National Urban League Industrial Relations director, by Charles Duke, Sr., founder of the National Technical Association. Standing by to congratulate Thomas are Walter H. (Chief) Aiken, of Atlanta, Ga., president, Negro Builders Association, left, and James C. Evans, civilian adviser to the Secretary of Defense, and national secretary of the National Technical Association. Thomas receives first NTA award "for significant achievement in introducing Negro engineers and scientists into American enterprise on basis of proficiency and promise."

12/16/50

Chicago Def

NEW YORK—Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League, received Monday the "Certificate of Merit" of the National Technical Association for "significant achievement in introducing Negro engineers and scientists into American enterprise on the basis of proficiency and promise."

This is the first such award to be made by the nation-wide, 25-year-old organization whose goal is securing jobs and training in technical fields of American industry for young Negroes.

"This marks the beginning of a new era in the history of NTA," an Association spokesman declared. "We recognize the tremendous assistance which the National Urban League can give to this problem of integration of engineers and scientists of our race."

Secured Jobs for Many

Thomas has been Industrial Relations director for the National Urban League since 1943. He has supervised placement of scores of technically and professionally trained Negroes in industry.

In 1950, the League, oldest and largest interracial social service agency in the nation, placed more than 50 technically trained Negroes in key positions in American industry.

"These placements," said Thomas, "though not great in number, are extremely significant in setting in motion processes through which many more Negroes will be placed with large industrial concerns.

"The skilled and professional fields are expanding," the Industrial Relations specialist said. "The League now has more calls for engineering graduates and experienced engineers than we can supply."

Thomas pointed out that the Urban League and the Technical Association are interested not only in adequate employment for qualified persons, "but in interesting industrial leadership in training young people."

He said the League has brought such organiaztions as General Electric, RCA, International Harvester, General Cable and many others to campuses of Negro colleges and universities.

Many of these organizations, Thomas added, are now planning jointly with the National Technical Association for the improvement of training and placement of young men and women.

32b 1950

National Urban League Award
Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney- Woman of the Year-1949

Urban League Cites Tuskegee 'Woman of Year'

Courier

Sat. 3-25-50

4

Pittsburgh Pa

TUSKEGEE—Mrs. Sadie P. Delaney, chief librarian at the VA Hospital here, has received the National Urban League Award for outstanding achievement and selected "Woman of the Year-1949."

The National Urban League awards certificates of recognition annually to Americans. The award is the only one of its kind in the United States.

In making the award, Lloyd K. Garrison, president of the NUL, also points out that it is the only national social service organization devoted to increasing the economic opportunity of Negroes — through the instrumentality of interracial cooperation.

WON OTHER HONORS

Mrs. Delaney has had many distinct honors through the years, last year receiving the American Legion Award from the Britton McKenzie Post 150 for meritorious service to veterans. She was also selected as "Woman of the Year" by the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

Prior to coming to Tuskegee, Mrs. Delaney was employed with the New York Public Library. At Tuskegee, her work with the blind and mentally ill patients has received national and international praise. Her work has been observed by students from the University of Illinois, North Carolina and the Atlanta Library School. In 1934, she was selected to represent libraries in Rome.

At present, Mrs. Delaney is included in the book "Principal Women of America" and is councilor of the American Library Association Hospital Libraries Division. She is also a member of the International Libraries Guild, Queens Garden, England

Dr. Woodson Lists 15 Most Outstanding Events In Negro History

32b

Chicago---. -Dr, Carter Woodson, this week officially launched the 24th annual celebration of Negro History Week by listing in February Ebony the 15 most outstanding events in Negro History.

Dr. Woodson, who first began working in 1915 for nation-wide recognition of the Negro's contributions, lists in Ebony with pictorial reproductions these events as the most outstanding.

Landing of the first Negroes 1619.

Slaying of Crispus Attucks—1717.

Peter Salem at Bunker Hill--1775. Sat. 1-14-50

Northwest Territory Ordinance 1787.

Missouri Compromise . 1819

Nat Turner's Insurrection 1831.

Formation of Abolitionists--1838.

Launching of Underground Railroad 1840.

Omnibus Bill . . 1850.

Dred Scott Decision . 1858.

Civil War . 1862--1865.

Reconstruction Era 1868 -1895.

First Exodus From the South 1877.

Booker T. Washington Era . . 1895--1915.

The Great Migrations 1917, 1940.

Negro History Week essay contest planned

32b

An essay contest, in which three prizes will be awarded, was announced today by the Southeast Interracial Council to stimulate interest in Negro History Week.

The announcement followed the council's meeting at Hope Presbyterian church, 92nd and Anzac.

Youngsters 14 to 18 are eligible; essays must be between 500 and 800 words, and must reach the council by midnight of Feb. 3.

Contest subject matter is, "The Contribution of the Negro People to American History." Further information may be had by calling ADams 1-6931 or JE. 1990.

Colleges Cooperate In Plans for History Week

Journal and Guide

32b

ATLANTA, Ga. — Under the chairmanship of Dr. L. D. Reddick, the librarian of Atlanta University, five colleges are cooperating for the observance of Negro History Week in Atlanta, February 12-18. Representatives from Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Clark and Morris Brown Colleges have mapped out a program which according to Chairman Reddick is one of the biggest and best in years.

Sat. 2-4-50

Norfolk Va

Scheduled to take place are radio programs, scholarly lectures, student rallies, library exhibitions and a special program conducted by the African Students' Association.

On February 12, the day of the opening of the observance, radio and newspaper announcements will be made in an effort to focus public attention upon the purposes of the observance. On the days to follow, the colleges will exchange historians who will address the assemblies of the various schools on the significance of the Negroes' role in world and national culture.

Each college is reserving one day for a program by the students of the college. A special feature of the week will be the program of the African students which will center around the music, art, and political developments of their native land.

The exhibits of the libraries and art departments throughout the week at the various assemblies, and the films of life in Africa and life in Haiti to be shown by Richard Wright, Jr., and J. Max Bond, are among the week's offerings.

Serving on the committee on arrangements are Clarence A. Bacote of Atlanta University, Thomas J. Curry of Morehouse College; Elizabeth J. Macomson and Cornelia M. Paustian of Spelman College; E. F. Sweat of Clark College; and M. V. Nelson and Prince E. Wilson of Morris Brown College.

Howard High Backs A. U. In Observing Negro History Week

32b

In an attempt to make the citizens of Atlanta more appreciative of the part Negroes played in history both past and current, Howard High School will cooperate with the Atlanta University system. Making use of university personnel and materials, the entire week of February 12th will be devoted to the study of Negro life and culture.

Thurs. 2-2-50

Atlanta Ga

The weekly activities will feature addresses by professor C. A. Bacote of Morehouse College and Dr. William Boyd of Atlanta University. Motion pictures and lectures on Negro life will be given by Mr. R. R. Wright, III, of Morris Brown College. A tour of the Negro Collection at Atlanta University will be conducted by Dr. L. D. Reddick, Director of the Library. Questions dealing with every phase of Negro life and culture will be circulated to each home room at Howard for student review during the week. Special choir and band music will highlight each public program to which the public is invited.

Morning assembly will start at 10:00 A. M. in the Howard Gymnasium. Leadership in this program is furnished by the Social Science Department of Howard High School.

History Broadcast Slated at Atlanta

Afro-American

32b

ATLANTA—To spearhead the Atlanta University Center observance of Negro History Week, three historians will appear over Station WCON at 12:45 p.m., on Sunday, Feb. 12, on the first annual Negro History Week Roundtabe of the Air.

Participating on the panel will be Dr. Lawrence D. Reddick, librarian of Atlanta University; Dr. Margaret Nelson, professor of history at Morris Brown College; and Clarence A. Bacote, professor of history at Atlanta U. Dr. Reddick will appear again on a radio hookup 12:30 p.m. on Feb. 15, over Station WERD.

Sat. 2-11-50

For the second consecutive year, the combined faculties and facilities of five colleges in Atlanta are working together to promote the annual celebration. One unusual offering during the week will be the program sponsored by the African Students' Association on the campuses of Morris Brown Clark and Morehouse Colleges.

Baltimore Md

An exchange of historians among the faculties of Atlanta University, Morehouse, Spellman, Clark and Morris Brown Colleges is another indication of the co-operative endeavors engaged in b faculties and students in promoting the program of the University Center.

"Voice Of America" Tells Of Negro Attainments Contribution To Progress Of U.S.A. Retold In Radio Talk

West African Pilot
Sat. 4-7-54 Lagos, Nigeria

Negro History Week in the United States was the interesting subject of discussion on a recent broadcast of "The Voice of America in Nigeria."

Mr Harold M. Null, Public Affairs Officer of the American Consulate General and Mr Samuel Taylor of the United States Information Service, explained that every year a week is set aside for observation of the part played by Negro Americans in the history and development of the United States.

Among the facts publicised during Negro History Week this year were these:

Today, 82,000 or almost ten per cent of all Government employees are Negroes — representing the national proportion of Negro to white.

Today, too, some 55,000 Negroes are teachers; 25,000 are ministers; close to 4,000 are doctors; 6,000 are nurses.

Another 4,000 Negroes are social workers, and more than 1,200 are lawyers and judges.

The 1948 edition of "Who's Who in America" names ninety-one Negroes, and the current edition of "American Men of Science" lists another seventy-seven.

Twenty-six Negroes have been elected to the United States Congress; two are serving in the current session, while thirty-three Negroes are members of State Legislatures.

Among the cultural contributions, Mr Null empasized the poetry of Langston Hughes and Phyllis Wheatley and the novels of Richard Wright.

Tribute was also paid to the Negro press, which comprises two hundred and thirty publications; to the many Negroes who are among America's top ranking musicians, and in the field of sports, to such national heroes as Joe Louis, the boxer, and Jackie Robinson, the baseball player.

Mr Taylor pointed out that the United States, far from believing that black and white cannot live together in peace and progress in one nation, has awakened to the fact that peoples of all colours and races must live together in one world or perish.

The Negro firmly believes that if the progress in one race relations and Negro advancement which has marked the last thirty years can be maintained for another generation, the goal will be in sight.

Mr Null stated that although Marian Anderson, the great American singer in her own way spoke for the American Negro during Negro History Week, what is more important, when Negro History Week is past, she and all of America's Negroes will be free to continue their efforts toward personal and racial achievements.

Novel Feature Heard During History Week

Black Dispatch

Negro America Transcribed Is Recording of Curtis Hunt

Do you remember Curtis N. Hunt? Ten years age he was the principal of the school at Holdenville. Hunt lives in Oakland, California now and he's the guiding genius of "Negro America Transcribed Inc.", a recording company.

Last week Principal William Johnson, of Edwards school, used an album of eight recordings sent to Editor Roscoe Dunjee by Hunt, during this Negro history week program, and Mrs. Carolyn Countee, in the junior high school, at Douglass high school also used them to good effect for the same purpose.

The recordings depict in a very graphic way the patriotic devotion the black men has given to American institutions, and in addition trace with unusual accuracy the remarkable progress Negroes have made since the days they arrived at Jamestown, Virginia in slave vessels.

It would be an excellent thing for school principals all over Oklahoma to secure this album of Negro progress and patriotism. According to Mr. Hunt, this is the first of six albums of Negro America Transcribed. If you think well of this effort of a former Oklahoma school teacher, write Mr. Hunt at the following address: Negro America Transcribed, 5314, Market Street, Oakland, California.

DUSTIN' OFF the NEWS

32b by LUCIUS Harper

Are You Inferior? Here Is A Good Method To Judge Whether You Are

1-28-50

THE celebration of Negro History Week comes this year on February 12th to the 19th. Each February for the past twenty-five years it has been observed. I will not ask what you have learned about your race that is new and revealing in this quarter of a century, but rather what have you discovered from the standpoint of reading Negro history in the past year that was illuminating, if not startling? Have you read a book of Negro history in the past twelve months? Have you had race pride enough to use about twelve hours in these last twelve months to learn something of the background of your race, its accomplishments down through the ages; its contributions to civilization; its notable discoveries in the field of invention, etc., that would cause you to feel proud of yourself . . . proud that you were identified with such achievements through the color of your skin?

If you haven't purchased a book of some character regarding the history of your race within the past twenty-five years . . . since Negro History Week began . . . you are a sort of millstone about the Negro's neck; you are just what some white people type you — inferior. Any Negro in this day and time who is not attempting to improve himself in intellectual habits; who is satisfied to remain ignorant of the rich traditions in the history of his race, is most certainly inferior to those in any race who chose a dissimilar course.

The idea of setting aside a week for the study of our history was fashioned in the fertile brain of Dr. Carter G. Woodson. At 18 years old he scarcely knew a letter in the book. He was a section-gang worker for a Virginia railroad. He yearned to improve himself, and to learn something about his race, for he knew there must be some famous men in it. He began to study and this craving grew on him. His quest for knowledge led him through Harvard University where he obtained one of its highest degrees. Then he thought he would share the knowledge that he had learned about the black people in world history with other members of his race, who, through prejudice, were deprived of learning such facts.

So he organized an association for the study of Negro history. He refused comfortable donations from white sources that wanted him to write his historical facts about Negroes along the old traditional patterns: showing the whites as "great fathers" of everything, the great creators of everything, and that the Negro was just an imitator. Dr. Woodson worked tirelessly with scant support — even from Negroes — in the initial stages of his work. He was even criticized and condemned from many jealous sources for trying to get his books in Negro schools, where children could be taught the pride of race. He kept on, and finally the "walls began to tumble;" other Negro writers caught the spirit of the necessity for Negro history, and they began to tell the Negro story from Egypt to Georgia, and consequently we have now a flood of Negro literature that is concise, definite and illuminating in all of its historical aspects. It is authentic, unvarnished and capable of proof.

Every tenth American should know the true story of Peter Salem, Denmark Vesey, Nat Turner, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, Phyllis Wheatley, Frederick Douglass, Deborah Gannett, Elijah McCoy, Granville Woods, Gabriel, Job of Boonda and other scintillating characters in the development of this nation. The status of every monument erected in this country in memory of our heroes should be established in the minds of all. The genius of these characters should be stressed and emphasized. Our great men should be made immortal and such a halo of glory ought be placed around them that their memories would fire the minds, challenge the admiration and point us to high endeavor and great achievement. Every race has done and continues to do this very thing.

Negro history handled and diffused in this fashion would tend to break down the dread inferiority complex and would give us a clearer knowledge of the stock from which we have sprung. Every agency within our control should be utilized in presenting the facts of Negro History to our people and to other people, for that matter.

THOMAS CHORUS IS HEARD

Times

Negro Composers Study Group Gives 18th Annual Concert

Mon 2-13-50

The Thomas Negro Composers Study Group, a chorus of about two dozen singers, gave its eighteenth annual concert in Times Hall yesterday afternoon. The program, part of Negro History Week, was attended by a sizable audience.

New York

Mrs. Blanche K. Thomas, who organized the group in 1932 to study and sing the music of Negro composers, conducted compositions and arrangements of such notables as the late H. T. Burleigh, Hall Johnson and William Grant Still, as well as many lesser known musicians.

32f

Between numbers the Rev. Edler G. Hawkins read tributes to and biographies of the composers. The chorus, or soloist from its ranks, dressed in black and white uniforms, would then rise and step forward to sing. The program was balanced between rhythmical and more introspective arrangements of spirituals, as well as between ensemble and solo singing. Mateal Sydnor also read her essay, "Why Negro History Week?"

EBONY HAS NEGRO HISTORY

Union 32f

Chicago—Dr. Carter Woodson, this week officially launched his 24th annual celebration of Negro History Week by listing in February Ebony the 15 most outstanding events in Negro History.

Thurs. 1-19-50

Cincinnati Ohio

Dr. Woodson, who first began working in 1915 for nation-wide recognition of the Negro's contributions, lists in Ebony with pictorial reproductions the most outstanding events.

Negro History Week February 12-19

Capital Times
Dat. 1-28-50

All Civil Rights Congress chapters are urged to observe Negro History Week (Feb. 12-19) by William L. Patterson, CRC Executive Secretary.

32f

"By studying the history of the Negro people and honoring their achievements and struggles," Mr. Patterson said, "we strengthen the whole fight for defense of the Bill of Rights."

Washington

"The past and present militancy of the Negro people in America—unfortunately hidden from the majority of Americans—can serve as a great inspiration for all of us today," he said.

The week, he added, should be used to highlight CRC's thesis with regard to the Negro people today—namely, that Jim Crow is an official policy of government enforced through terror against the Negro people.

History Week On Radio, TV

Herald-American

32f

Programs with the theme of Negro History Week were aired on Sunday from 4:15 to 4:30 on Channel 13, KLAC. The programs were presented at the request of local NAACP youth and student councils.

Thurs. Feb. 16, 1950

"We hope that people in the community will write to KRKD and to Al Jarvis and express their appreciation for their cooperation" said Juanita Fuller, regional director of the NAACP Youth councils.

2-16-50

Miss Fuller said that the local NAACP Youth Council and the NAACP council at UCLA are making plans for a greater Los Angles Youth Conference on Civil Rights as a follow-up to the recent National Civil Rights Mobilization.

Los Angeles, Calif.

The Youth Conference is scheduled for late March. Among the sponsors are Sherrill Luke, UCLA student body president, Dorothy Andrews, president of the L. A. Youth Council, Ralph Quaron, National secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Mexican Youth and Bob Lyons, member of the executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO.

Pamphlets Tell History Of America

[illegible]

322

This week is the 25th annual observance of Negro History Week, first introduced in 1926. This is also the week of Abraham Lincoln's birthday and the supposed birthday of Frederick Douglass.

Memphis Tenn.

A review, for the occasion, of a century of Negro pamphlets, indicates that not only Negro history is involved, but American history, and therefore, world history.

During 1949, The Pamphlet Index listed such pamphlets as: "How A Southerner Licked Intolerance," reprinted from Coronet; "Let My People Go," published by the Urban League: "What Should We Do About Race Segregation?" published by Town Hall.

Tri.

2-24-50

These pamphlets are written not only for scholars. They are written for the whole world to read. The subject is the Negro. The pamphleteers are interracial. They focus on Negro rights specifically and democratic rights in general. Their scope includes critical questions of productivity, politics, international relations. Other listed titles were: "Negro in Our Economy," published by the Southern Regional Council; "The Negro's Stake in the Future of American Industry," published by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; "Survey of the Negro Vote in the 1948 Presidential Election," published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; "Nobody Knows......" published by the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training.

DIFFERENT FOCUS

About a hundred years ago pamphlets relating to Negroes had a different focus,-slavery. Their scope was as extensive, and they, too, were intended for mass circulation.

A pro-slavery pamphlet. "The Rights of American Slavery," by T. W. Holt of the St. Louis Literary and Philosophical Association, went to 500,000 copies in two editions in 1860. Some 30 years earlier, "David Walker's Appeal," an explosive attack against slavery, had gone to three editions, and it was expected by Walker: "that all colored men, women and children, of every nation, language and tongue under heaven will try to procure a copy of this appeal and read it, or get someone to read it to them, for it is designed more particularly for them."

Scripture was introduced on both sides, In 1842, the slaveholders issued a pamphlet, "Slavery Defended by Scripture Against the Attacks of the Abolitionists." Anti-slavery views were posed in such pamphlets as "View of the Subject of Slavery contained in the Biblical Repertory for April 1836, in which the Scriptural Argument, It Is Believed, is Very Clearly and Justly Exhibited."

Questions of law were raised in 1847 in a pamphlet by Lysander Spooner titled "The Unconstitutionality of Slavery." This was immediately contested in a pamphlet by Wendell Phillips insisting that the Constitution itself was a pro-slavery document.

ECONOMICS POSER

Economics was posed in such pamphlets as "Wages or the Whip, An Essay on the Comparative Costs and Productiveness of Free and Slave Labor," (1833).

Important to both the North and the South was the attitude of the European nations. Emissaries and documents crossed the Atlantic. In 1847, there appeared in London a "Tract on American Slavery by the Rev. M. M. Clarke, a Colored Man Now on a visit to England from the United States." In 1852, an Englishman published in London the pamphlet "Slavery the Crime and Curse of America: An Expostulation with the Christians of that Land."

Fifty years ago, Negro pamphlets were primarily concerned with the economic betterment of the race.

Today, as we reach the second half of the Twentieth Century, the significance of race relations in America has been summed up by President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University in his pamphlet, "Some Changes in Perspectives and Patterns of Race Relations," published by the American Missionary Association, Nashville, Tennessee, 1949:

"The issue of race relations is today an organic part of the international issue of human rights."

PAMPHLETS TELL NEGRO HISTORY OF AMERICA

Sun Reporter

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Sat 2-11-50

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326

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"THE ISSUE OF RACE RELATIONS IS TODAY AN ORGANIC PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS."

Observance Feb. 12-19

History Ass'n Has Democracy Theme

Courier

32b

WASHINGTON—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, in announcing that the week of Feb. 12-19 has been selected for the annual celebration of Negro History Week, has taken for theme of observation, "Freedom With Opportunity."

As is done annually, schools and colleges throughout the country in numerous cities will sponsor programs and hold exhibits during the week of observance.

Purpose of the celebration is to acquaint the public with facts concerning the contributions of the Negro throughout the world, to present-day culture and civilization.

DEMOCRACY IS THEME

The observance this year is directed toward translating into action the program of democracy as set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

A release sent out this week by the association points out that a citizen without equality before the law is a citizen in name only, and that in any free society, under this condition democracy has before it an unfinished task.

Groups wishing or planning to take part in the annual observance may get further information on how best they might arrange their program and exhibits, by writing Dr. Carter G. Woodson, director, Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc., 1538 Ninth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Dr. Woodson Lists 15 Most Outstanding Negro History Events

Black Dispatch

CHICAGO. — Dr. Carter Woodson, this week officially launched the 24th annual celebration of Negro History Week by listing in February Ebony the 15 most outstanding events in Negro history.

32b

Dr. Woodson, who first began working in 1915 for nation-wide recognition of the Negro's contributions, lists in Ebony with pictorial reproductions these events as the most outstanding:

Sat. 1-14-50

Landinf of the first Negroes, 1619; Slaying of Crispus Attucks, 1717; Peter Salem at Bunker Hill, 1775; Northwest Territory Ordinance, 1787; Missouri Compromsie, 1819; Nat Turner's Insurrection, 1831; Formation of Abolitionists, 1838; Lynching of Underground Railroad, 1840; Omnibus Bill, 1850; Dred Scott decision, 1858; Civil War, 1862-1865; Reconstruction Era, 1868-1895; First Exodus From the South, 1877; Booker T. Washington era, 1895-1915; The Great Migrations, 1917.1940.

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Argus

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Fri.

Slaying of Crispus Attucks—1717.

1-13-50

Peter Salem at Bunker Hill—1775.

Northwest Territory Ordinance—1787.

St Louis

Missouri Compromise—1819.

Nat Turner's Insurrection—1831.

Formation of Abolitionists—1838.

Launching of Underground Railroad—1840.

Omnibus Bill—1850.

Dred Scott Decision—1858.

Civil War—1862 - 1865.

Reconstruction Era—1868-1895.

First Exodus from the South—1877.

Booker T. Washington Era—1895 - 1915.

The Great Migrations—1917-1940.

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Celebrate Negro History Week Feb. 12th to 19th

Capital Times

Sat. 1-14-50

Washington

The celebrants of Negro History Week from February 12 to 19, will emphasize freedom with opportunity as the unfinished task of democracy. In the effort to tarnslate into action the program of democracy set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States this nation has had a hard road to travel. The main difficulty has been selfishness. What men have desired for themselves they have denied to others. As Thomas Jefferson once said, "What a stupendous! what an incomprehensible machine is man! who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellowman a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that he rose in rebellion to oppose."

32b

"FREEDOM, OPPORTUNITY"

THEME FOR HISTORY WEEK

Star

Sat. 1-14-50

"Freedom With Opportunity" will be the theme for Negro History Week, Feb. 12-19. It is considered the unfinished task of democracy.

32b

Although the Negro people were freed from slavery, and were given the rights of citizens of the United States (on paper) including the right to vote by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the U. S. Constitution, this did not mean they were actually free, the announcement for Negro History Week points out.

Denver, Colo.

The Civil War and the three amendments to the Constitution which granted the Negro his constitutional freedom and rights of American citizens, were the mere starting point for real democracy. The culmination of this great program is the unfinished task of democracy which will give real freedom to everyone with the opportunity all American citizens should have.

Special stress will be laid on the history of the Negro people during this week, and boards of education will be urged to adopt textbooks of Negro history and literature for study in the schools. One day in the week will be set aside as Book and Picture Day when funds will be raised for books and pictures of Negroes for the schools.

NEGRO HISTORY NOW POPULAR AMONG WHITE SCHOLARS

Argus

Fri. 2-24-50

HAMPTON, Va.—The study of the history of the Negro has not only become "respectable" today; it has become a "popular, serious activity among serious American scholars," both white and Negro, in both the North and the South.

32b

That was one of the assertions made by Dr. John Hope Franklin, professor of History, at Howard University, in a Negro History Week lecture in Ogden Hall at Hampton Institute last Thursday, February 16. The lecture highlighted a week of programs sponsored on and off campus by the local student chapter.

St Louis

Dr. Franklin, author of "From Slavery to Freedom," declared:

"Not only are white people now writing about the history of the Negro, but they are wrting, unlike earlier white writers on the subject, with both understanding and sympathy. They are combining the highest ideals of scholarships and of morality, in that they are grappling honestly with the problems of human relations."

If the trend continues, he predicted, "Our young people will understand justice, and human relationships will be strengthened in such a way that social peace will come."

Program Given In Cooperation With NAACP

Argus

Fri. 2-24-50

St Louis Mo.

NEW YORK—Negro History Week was observed at New York university with a program of talks, exhibits, and concerts Monday and Tuesday at LaGuardia Hall, 51 West 4th Street.

32b

The program was directed by Irving Ravinsky of the School of Education's Student Council.

Photographs, sculpture and paintings by prominent Negro artists, and leather and metal works of Negro craftsmen was exhibited. Books outlining the history of the Negro people, as well as literature from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, The Urban League, and the Council on Foreign Affairs were displayed.

Participating in Monday's program were Brownee McGhee, folk singer; Winifred Norman, Office and Professional Workers Union; Dr. Ethel Alpenfels, Sociology and Anthropology departments of the School of Education; and Miss Ada Jackson, Brooklyn civic leader.

The following day's guests included William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress; Herbert Aptheker, historian; and Frank Turner, New York City Board of Education.

The program was presented with the cooperation of the University chapters of the NAACP and the Seminar on International Relations.

FREEDOM WITH OPPORTUNITY

32 L

The celebrants of Negro History Week, from February 12 to 19, will emphasize freedom with opportunity as the unfinished task of democracy. In the effort to translate into action the program of democracy set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States this nation has had a hard road to travel. The main difficulty has been selfishness. What men have desired for themselves they have denied to others. As Thomas Jefferson once said, "What a stupendous, what an incomprehensible machine is man! Who can endure toil, famine, stripes, imprisonment and death itself in vindication of his own liberty, and the next moment be deaf to all those motives whose power supported him through his trial, and inflict on his fellowman a bondage, one hour of which is fraught with more misery than ages of that he rose in rebellion to oppose."

California Voice

All Americans, however, did not give up in despair because of a majority to the contrary, as did Thomas Jefferson. The abolitionists decided to do something to advance the cause of freedom. The climax was the outcome of the sectional conflict which resulted in nominal emancipation, leaving freedom with opportunity as an unfinished task of democracy. A citizen without equality before was a citizen in name only. Of what value was it to be called free and be confined to the ghetto, subject to injustice in the courts, denied the opportunity to obtain an education, to acquire property, and to earn an honest living and at the same time be the victims of lynching and massacre?

Fri. 1-6-50

Charles Sumner and Thadeus Stevens endeavored to secure the passage of laws necessary to grant Negroes all the rights of citizens and to protect them in the enjoyment of such rights. For so doing these reformers were libelled and slandered by so-called statesmen and historians as the greatest villians in the history of the United States. Books written in denunciation of Thaddeus Stevens especially would make up many trainloads if thus assembled. Yet these men were the greatest statesmen of their day. Sumner was undoubtedly the ablest man in public life during his time. He was a scholar and a gentleman with a keen sense of justice which ever guided his actions. Well acquainted with the history, diplomacy and language of European nations, he wisely guided Lincoln in foreign affairs during the Civil War. Stevens was the stern statesman who measured up to the requirements for dealing with the conquered secessionists. He was resolute, intelligent, daring and strong in piloting through Congress the measures which sustained the war and guaranteed both freedom and equality to those in bondage. He was a man of the high order characterized by charity, honesty, and sincerity. He had nothing to do with the coruption which followed after his death in 1868. His sole aim was to do good to all men, and he therefore championed the cause of equalitarianism which the people of that day would not accept. So-called statesmen of our time still contend for the right of their constituents to deny Negroes the right to live and move and have their being in peace, happiness and prosperity.

Oakland Calif.

Faced with this bad record while trying to buy its way to world leadership, the United States has become a laughing stock for those on the rising tide of liberty, equality, and brotherhood. In order to set ourselves aright before the world we are compelled now to go back to the principles advanced by Sumner and Stevens four generations ago. These statesmen are rising, therefore, in the enlightened public mind, and we must reevaluate their record as the advanced agents of democracy.

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32 C

Jacksonville Fla.

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Tattler

Slaying of Crispus Attucks—1717.

Peter Salem at Bunker Hill--1775.

Sat. 1-14-50

Northwest Territory Ordinance 1787.

Missouri Compromise . 1819

Nat Turner's Insurrection 1831.

Formation of Abolitionists--1838.

Launching of Underground Railroad 1840.

Omnibus Bill . . 1850.

Dred Scott Decision . 1858.

Civil War . 1862--1865.

Reconstruction Era 1868 -1895.

First Exodus From the South 1877.

Booker T. Washington Era . . 1895--1915.

The Great Migrations 1917, 1940.

The Lost Colony of Roanoke in North Carolina is still a mystery in our history.

32b

Afro-American

Sat

2-18-50

Baltimore Md.

Importance of History Week

Every year about this time someone asks us whether we think that we should continue the annual observance of Negro History Week.

Each time we have answered "yes." This year, we are more convinced than ever that the observance should be continued, and here's why:

When Life magazine recently published its special mid-century issue—"American Life and Times 1900-1950"—it failed completely to report, by words or pictures, any worthwhile accomplishments of colored Americans during that period.

While admitting that this omission was "probably our worst mistake," Life nevertheless followed a pattern established by many historians, movie producers, newspapers, national advertisers etc., of completely ignoring an important segment of America's population or else of depicting that segment in an unfavorable light.

Negro History Week grew out of a desire to fill in for posterity these blank pages of American history and Dr. Carter G. Woodson and his associates have, with limited funds, done a most remarkable job along this line.

Through the schools, churches, press, radio, and civic organizations the story of the contributions made by America's largest minority is gaining circulation.

Unfortunately, there are still thousands of people who are not being reached by these media—people who are still totally ignorant of what has been accomplished, often against great odds.

A few may know of Joe Louis, Jackie Robinson, and Dr. Ralph Bunche, but how many know of Sojourner Truth, Frederick Douglass, Phyllis Wheatley, Benjamin Banneker, Dr. Ernest Just, Richard Wright, Mrs. Mary Bethune, Dr. Mordecai Johnson and hundreds of others?

Yes, we would like to see the day when the observance of Negro History Week will no longer be necessary—when there will be just one history of America which will be all-inclusive and objective.

That day, however, no matter how optimistic we may be, is still a long way off.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

Herald

2-16-50

Time is a measuring rod of man's existence in a world of opportunity. Man, a progressive being, adapting himself to the many changing conditions which make for a great civilization. Negroes have not been exempt from such conditions, as their present status will show. The evolution of the American Negro is a story without parallel in the annals of history. The whole has been consistent with the laws that have governed the history of great nations and races throughout all times.

Bibically we are taught that the Negro descended from Noah's third son, Ham, who was so called due to his swarthy complexion in constrast to his white brother, Shem, and his yellow brother, Jephat. We cannot see this as a freak of nature, it was rather an act of Divine Providence, which at an early age of man's existence of nations and races that would in spite of continual inter mixture would endure for all times.

Nature wonderfully endowed the Negro with such traits of physical features as would need to perpetuate himself. He was given a wonderful physique conducive to strength of body and mind; his eyes were white but bright like the morning; his mouth was large, giving an expressive outlet for tremendous vocal powers; his arms were long affording him great combative powers and his feet were unusually large giving him that stability which he needed in the many battles of life's warfare. He was social and founded the first cities. His intellect was keen, giving him the powers of discernment and helping him to understand that even in his early existence there was need for constant changes and developments in a virgin world of opportunity. He was fond of sport which made him a "mighty hunter before the Lord" like Nimrod, the son of Ham, and whose name until this day is the by-word of a marksman.

Negroes in the early years founded our first form of religion and our first alphabet. They were founders of dynastics, builders of the pyramids, but nations and races like the moon, wax and wane. When the dark age of the Negro arrived he was to become a savage, easily preyed upon by his aggressors and was finally made a slave and deported to the ends of the world. When he was brought to the unknown shores of a new country and enslaved for more than two hundred years, it seemed that the dark age had become a part of the Negroes fate. The Civil War cracked his day light when it gave him his freedom. From that time a new page in his history has been written. Having already carved himself a place in the American heritage by his brave exploits while still a bondsman, he was ready now to equip himself to share in the opportunities of a growing nation. Adverse conditions met with due to previous servitude have toppled before him much the same as the untamed wilderness which sought to retard the civilization which his forefathers built. The Negro of today is an American in every sense of the word. He is progressive, competitive, civic minded and keeps an ever findful eye on the trends of the universe in matters which concern mankind.

Our illustrious ancestors could be justly proud of the success which has become a part of our modern history. The past eighty-five year span has found many Negroes in all walks of life achieving distinction and demonstrating capabilities which they were never believed to possess. Discimination due to race and color has proven to be of little consequence in halting the forward march of a proud race. Negroes are determined that there shall be no better facilities for any nation or race than for those by which his people find available for their advancement. His schools are being improved, his churches are being dedicated as much as his physicial and intellectual well-being as to his religious fervor. A new day has started for him in business, industry, and in the professions. Much remains to be done but historic experience gives vent to the thought that it will be done and a history of the Negro race will be written in the future which will depict a race of stalwart intellectuals worthy of their ancient forebears.

Negro History Week affords us opportunity to reflect on the achievements of other Negroes, a practice which has become a national institution, but more than that it is a challenge upon which we chart the course which we may follow to the highest heights of human enterprise. Our achievements as a race have been based upon the foresight and perserverance of an oppressed and underprivileged people. In the future we may be able to chart under conditions which will be more favorable to a great race in a great nation.

PAMPHLETS TELL NEGRO HISTORY OF AMERICA

32b

Sun Reporter

San Francisco Calif

Sat 2-11-50

This week is the 25th annual observance of Negro History Week, first introduced in 1926. This is also the week of Abraham Lincoln's birthday and the supposed birthday of Frederick Douglass.

A review, for the occasion, of a century of Negro pamphlets, indicates that not only Negro history is involved, but American history and, therefore, world history.

During 1949, The Pamphlet Index listed such pamphlets as: "How A Southerner Licked Intolerance," reprinted from Coronet; "Let My People Go," published by the Urban League: "What Should We Do About Race Segregation?" published by Town Hall.

These pamphlets are written not only for scholars. They are written for the whole world to read. The subject is the Negro. The pamphleteers are interracial. They focus on Negro [illegible] and democratic rights in general. Their scope includes critical questions of productivity, politics, international relations. Other listed titles were: "Negro in Our Econmy," published by the Southern Regional Council; "The Negro's Stake in the Future of American Industry," published by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; "Survey of the Negro Vote in the 1948 Presidential Election," published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; "Nobody Knows . . ." published by the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training.

About a hundred years ago pamphlets relating to Negroes had a different focus-slavery. Their scope was an extensive, and they, too, were intended for mass circulation.

A pro-slavery pamphlet, "The Rights of American Slavery," by T. W. Holt of the St. Louis Literary and Philosophical Association, went to 500,000 copies in two editions in 1860. Some 30 years earlier, "David Walker's Appeal," an explosive attack against slavery, had gone to three editions, and it was expected by Walker: "that all colored men, women and children, of every nation, language and tongue under heaven will try to procure a copy of this appeal and read it, or get someone to read it to them, for it is designed more particularly for them."

Fifty years ago, Negro pamphlets were primarily concerned with the economic betterment of the race.

Today, as we reach the second half of the Twentieth Century, the significance of race relations in America has been summed up by President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University in his pamphlet, "Some Changes in Perspectives and Patterns of Race Relations," published by the American Missionary Association, Nashville, Tennessee, 1949:

"THE ISSUE OF RACE RELATIONS IS TODAY AN ORGANIC

PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL
ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS."

Publishers Commend Two States For Quick Compliance With Court Decrees

Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 6-24-50

Special to Journal and Guide

HOUSTON, Texas—The eleventh annual convention of the Negro Newspapers Publishers Association meeting here this weekend commended the State of Texas and the State of Oklahoma for immediate compliance with the recent Supreme Court decisions involving the question of racial segregation in education.

32b

However, the convention resolved that victory will not be complete until the "separate but equal" doctrine is utterly repudiated in American life.

Delegates representing 80 per cent of the circulation of the Negro Press called for the enactment of FEPC and all civil rights measures now before Congress. The convention declared that Supreme Court decisions are no substitute for civil rights laws.

* * *

DOWDAL W. DAVIS of the Kansas City Call was re-elected president of the association.

Other officers re-elected include Carl Murphy, Afro-American, vice president; William O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post, secretary; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh Courier, treasurer.

The convention also created four new regional directorships for the purpose of promoting closer relations among the newspapers in each section of the country. P. Bernard Young Jr., of Norfolk, for the East; Emory Jackson of Birmingham, for the South; Lewis Morton, of Chicago, for the Midwest; Louis O. Swingler, of Memphis, for the Southwest.

Journal and Guide

BOARD MEMBERS re-elected were: C. C. Dejoie, of New Orleans; John Sengstacke, of Chicago; Frank Stanley of Louisville. Board members not up for re-election were: Thomas W. Young, of Norfolk; Carter Wesley, of Houston; C. A. Scott, of Atlanta, and D. Arnette Murphy, of Baltimore.

Sat. 6-24-50

Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, Scotlandville, La., was key note speaker at the annual press banquet on Friday night.

Business sessions were highlighted by addresses from R. E. Johnson, director, Houston Post; Jack Estes, circulation manager, Dallas Morning News; Clarence Tabb, Southern Newspaper Publishers Association; Myer M. Donosky, owner and publisher of several newspapers, and George Carmack, editor, Houston Press.

Norfolk, Va.

ALL BUSINESS MEETINGS of the four-day convention, June 14 through 17, were held at Texas State University, Carter Wesley of the Houston Informer was convention host.

At its closing session the association voted to hold its 1951 convention at St. Louis.

PUBLISHERS TO ST. LOUIS NEXT YEAR

Chicago

32b

HOUSTON, Tex. — The eleventh annual convention of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association meeting here last week, commended the states of Texas and Oklahoma for immediate compliance with recent Supreme Court decisions involving racial segregation and ended selecting St. Louis as the site for the 1951 meeting.

6-23-50

The convention resolved, however, that victory will not be complete until the separate but equal doctrine is utterly repudiated in American life.

St. Louis, Mo.

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6-2[illegible]-50

One of the features of the convention was a 15-minute radio broadcast from radio station KTHT-MBS in Houston which included a panel by convention members.

Included on the panel were: President Davis, Frank L. Stanley, publisher, Louisville Defender; William O. Walker of the Cleveland Call and Post; Louis O. Swingler, editor and manager of the Memphis World, and Miss Lena Rivers Smith, managing editor of the Houston Informer. Howard Woods, city editor of the St. Louis Argus, served as moderator.

Defender. Sat. 10-21-50 Chicago, Ill.

32b

SHOWN ABOVE are officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association who met at Chicago's Palmer House last weekend. Seated, left to right, are John H. Sengstacke of the Chicago Defender, W. O. Walker of the Cleveland Call and Post, C. A. Scott of the Atlanta Daily World, Thomas W. Young of the Norfolk Journal and Guide and the NNPA president, Dowdal H. Davis of the Kansas City Call. Standing, left to right, are Jerry Hood of the Detroit Tribune, C. C. DeJoie of the Louisiana Weekly, Louis Martin of the Michigan Chronicle and Carl Murphy of the Afro-American. Attending the board meeting but not shown above was Mrs. Robert L. Vann of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Newspapers Laud General MacArthur

Racial Epithets Hurt MixedFilms, Publishers Say

Courier, Pitts. 10-28-50

CHICAGO—Executive Board members of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, meeting in a business session here at the Palmer House, issued a bitter blast at the use of offensive racial epithets in the movies, especially the film, "No Way Out." They also passed a resolution praising General MacArthur's direction of troops in Korea.

Citing the fact that "racial epithets have already been banned by voluntary agreement of the broadcasting systems, news services and major metropolitan dailies," the board went on record in protesting "the use of epithets in all motion pictures and particularly the excessive employment of these epithets in the motion picture "No Way Out."

[illegible]

DENOUNCE EFFECT

The NNPA officials were positive in their denunciation of the effect of the type of wordage used in "No Way Out."

"This plan," they said, "is admirable in its intent to expose the effect of bigotry and racial prejudice. Its authors err in their belief that in order to make the villain thoroughly contemptible, he and others, on thirty-five different occasions utter indecent epithets applied to the colored race. Some of these terms of approbium have never been heard or used by millions of Americans of both races.

"Their employment on the motion picture screens throughout the country builds up a vocabulary of undesirable expressions which should not be spoken in decent society. The Association feels that the use of racial epithets under any circumstances should be barred from stage and screen."

SCROLL FOR MacARTHUR

In commending General MacArthur for his leadership of American troops in the Far East the Association board directed that a scroll be engraved and presented to General MacArthur by three war correspondents now in the Far East representing member papers of the NNPA.

Present for the meeting were Dowdal H. Davis, NNPA president, the Kansas City Call; Carl Murphy, NNPA vice president, the Afro-American Newspapers; William O. Walker, NNPA secretary, the Cleveland Call-Post; Mrs. Robert L. Vann, NNPA treasurer and publisher The Courier; C. A. Scott, Atlanta Daily World; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; C. C. DeJoie, Louisiana Weekly; Louis E. Martin, Michigan Chronicle, and John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender.

32b 1950

Negro Newspaper Publishers Association
RUSSWURM AWARD

Negro Publishers Name Truman, Nine Others For Russwurm Award

Defender, Chicago Ill.

(Cross Reference)

HOUSTON—The names of President Harry S. Truman, and Governors Alfred Driscoll of New Jersey and James Folsom of Alabama head the list of ten individuals and organizations cited last week by the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association to receive its annual Russwurm Award for their contributions to the progress of Negro Americans.

The announcement came as the Association was concluding its 11th annual convention which has been in session here since Wednesday. The citations are named in honor of John B. Russwurm, publisher of the first Negro newspaper in America. The list included five whites and three Negroes, the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, and the motion picture industry.

32A

Jul. 7-1-50

Truman Cited

The Chief Executive was honored for his "unrelenting dedication to the fight to assure every American the right to live and work unhampered by considerations of race, color, creed or national origin." This is the second successive year in which he has been designated by the publishers.

The film industry award is based upon the four productions which "dared to break with tradition in story selection and treatment where Negroes are involved."

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

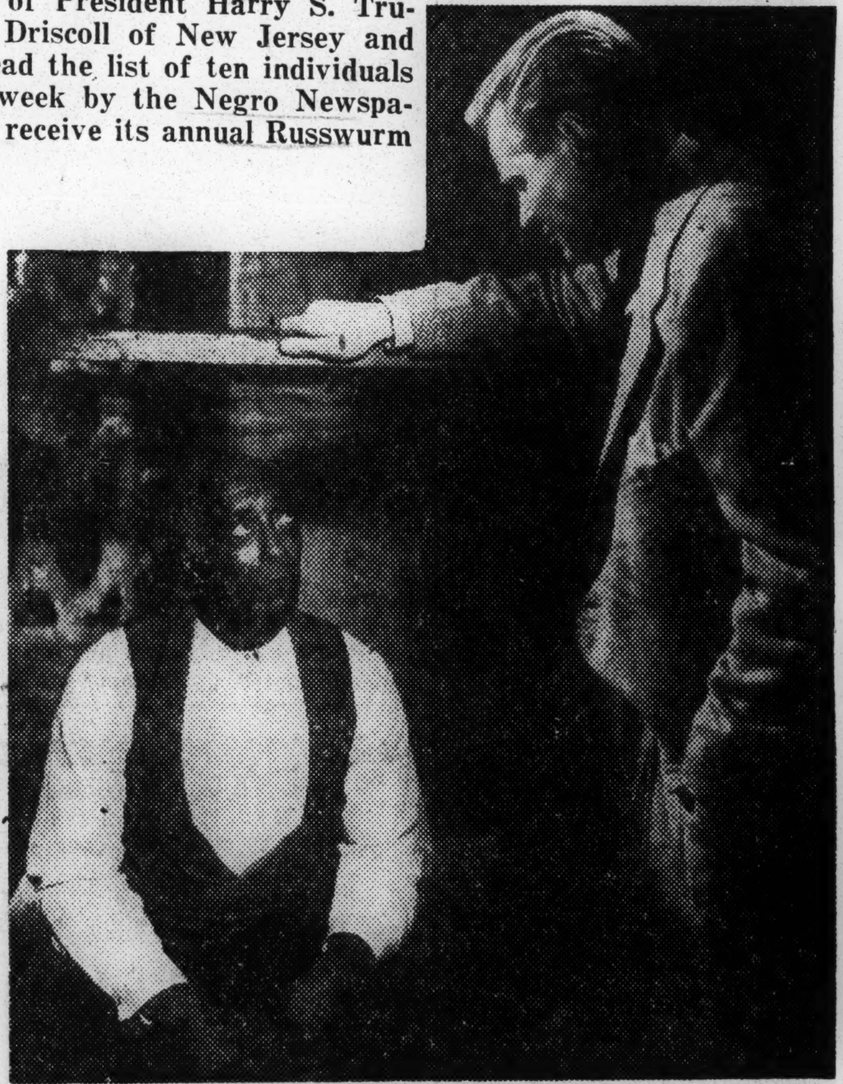
The films are "Home of the Brave," "Lost Boundaries," "Pinky" and "Intruder in the Dust."

Others Named

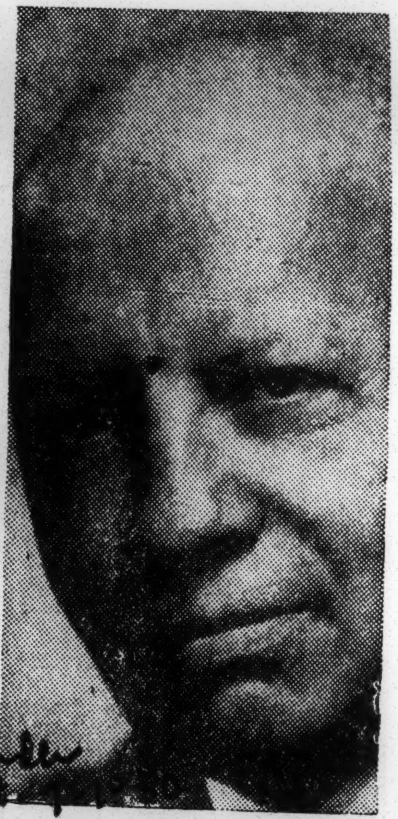
The others named were Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder and retired president, National Council of Negro Women; Percy Julian, Negro director of research for the Glidden company; Roy Campanella of the National Baseball League; Philip B. Perlman, solicitor general, Department of Justice; and Julius Krug, former Secretary of the Interior.

Special posthumous citations were named for Charles Houston, noted civil rights attorney; Dr. Carter G. Woodson, founder of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History; Dr. Charles Drew, creator of the "banked blood" system; and Dr. Luther Jackson, history department chairman, Virginia State College.

The legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the American Council on Human Rights were both recognized for their recently successful efforts in fighting segregation in travel and in education before the U. S. Supreme Court.


SCENE FROM FILM "Intruder in the Dust," one of four productions honored for their treatment where Negroes were involved.

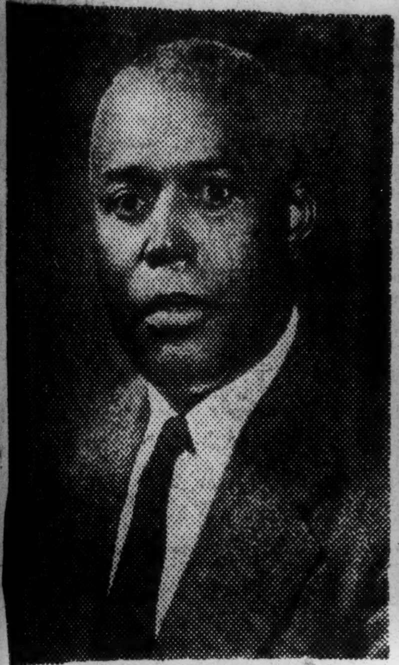
PRESIDENT TRUMAN


DR. CARTER WOODSON

Defender
[illegible] 7-1-50

DR. CHARLES R. DREW (standing) with an army laboratory expert.

Participants At Virginia Organization Society Annual Session


JAMES B. EVANS

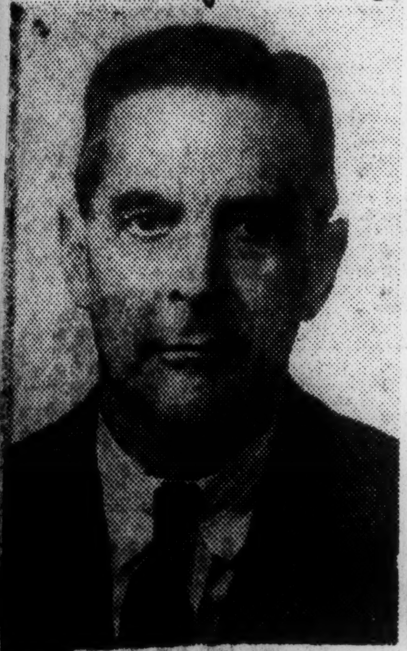
DR. A. B. HARRISON

DR. H. J. McGUINN

L. H. HENEGAN

DR. ROSCOE C. BROWN

Journal and Guide Sat. 11-18-50 Norfolk, Va.


DR. J. L B. BUCK

DR A. G. MACKLIN

MRS. M. B. SETTLE

WENDELL P. ALSTON

JAMES OVERTON

The Negro Organization Society of Virginia, Inc. met at Smithfield, Va., Nov. 15 in its 38th annual session. The three-day meeting was expected to attract urban and rural leaders from all parts of Virginia and a number of speakers and participants.

The theme of the meeting was "Mid-Century Planning for Better Living." Sessions were scheduled for Hill Street Baptist Church and Brown's AME Church. G. James Gilliam, field secretary of the organization; Lorenzo C. White, president, and William M. Cooper, executive secretary, were to have prominent places on the program. The guest pastors were the Rev. S. R. Williams, Hill Street Baptist Church, and the Rev. Melvin Law, Brown's AME Church.

Some of the guest speakers and participants in panel discussions for the sessions are shown above. They are James B. Evans, agricultural and civic leader in Isle of Wight county; Dr. A. B. Harrison, Franklin, Va., physician; Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, director of social science department, Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; L. Herbert Henegan, information specialist, Farmers Home Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and Wendell P. Alston, special representative, Esso Standard Oil Company, New York City.

Also Dr. J. L. B. Buck, coordinator of teacher education, Virginia Department of Education; Dr. A. G. Macklin, professor of education at Virginia State College and high school counsellor for Virginia, Petersburg; Mrs. Mary B. Settle, extension house improvement specialist Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., and James Overton, Portsmouth, Va., lawyer.

32b 1950 Negro Women, Inc. (New York)

Women Donate $50 to YMCA

32b

NEW YORK, — Negro Women, Inc., last Wednesday voted a $50 donation to the Harlem branch of the YMCA, Mrs. Gladys Mason, president of the organization, announced this week.

Afro-American

The contribution was derived from a benefit party held last Saturday evening in the club rooms of the Dining Car Employees Union. The affair was the result of an appeal made by Mrs. Mason who is a member of the special gifts committee of the YM.

[illegible]

The committee sponsoring the benefit was headed by Mrs. Sylvia Armstrong and included Mesdames Mary Walker, Edna Case, Willia Mae Terry, Iona Peters, Gilberta Edwards, Adelaide Lockhart, and Misses Majorie Gilbert, Mahala Winters, Mary E. Finger, and Rosamond Boxill.

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD (NAACP)
CHARLES H. HOUSTON

Honor Paid to Houston

Awared Spingarn Medal Posthumously

Afro-American

BOSTON—Charles H. Houston, attorney, brilliant and militant defender of the civil rights of minority groups, was posthumously awarded the NAACP's annual Spingarn Medal at the organization's 41st annual convention here, last Sunday.

7-1-50

The award was presented to Mr. Houston's young son, Charles Houston Jr., in closing ceremonies of the convention at Mechanics' Hall. The presentation was made by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University Law School.

Balto.

"Thank you for the Spingarn Award and I hope I will be half as good as my daddy was," said Charles H. Houston Jr. as he receive the medal.

Mr. Houston, who died a few weeks before the decisions of the Supreme Court striking down racial discrimination in inter-State dining cars, in higher education, was the father of the NAACP's legal program.

Harvard Proud of Houston

"The Harvard Law School is proud that Charles H. Houston was one of its student," Dean Griswold declared in his presentation address, adding:

"As one of our distinguished graduates, he is one of a long line of eminent colored lawyers who have been students at the school. Among those of modern times, I may mention, among many others:

The late William H. Lewis of the Class of 1895, Matthew W. Bullock of the Class of 1907, Raymond Pace Alexander of the Class of 1923, Judge William H. Hastie of the Class of 1930 (a fellow student of my own time), Matthew Bullock Jr. of the Class of 1943 and William T. Coleman Jr. of the Class of 1946."

Citation Read

The medal was accompanied by a citation telling of its bestowal:

"In memory of a lifetime of gallant championship of equal rights for all Americans, of unselfish devotion to democratic ideals, of unwavering fidelity to the American dream of equal opportunity.

Afro-Amer

The citation continued:

The Spingarn Medal, presented annually to a colored American for distinguished achievement, is this year awarded to the late Charles H. Houston, stalwart defender of democracy, inspired teacher of youth, and leader in the legal profession.

"Immediately after graduation from Harvard Law School, Mr. Houston set out to make our Constitution a meaningful document for all minority groups. To this end, he accepted the position of Vice-Dean of the Howard University Law School and trained his students to be social enigneers as well as lawyers.

"He then organized and put into motion the present broad legal program of the NAACP and began the successful legal struggle to remove racial barriers to fair employment by protecting Negro trainmen from job discrimination.

Notable Victories Listed

"Mr. Houston's memory is honored by such notable legal victories as the University of Missouri case, the railway trainmen cases, many criminal cases in which colored persons had been denied due process of law because of race, and the restrictive convenant cases, to cite a few.

"His true greatness, however, can be measured by the many legal cases in which his vision and unselfish devotion to principle inspired other lawyers of both races to champion the civil rights of minority groups.

"It is doubtful that there has been a single important case involving civil rights during the past fifteen years in which Charles Houston has not either participated directly or by consultation and advice.

"He was a tower of strength in the legal field. He will forever be an inspiration to all freedom-loving people—a great man."

Other Awards Made

Other awards made by the convention were the Ike Smalls Award, presented to the Niagara Falls branch for showing the largest increase in membership in the past year. The membership increased 600% in the past year.

A special citation was presented by the director of branches to the Rev. William Oliver of Redbird, Okla., for being present for his 20th straight annual convention.

Thalheimer Award Winners

The 1950 Thalheimer awards, given to branches for significant action in the fight for equal opportunity during the past year, were made as follows:

CLASS I (branches without paid personnel)—first prize, $100, East St. Louis, Ill.; second prize, $50, Oxford, Ohio; honorable mention (6), $25 each, Albany, N.Y.; Tri-City, Ill., Tuskegee, Ala.

CLASS II (branches with paid executive secretaries) — first prize, $100, Cleveland; second prize, $50, Atlanta.

CLASS III (State conferences)—first prize, $100, New Jersey State Confereennce; second prize, $50, Indiana State Conference.

The most outstanding accomplishment of each branch receiving the Thalheimer Award is listed below:

CLASS I

First prize — East St. Louise: As a result of the long and bitter fight carried by the branch against segregated schools for more than a year, the 85-year old jim crow policy in the East St. Louis school system was finally abolished.

Second prize—Oxford: A sult was won against Oxford Village for its discriminatory practices at the municipal swimming pool.

Honorable mentions—Albany: The branch was one of the leaders in the fight to get a city housing project. As a result of the branch's efforts, colored policemen and salesgirls were appointed.

Tri-City: The branch waged a successful fight against the board of directors of the YMCA who would not allow colored persons to engage in activities, accept them as members, or recognize membership cards of visitors. YMCA now admits all person to full membership and allows use of all of its facilities.

Tuskegee: The branch was successful in getting approximately 700 voters registered, an increase of 600%.

CLASS II

First prize—Cleveland: Successful in having a non-discrminatory amendment included in public housing legislation and passed. This clause was left out of the original legislation and the branch took a major role in having it included as an amendment before the legislation passed.

Second Prize—Atlanta: Improvement in white press as to treatment of colored news. Helped to establish the Citizens' Committee on Public Education and worked with that group in filing petitions for equal facilities in Atlanta public schools.

CLASS III

..First Prize — New Jersey State Conference: Sponsored and fought for the passage of the famous "Freeman Civil Rights Law" which provides a combined method of State enforcement of both the "Burrell Civil Rights Law of 1935" and the "Hill FEPC Law of 1945.")The former, forbidding discrimination in public

the other in employment. In addition to embracing the field of education, the new law also provides for a permanent abatement of discriminatory practices through a cease and desist order of the courts.

Attacked the attempted segregation of colored veterans in housing projects in the city of East Orange. All of the projects were ultimately filled on an unsegregated basis. After a two-year fight, the State conference was successful in its fight against segegati on in the National Guard and Naval Militia and the inclusion of this prohibition in the Constitution.

Second Prize—Indiana State Conference: A fight for passage of anti-segregated school bill by Indiana Legislature was spearheaded by the State conference. The bill was passed and segregated schools are to be abolished within four years. The conference was successful in opening several restaurants, theatres, etc., through the filing of affidavits under Indiana Civil Rights Laws.

32b 1950

SPINGARN MEDAL AWARD (NAACP)
Charles H. Houston

Charles Houston Named 35th Spingarn Medalist

Daily World
Wed 5-24-50
Atlanta Ga.

NEW YORK — The posthumous award of the 35th Spingarn Medal, for outstanding achievement of a Negro American, to the late Charles H. Houston, was announced here Tuesday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Presentation of the award will be made to a member of Mr. Houston's family by Dean Erwin Griswould of Harvard Law School at the closing session of the 41st annual convention of the NAACP in Boston on June 25. In consenting to make the presentation, Dean Griswold said: "We are very much pleased to learn that the medal will be awarded to the late Charles H. Houston. He was one of the distinguished graduates of this school, and I shall be happy to have a small part in your honor to him."

The Spingarn award was established by the late Joel E. Spingarn, one-time president of the Association, who set up a trust fund "to perpetuate the lifelong interest of my brother, Arthur B. Spingarn, of my wife, Amy E. Spingarn, and of myself in the achievements of the American Negro."

DIED APRIL 22

Mr. Houston, chairman of the NAACP National Legal Committee and one of the outstanding constitutional lawyers in the country, died in Washington on April 22 of a heart ailment. He was fifty-four years of age.

As the Association's special counsel from 1935-1940, Mr. Houston engineered and was responsible for a long line of court decisions protecting the civil rights of Negro Americans. In expressing the Association's grief at the death of the distinguished attorney, Dr. Louis T. Wright, chairman of the NAACP Board of Directors, said that "he will be remembered as the inspirational genius for all types of legal action based upon the recognition of the principle of the equality of man--that all men are equal before the law."

"As Dean of the Law School of Howard University," Dr. Wright said, Mr. Houston "insisted that Negro lawyers be first of all social engineers dedicated to working toward better conditions for all men regardless of race or color."

Among the best known of the many significant legal decisions won by Mr. Houston were the restrictive covenant cases, the Donald Murray case, and the Gaines case. His last legal victory before his untimely death was the ruling by the Maryland Court of Appeals ordering the admission of Miss Esther McCready to the University of Maryland Nursing School.

The only other posthumous award made by the Spingarn Medal Committee was presented in 1936 to the late John Hope, president of Atlanta University. Among other prominent Spingarn medalists are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Percy L. Julian, Judge William H. Hastie, Miss Marian Anderson, A. Philip Randolph, the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, the late Harry T. Burleigh, Dr. W. E. DuBois, Walter White, the late James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

CHARLES H. HOUSTON NAMED 35th SPINGARN MEDALIST IN 1950

32b
NAACP
California Voice
Fri 5-26-50
Oakland Calif.

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"As Dean of the Law School of Howard University," Dr. Wright said, Mr. Houston "insisted that Negro lawyers be first of all social engineers dedicated to working toward better conditions for all men regardless of race or color."

Among the best known of the many significant legal decisions won by Mr. Houston were the restrictive covenant cases, the Donald Murray case, and the Gaines case. His last legal victory before his untimely death was the ruling by the Maryland Court of Appeals ordering the admission of Miss Esther McReady to the University of Marylandd Nursing School.

The only other posthumous award made by the Spingarn Medal Committee was presented in 1936 to the late John Hope, president of Atlanta University. Among other prominent Spingarn medalists are Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Dr. Percy L. Julian, Judge William H. Hastie, Miss Marian Anderson, A. Philip Randolph, the late Dr. Charles R. Drew, the late Harry T. Burleigh, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Walter White, the late James Weldon Johnson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Honor Paid to Houston

Afro-American
Sat 7-1-50
NAACP

Awared Spingarn Medal Posthumously

BOSTON—Charles H. Houston, attorney, brilliant and militant defender of the civil rights of minority groups, was posthumously awarded the NAACP's annual Springarn Medal at the organization's 41st annual convention here, last Sunday.

Baltimore Md.

The award was presented to Mr. Houston's young son, Charles Houston Jr., in closing ceremonies of the convention at Mechanics' Hall. The presentation was made by Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University Law School.

"Thank you for the Spingarn Award and I hope I will be half as good as my daddy was," said Charles H. Houston Jr. as he receive the medal.

Mr. Houston, who died a few weeks before the decisions of the Supreme Court striking down racial discrimination in inter-State dining cars, in higher education, was the father of the NAACP's legal program.

Harvard Proud of Houston

"The Harvard Law School is proud that Charles H. Houston was one of its student," Dean Griswold declared in his presentation address, adding:

"As one of our distinguished graduates, he is one of a long line of eminent colored lawyers who have been students at the school. Among those of modern times, I may mention, among many others:

The late William H. Lewis of the Class of 1895, Matthew W. Bullock of the Class of 1907, Raymond Pace Alexander of the Class of 1923, Judge William H. Hastie of the Class of 1930 (a fellow student of my own time), Matthew Bullock Jr. of the Class of 1943 and William T. Coleman Jr. of the Class of 1946."

Citation Read

The medal was accompanied by a citation telling of its bestowal:

"In memory of a lifetime of gallant championship of equal rights for all Americans, of unselfish devotion to democratic ideals, of unwavering fidelity to the American dream of equal opportunity."

The citation continued:

The Spingarn Medal, presented annually to a colored American for distinguished achievement, is this year awarded to the late Charles H. Houston, stalwart defender of democracy, inspired teacher of youth, and leader in the legal profession.

"Immediately after graduation from Harvard Law School, Mr. Houston set out to make our Constitution a meaningful document for all minority groups. To this end, he accepted the position of Vice-Dean of the Howard University Law School and trained his students to be social enigneers as well as lawyers.

"He then organized and put into motion the present broad legal program of the NAACP and began the successful legal struggle to remove racial barriers to fair employment by protecting Negro trainmen from job discrimination.

Notable Victories Listed

"Mr. Houston's memory is honored by such notable legal victories as the University of Missouri case, the railway trainmen cases, many criminal cases in which colored persons had been denied due process of law because of race, and the restrictive convenant cases, to cite a few.

"His true greatness, however, can be measured by the many legal cases in which his vision and unselfish devotion to principle inspired other lawyers of both races to champion the civil rights of minority groups.

"It is doubtful that there has been a single important case involving civil rights during the past fifteen years in which Charles Houston has not either participated directly or by consultation and advice.

"He was a tower of strength in the legal field. He will forever be an inspiration to all freedom-loving people—a great man."

Other Awards Made

Other awards made by the convention were the Ike Smalls Award, presented to the Niagara Falls branch for showing the largest increase in membership in the past year. The membership increased 600% in the past year.

A special citation was presented by the director of branches to the Rev. William Oliver of Redbird, Okla., for being present for his 20th straight annual convention.

Thalheimer Award Winners

The 1950 Thalheimer awards, given to branches for significant action in the fight for equal opportunity during the past year, were made as follows:

CLASS I (branches without paid personnel)—first prize, $100, East St. Louis, Ill.; second prize, $50, Oxford Ohio; honorable mention (3), $25 each, Albany, N.Y.; Tri-City, Ill.; Tuskegee, Ala.

CLASS II (branches with paid executive secretaries) — first prize $100, Cleveland; second prize, $50, Atlanta.

CLASS III (State conferences)—first prize, $100, New Jersey State Confereennce; second prize, $50, Indiana State Conference.

The most outstanding accomplishment of each branch receiving the Thalheimer Award is listed below:

CLASS I

First prize — East St. Louise: As a result of the long and bitter fight carried by the branch against segregated schools for more than a year, the 85-year old jim crow policy in the East St. Louis school system was finally abolished.

Second prize—Oxford: A sult was won against Oxford Village for its discriminatory practices at the municipal swimming pool.

Honorable mentions—Albany: The branch was one of the leaders in the fight to get a city housing project. As a result of the branch's efforts, colored policemen and salesgirls were appointed.

Tri-City: The branch waged a successful fight against the board of directors of the YMCA who would not allow colored persons to engage in activities, accept them as members, or recognize membership cards of visitors. YMCA now admits all person to full membership and allows use of all of its facilities.

Tuskegee: The branch was successful in getting approximately 700 voters registered, an increase of 600%.

CLASS II

First prize—Cleveland: Successful in having a non-discrminatory amendment included in public housing legislation and passed. This clause was left out of the original legislation and the branch took a major role in having it included as an amendment before the legislation passed.

Second Prize—Atlanta: Improvement in white press as to treatment of colored news. Helped to establish the Citizens' Committee on Public Education and worked with that group in filing petitions for equal facilities in Atlanta public schools.

CLASS III

First Prize — New Jersey State Conference: Sponsored and fought for the passage of the famous "Freeman Civil Rights Law" which provides a combined method of State enforcement of both the "Burrell Civil Rights Law of 1935" and the "Hill FEPC Law of 1945.")The former forbidding discrimination in public

the other in employment. In addition to embracing the field of education, the new law also provides for a permanent abatement of discriminatory practices through a cease and desist order of the courts.

Attacked the attempted segregation of colored veterans in housing projects in the city of East Orange. All of the projects were ultimately filled on an unsegregated basis. After a two-year fight, the State conference was successful in its fight against segegati on in the National Guard and Naval Militia and the inclusion of this prohibition in the Constitution.

Second Prize—Indiana State Conference: A fight for passage of anti-segregated school bill by Indiana Legislature was spearheaded by the State conference. The bill was passed and segregated schools are to be abolished within four years. The conference was successful in opening several restaurants, theatres, etc. through the filing of affidavits unde Indiana Civil Rights Laws.

Courier
Sat 7-8-50
Pittsburgh, pg.
32
NAACP

He'll Carry On!— "Thank you for the Spingarn Medal. I hope I can be half as good as my daddy," spoke 6-year-old Charles H. Houston Jr., as he accepted the thirty-fifth Spingarn Medal, posthoumously awarded to his attorney-father, the late Charles H. Houston, of Washnigton. Harvard University Law School Dean Erwin Griswold, left; NAACP Special Counsel Thurgood S. Marshall and Mrs. Houston look on.

AWARD POSTHUMOUS SPINGARN MEDAL TO CHARLES HOUSTON

Voice NAACP D-
32
Fri. 6-30-50

BOSTON, June 25—The thirty-fifth Spingarn Medal, presented annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, was awarded this afternoon to the late Charles H. Houston, Washington attorney who is acclaimed as the engineer of the broad socio-legal program which has resulted in many victories upholding civil rights in the courts. Dean Erwin Griswold of the Harvard University School of Law, where Mr. Houston received his legal training, made the presentation at the closing mass meeting of the 41st Annual Convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, before a capacity crowd in Boston's famous Mechanics Hall.

Oakland Calif.

"The Harvard Law School is proud that Charles Hamilton Houston was one of its students," Dean Griswold deolared in his address. "As one of our distinguished graduates, he is one of a long line of eminent Negro lawyers who have been students at the School. Among those of modern times, I may mention, among others, the late William H. Lewis, of the Class of 1895, Matthew W. Bullock, of the Class of 1907, Raymond Pace Alexander of the Class of 1923, Judge William H. Hastie of the Class of 1930 (a fellow student of my own time), Matthew Bullock, Jr., of the Class of 1943, and Williams T. Coleman, Jr. of the Class of 1946."

The medal, which was accepted by Charles Houston, Jr., the attorney's son, was accompanied by the following citation:

"In memory of a lifetime of gallant championship of equal rights for all Americans, of unselfish devotion to democratic ideals, of unwavering fidelity to the American dream of equal opportunity. the Spingarn Medal, presented annually to a Negro American for distinguished achievement, is this year awarded to the late Charles Hamilton Houston, stalwart defender of democracy, inspired teacher of youth, and leader in the legal profession.

Top Leaders Meet At Bishop College

MARSHALL, Texas — (ANP) — Bishop college played host to 230 top-ranking Negro Txans who gathered on the school's campus for the eighth annual two-day session of the Texas Council of Negro organizations here last week. The delegates, representing 45 statewide organizations, met to discuss means of securing a more united front on matters affecting Negroes in Texas.

Highlight of the meeting was the presentation of reports on the "State of Negro Affairs" by specialist in health, civil and political rights, education, press, recreation and housing. A. Maceo Smith, a Dallas lawyer and the vice-president of the council, gave a review and evaluation of a 54-paged booklet, entitled "Charting the New Year by the Panel on Administrative Policy." The publication covers the 15-point program of the council and is 'the most comprehensive forthright statement of the position of Texas Negroes on matters racial and interracial that has ever been published."

In the afternoon Friday, reports were made by the Council's officers and by a special 15-member fact-finding committee through which the council offered advice in the resolution of differences, on legal procedure in handling court cases seeking equal educational opportunities for the race, between Attorney Carter Wesley, Houston editor and publisher, and Attorney Thurgood Marshall, legal counsel for the NAACP. Final remedial action was left to the executive board of the Texas State conference of NAACP branches to whom the Council's report was referred.

Dr. Arnold Rose, sociologist on the University or Minnesota faculty and an associate of Dr. Gunner Myrdal when he prepared the book "America's Dilemna," conducted two two-hour seminars on segregation.

The climax of the meeting came at the formal Douglas Day dinner Saturday night when the council cited Heman Marion Sweatt, plaintiff in the suit against the University of Texas, for distinguished service to democracy in eduction. Both Sweatt and his wife were presented gold medals by President Joseph J. Rhoads of Bishop College. Dr. J. S. Scott, president of Wiley College, was toastmaster and principal speaker was Prof. J. K. Haynes, president, Louisiana Education association, Ruston, La.

Among other prominent persons attending the meeting were Attorney U. S. Tate, and L. Herbert Henegan, FHA information specialist.

TEXAS NEGRO LEADERSHIP UNITES UNDER COUNCIL OF NEGRO GROUPS

Black Dispatch

250 Meet at Bishop College Under Guidance Of Militant Dr. J. J. Rhoads

THURGOOD MARSHALL SPEAKS TO GROUP

32b

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Sat 3-4-50

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FISK PRESIDENT
WILL BE SPEAKER
AT MEETING HERE.

WOMEN'S CLUB TO
PRESENT EDUCATOR
AT FINAL SESSION.

The Tuskegee Women's club will present Dr. Charles S. Johnson, prominent educator and president of Fisk Univ., as guest speaker at a luncheon Saturday, April 29, at 1:30 P.M. in the teachers' cafeteria.

Dr. Johnson is internationally known as an author, lecturer, and sociologist. He was a member of the American commission of 20 educators sent to Japan in 1946 to advise on the reorganizationof the educational system of that country.

That same year he was appointed by President Truman as one of the 10 United States delegates to the first session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris and in 1947 to the second session in Mexico City.

Dr. Johnson is a member of the executive committee of the United States National Commission for UNESCO. In 1948 he was appointed to the President's Board of Foreign Scholarships under the Fullbright Act.

He was president of the Southern Regional Sociological Society in 1945 and is a member of the executive committee of the American Sociological Society.

He has written 17 volumns on the Negro, race relations, Souterhn problems, and education.

In 1928 Dr. Johnson became head of the Department of Social sciences at Fisk University and remained at this post until his election to the presidency ofthis institution in 1946.

The Tuskegee Woman's Club presents this luncheon meeting to ring down the curtain on a very fruitful year in the study of human relations.

"It is most fitting," stated Mrs. Jessie P. Guzman, chairman of the human relations committee, "that we could secure such an able authority as Dr. Johnson for this occasion."

Reservations to this luncheon can be secured through Mrs. Guzman, member of her committee, or from the People's Co-op.

Herald
Tues. April 25, 1950
Tuskegee, Ala.

Courier Pat. 3-11-50 Pittsburgh, Pa.

CITATION RECIPIENTS—The above group of ladies received citation awards from the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association and the Alpha Phi Omega Sorority and Fraternity at the fourth annual convention last week in New York. Left to right: Gerri Major, Lou Swartz, Lillian Sharp Hunter, Gladys Hampton and Hazel Scott Powell. Richard V. Moore, president of Bethune-Cookman College, made the presentation. Miss Dorothy Maynor, although not pictured, received a citation, also.

United Beauty School Owners, Teachers Ass'n Hold Nat'l Convention

Courier, Pat. 3-11-50
Pittsburgh Pa.

NEW YORK—Buttressing a national program to raise the standards of education in its own schools and to work for improved race relations in America, Alpha Phi Omega Sorority and Fraternity—affiliate of the United Beauty School Owners and Teachers Association—contributed $4,045 to Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., and cited seven prominent women for significant achievement in their respective fields during 1949.

These events highlighted the organization's fourth annual national convention held at the Theresa Hotel here and attended by 153 official delegates from more than twenty states. The convention was under the direction of Mrs. Marjorie S. Joyner of Chicago, Ill., founder-national supervisor. She was assisted by Allura G. Stams, Libbie Davis Strange and Fred A. Redmond, all national officers.

WOMEN CITED

At a public mass meeting held at the Abyssinian Baptist Church Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president emeritus of Bethune-Cookman College, certificates of honor were awarded Hazel Scott, pianist; Gladys Hampton, business executive; Mollie Moon, civic leader; Dorothy Maynor, concert singer: Lou Swartz, dramatic actress: Gerri Major; journalist, and Lillian Sharpe Hunter, welfare and civic worker. The citations were read by Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, chief, Washington Bureau of the Chicago Defender, and the awards made by President Richard V. Moore of Bethune-Cookman college for Mrs. Bethune.

President Moore also received for Mrs. Bethune, Alpha Phi Omega's yearly contribution to Bethune-Cookman, which was chosen as a national project by the organization at the time it was founded in 1945. The funds go toward improving the physical plant of the only Class A college for Negroes in America founded by a Negro woman. This year's donation of $4,045 raises to $20,000 the total contributed to the project during the past five years. More than $900 additional funds have been pledged for this year.

DEMOCRACY IN EDUCATION

Expressing the college's gratitude for Alpha Phi Omega's support, President Moore revealed that democracy in education is raising its head in the State of Florida. He said that the former all-white University of Florida already is enrolling Negro students and predicted that the day is not far away before racial segregation will be ended in the institutions of higher education throughout the state. "White students will come to Bethune-Cookman College—we know that," President Moore assured.

In tribute to Mrs. Bethune's prioneering educational efforts in Florida, Mrs. Spraggs told the Abyssinian mass meeting how a South Carolina cotton field vision held by Mrs. Bethune forty-five years ago grew to the million-and-a-half dollar institution which is today's Bethune-Cookman College. She said what started out as a $11-a-month rented four-room school is now an institution of twenty-seven buildings sprawled over thrity-three acres with a staff of 102 persons and 1,100 students.

Outstanding public figures brought greetings to the organizations during its public meeting. Among them were: Deputy Commissioner of Housing J. Raymond Jones, who extended New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer's official greetings; New York's Congressman Adam C. Powell, pastor of Abyssinian; Mrs. Bertha Diggs, New York Department of Labor; Hon. Myles Paige, Judge Special Sessions Court, Brooklyn; Assemblyman Bertrand Baker, Brooklyn, one of four Negro members in New York State Assembly, and Mrs. Madgaline McCoy, member of Cosmetology Advisory Committee for the State of New York. Several other civic, fraternal and welfare organizations also extended their greetings.

32b 1950

University of Women's Clubs, Inc.

Women In News—

Mrs. H. S. T. Won't Sip With U. W.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—There'll be no joint tea drinking Jan. 16 by Mrs. Harry S. Truman and the University Women's Club, Inc.

In fact, to save embarrassment all around, there won't be any tea drinking by the club itself on that date, though the affair once had been fully arranged and the president's wife had accepted an invitation.

MRS. TRUMAN

It's all tied up with the row, in Congress and elsewhere, over civil rights for Negroes.

The club once was the majority group in the Washington branch of the American Association of University Women. It quit the national organization in a long fight over the Washington branch's rejection of Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Negro leader, for membership. It took the new name and a minority group, which had favored Mrs. Terrell's admission, took over as the capital's A. A. U. W. branch.

Unaware of the long controversy, Mrs. James Helm, of the White House staff, announced on Tuesday of this week that Mrs. Truman had accepted an invitation to the club's Jan. 16 tea.

Mrs. Helm would say only that "the invitation was graciously withdrawn by the club."

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Urban League Program Presented on Television

Afro-American, Sat. 3-4-50 Baltimore, Md.

32b

The works and hopes of the Baltimore Urban League reached Baltimoreans through the new medium of television with the presentation of its silver anniversary story over WAAM, Tuesday night. From left to right, Frank Rhoad Jr., representative of the housing committee; Dr. George McDonald, chairman of the health committee; Howard Murphy, chairman of the education committee; Edgar M. Ewing, president of the League's executive board and moderator for the discussion; and William Passano, representative of the industrial relations committee.

Urban League Reports Placing 14.651 In Jobs During 1949

216 In Positions Formerly Closed To Racial Group

32b

Sun. 4-9-50

Atlanta, Ga.

Daily World

NEW YORK — Two hundred delegates and guests of the National and local Urban Leagues attended the Eastern Regional Conference held at New York's Hotel McAlpin on March 31 and April 1. Frank M. Folsom, president of Radio Corporation of America addressed the conference on Friday, and Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, interracial social work agency, presented the report of League activities for the year 1949.

In his report Mr. Granger called attention to the "emerging social maturity of Negroes, who as a group were forty years ago rural, untrained and vastly exploited." He labelled "a social miracle" the change [illegible] of sixty per cent of the 15 million Negro Americans who are now urban dwellers.

$3,600,000 TO PILOT WORKERS

Mr. Granger cited the record of activity of the Urban League in serving this portion of the population. "In 3[illegible] states of the Union," he said, "Our Urban League affiliates interviewed 52,575 job applicants, referred 25,888 of them to jobs, and succeeded in placing 14,651 of them.' Two hundred sixty-one of these men and women were placed in industries which formerly employed no Negroes in such positions. These 261 persons, said Granger, now have an estimated total annual income of $3,600,000 as a result of the Urban League's pilot placements.

He outlined the Pilot Placement Project successes which brought representatives of many of the nation's major corporations into contact with qualified Negro workers and college graduates. "For the first time in American educational history" he said, "the recruitment officers of engineering and manufacturing industries .... directed their attention to the engineering graduates of Howard University. These young graduates were interviewed in an on-the-campus visit arranged by the National Urban League's director of industrial relations."

ADVISORY COUNCILS

Pilot Placements in commerce and industry were accomplished, he said, by "scores of board, staff and committee members on rounds of visits to offices of corporations and labor unions. There were 5,022 recorded visits to management offices, and 1,066 visits to union headquarters by personnel of the national office and 58 local Urban Leagues, during the year. He cited the formation of a Trade Union Advisory Council and a Commerce and Industry Council by the national organization, composed of influential men in these fields to actively participate in the League's Industrial Relations program.

In the Urban League's annual "Vocational Opportunity Campaign" in more than 600 schools and colleges, an estimated 310,000 young people were informed of career opportunities in American life. In advising and comferring with Community Chest and Council leaders and local Urban Leagues, national staff members made 204 visits to 106 cities for a total travel mileage of 125,983 miles.

NEARLY 400 ON STAFF

Outlining the growth of the National Urban League, Mr. Granger pointed out that "thirty-nine years ago we were a one-office movement — one executive with a budget of $2,500. In 1949 there was spent in the whole League movement a budget of $1,462,757, of which $171,384 represented activities in the National office including the Southern Field Division. From one executive in 1910, our employed staff has grown to a personnel numbering 395." The Urban Leagues now have thirty-four industrial secretaries, specializing in placement, job development, vocational guidance and counseling. The League now has 32 "Community Organization Secretaries" who specialize in mobilizing neighborhood and community resources to meet important social needs.

LEAGUE ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

Four new officers and 15 new trustees were elected to positions in the National Urban League at the organization's annual business meeting held Friday, March 31. Re-elected president was Lloyd K. Garrison. Newly elected vice-presidents are Judge Irvin C. Mollison, of the U. S. Customs Court, Rev. John Paul Jones, pastor of the Bay Ridge Brooklyn, Presbyterian Church, and Mrs. Bennett Cerf, New York civic leader. Thomas G. Young, labor leader was elected secretary, and Orin Lehman, investment broker was re-elected treasurer.

Newly elected trustees of the League are: Walter H. Aiken, Atlanta George A. Beavers, Los Angeles Mrs. Moise Cahn and Dr. George Snowden, New Orleans; Dowdal H Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. MacDonald S. Denman, Seattle; Mrs S. Foster Hunt, Providence; and Edgar H. Kilbourne, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Others newly elected include: Ferdinand Russeve, Cambridge Mass.; Bishop William Scarlett, St. Louis; Beulah C. Whitby, Detroit; William Collins and Dolly Lowther, New York; and Alonzo G. Moron, president of Hampton Institute, Virginia.

Re-elected to the board of trustees are Sadie T. M. Alexander, William H. Baldwin, Gifford Phillips, Thomas Robins, Jr., Elmo Roper, Edward Stanley, L. Hollingsworth Wood, Benjamin J. Buttenweiser, Alan L. Dingle, Irvin C. Mollison, Dorothy Paley, F. Sandy Ray, Roger W. Riis, Clendenin J. Ryan, Oren Root, William H. Dean, Sidney Hollander, Raymond E. Jackson, Hobson R. Reynolds, Winthrop Rockefeller and Mrs. Alfred Schoellkopf.

40th Urban League Meet Begins Sept. 3

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Grand Rapids will be the scene of the annual convention of the National Urban League which opens September 3 for a five-day meet.

Forty years old this year, the League has chosen for its convention theme "Equal Economic Opportunity," a theme which has been the purpose of the organization since its birth. The League holds to the theory that an improvement in the economic status of the Negro will lead to the eventual death of discrimination.

Star 9.2-50

58 Local Branches

Operating in 29 states, the organization now has 58 local branches. A budget of $1,500,000 annually makes it possible for the League to dispense its services without charge.

Last year 14,651 Negro workers were placed in positions, many of which had been closed to colored people. More than a million others were served in housing, health, family and vocational problems.

Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, sees the work of his group as "the toughest of all in the field of race relations—that of relating the Negro's progress to over-all welfare."

Urban League Week- September 3-8-, 1950

URBAN LEAGUE HOLDS MEET IN GRAND RAPIDS

Daily World

Nineteen cities and thirteen states have so far designated September 3-8 "Urban League Week" Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League announced today. These states and cities will observe the week at the time of the Leagues 40th Anniversary Annual Conference, to be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan. It will be a period of re-dedication to the principles which this oldest and largest interracial social service agency has promoted equal opportunity for all, and devotion to the democratic ideal. Some 500 League staff, delegates, and Board members from 30 states and 58 cities will convene in Grand Rapids next week.

In Arkansas, Governor Sid McMath proclaimed "Urban League Week" in "recognition of the contribution to the public welfare of the Nation and the State of Arkansas of the constructive activities and the democratic example of the National Urban League.' Minnesota's Governor Luther W. Youngdahl pointed out that the League "has given distinguished leadership to the humanitarian tasks of improving industrial relations, housing, vocational guidance, community planning, education and health; and this untiring, enlightened work by the National Urban League has made a rich contribution to the cause of providing equality of opportunity to the blessings of democracy for all citizens of America."

"TO ELIMINATE RACIAL CONFLICT"

GRAND RAPIDS Mayor Paul G. Goebel in his proclamation said, "Americas" wisest leadership is needed today to eliminate the possibility of racial conflicts and to assure adherence to the ideals laid down by our forefathers—the National Urban League is now rendering such services in this direction in 58 cites of the naton." Mayor Wiliam B. Hartsfield of Atlanta, Georgia, called attention "to the need for continuing effort toward the preservation of our democratic ideas," and New York's Mayor William O'Dwyer said: "In this era of decision our nation must encourage devotion to the principles upon which the United States and the United Nations were founded." In proclaiming "Urban League Week", Mayor O'Dwyer called to the attention "of our citizens the achieve ments of the Urban League in strengthening American democracy through its devotion to the Bill of Rights and the Four Freedoms."

STATES AND CITIES LISTED

The cities in which "Urban League Week" will be observed, announced Mr. Granger are: Albany N. Y., Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati Cleveland Ft. Wayne, Ind. Gary Ind., Grand Rapids, Los Angeles, Marion, Ind., Milwaukee; Minneapolis; Muskegon Heights. Mich., Newark, N. J.; New York; Plains, N. Y. States which will ob- Omaha, Portland, Ore.; and White serve "Urban League Week" are: Arkansas; Illinois; Indiana; Maryland; Michigan; Minnesota; New Mexico; New York; Ohio; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Washington; and West Virginia.

CONFERENCE SPEAKERS NAMED

Mr. Granger announced that the Conference Keynote Address will be delivered by Dr. Ira De A. Reid, professor of sociology, Haverford College, Pa., on Monday morning, September 4th. Lloyd K. Garrison president of the National Urban League and great grandson of the famous Abolitionist, will preside. Later September 4th, James Feit, president of James Felt and Co., New York realtors, and president Urban Housing Management Association New York, will address a luncheon meeting on "Housing" In the afternoon, George B. Nesbitt, director, Federal Housing and Home Finance, will lead a discussion on "Housing"; and John O' Brien director of information, Office of the Housing Expediter, will be a discussant. That evening Ralph H. Blanchard, executive director, Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc., will speak at a public meeting on "Social Work's Responsibility in the Field of Human Relations.' At this meeting, Mr. Granger will present his annual address on "The State of the Urban League.".

PITTSBURGH MAYOR TO SPEAK

On Tuesday, September 5th, Dr. Remus G. Robinson, Diplomate, American College of Surgeons will speak to a luncheon group on "Health" That evening Hon. David L. Lawrence, Mayor of Pittsburgh and president, United States Conference of Mayors, will address a public meeting on "Government and the Urban League."

Wednesday noon, S. A. Galatas, president, Local 302, Kansas City, (Mo. Laundry Workers' International Urban, AFL., will speak to a luncheon meeting on "The Community." That evening Jacob S. Potofsky, international president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, will address a public meeting on "Organized Labor and the Urban League."

TO DISCUSS COMMUNITY

Thursday morning September 7th, a discussion of "The Community" will feature Reginald A. Johnson, National Urban League Field Services director, and Robert L. Neal, associate executive secretary, Division on Education and Recreation, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. At noon, John J. McCarthy, assistant manager Gimbel Brothers, New York, will speak to a luncheon meeting on "Employment and Vocational Guidance." A discussion session will follow on the subject featuring John D. Gruener, director of employee relations, International Harvester Company; Louis Simon, secretary Laundry Workers Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, CIO, New York; Carl M. Horn, professor of education, Institute of Counseling, Testing, and Guidance, Michigan State College; and Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League. Mrs. Thomasina J Norford, chief Minority Group Services Division, U. S Employment Service, will speak at a dinner session on the USES-National Urban League cooperative agreement.

TWO FRIENDS AWARD

Thursday evening President Garrison will present service awards to Urban League personnel, and will present the annual "Two Friends Award" for cooperative contribution by a Negro and white American to the furtherance of Democracy. The 1950 Award goes to Dwight R. G. Palmer, president, General Cable Corporation, and John H. Sengstacke, editor and publisher, Chicago DEFEENDER. Both men were members of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services, which accomplished much in the integration of Negroes in, and elimination of discriminatory practices in the nation's armed forces.

Friday afternoon, September 8th, the closing Conference meeting will consider the findings of the Resolutions Committee.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Of Fisk University to Address Urban League

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, will speak before the Annual Dinner Meeting of the ~~Seattle Urban~~ League, it was announced. Northwest Enterprise

The dinner, in observance of the 19th anniversary of the League will be held at 6:30 Friday evening, February 17, at the Masonic Temple, Harvard Avenue and East Pine Street.

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Dr. Johnson is one of the nation's outstanding educators and scholars. Born at Bristol, Virginia, the son of a Baptist minister, he was educated at Wayland Academy,

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON

Virginia Union University, and the University of Chicago, where he pursued graduate study in the field of Sociology.

An Urban League Secretary

While at the University of Chicago, he was director of Research and Investigation for the Chicago Urban League. Later, in 1921, he became director of Research for the National Urban League with headquarters in New York and in 1923 founded the League's periodical "Opportuntity, A Journal of Negro Life," which he edited until 1929. In 1919 he was appointed associate executive secretary of Chicago's Commission on Race Relations, created by the governor of Illinois following the race riots in that city. As a result of this work he wrote the volume, "The Negro in Chicago."

Honorary Awards

Dr. Johnson is the recipient of honorary doctorate degrees from Virginia Union University, 1928; Howard University, 1941; Columbia University, 1947; and Harvard University, 1948. In 1930 he served as American member on a commission of the League of Nations to investigate slavery and enforced labor in Liberia and was awarded in that same year the William E. Harmon gold medal for distinguished achievement among Negroes in the field of science.

1-25-50

Appointee of Three Presidents

He has served as secretary of the Commission on Negro Housing for President Hoover's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership; during President Roosevelt's administration, Dr. Johnson served as a member on the President's Committee on Farm Tenancy; member of the White House Conference on Children in Democracy; consultant on minority problems for the Children's Bureau; member for the public on the Wage and Hours Committee of the Department of Labor; and member of the American commission of twenty educators sent to Japan in 1946 at the request of General McArthur to advise on the reorganization of the educational system of that country.

Seattle, Washington

He was appointed by President Truman as one of the ten U. S. delegates to the first session of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during the same year. In 1948 he became a member of the President's Board of Foreign Scholarships under the Fulbright Act.

Northwest Enterprise

Dr. Johnson was a 1949 delegate to the Assembly of the World Council of Churches. He has just returned from New Delhi, India, where he was a delegate to the Indian-American Relations Conference.

1-25-50
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He is the author of many authentic books on the Negro in the United States.

Dinner will cost $2.25 a plate. Said the League's Executive Secretary, N. P. Dotson: "We are anticipating 600 people to attend this dinner. Reservations should be made early. People may telephone the Urban League at Minor 2700 for additional information."

Members of the Annual Dinner Committee are Mrs. Thomas D. Stimson, chairman, Mrs. Clarence McCullough, Mrs. Ruth B. Jackson, Mrs. Fountain W. Penick, and Mrs. McDonald S. Denman.

The Rt. Rev. Stephen F. Bayne, Jr., Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Olympia, is President of the League.

Urban League Honors Clark

Argus 1-26-50

JOHN T. CLARK (right) was honored at the annual dinner of the Urban League of St. Louis Monday night on his retirement after 23 years as executive secretary of the league. With him here at the dinner, held at Temple Israel, is Dr. William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College, the principal speaker.

—Courtesy Star-Times.

JOHN T. CLARK HONORED AT ANNUAL MEETING

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The annual meeting of the St. Louis Urban League, held Monday night at Temple Israel Auditorium was largely devoted to honoring John T. Clark, who was retiring as its executive secretary after twenty-three years of service. Approximately 300 persons attended Mr. Clark, whose total years of Urban League service number thirty-five, will continue to serve as program consultant with the local League. Lester B. Granger, Executive Director of the National Urban League, came from New York to present highlights of Clark's career, and a leather case holding $125 in government bonds was presented on behalf of the board by Rev. Russell Brown.

American
1-26-50
St Louis

Dr. William E. Stevenson, president of Oberlin College, was forthright in his indictment of racial injustice, declaring the United States is on the defensive in the war of ideas and ideological slaims, with discrimination and racial injustice the weaknesses that provide Communist states with their main ammunition in attempting to win the rest of the world away from democratic concepts. "We cannot preach democracy successfully abroad when we are permitting it to be made a mockery here at home," he stated.

Argus 1-26-50

Making a plea for free association of people of all races in work and play, he asked the question, "Does not our problem here in America resolve itself down to this simple proposition: we cannot eliminate discrimination without getting to know each other, and we cannot expect to attain that end so long as we continue segregation? Taking the position that such association should take place among children and young people especially, before the prejudices of their parents or associates have been handed on to them, he said "the 'line firing' of better race relations is in our churches, in our community and recreation centers, and above all, in our schools and colleges."

Several college presidents, including Chancellor Arthur H. Compton of Washington University, heard Dr. Stevenson trace the historically-liberal traditions of Oberlin college, from its beginnings in 1833, mentioning that the first degree was granted to a Negro in 1844, and that one of its most popular instructors on the campus now is a Negro mathematics teacher.

Awards were made to Atty. Si inney Redmond, for his efforts to secure equal education in St. Louis, and for introducing a civil rights ordinance in the Board of Aldermen; and to Seymour Wallas, whose plastics manufacturing concern "has shown that men and women can be hired on the basis of qualification, not on the color of their skin." Mr. Wallas, in receiving the award, introduced Mrs. Ollie Valliant, plant superintendent, with whom he said the honor should be shared.

Dr. Frank Horne Chicago Urban League Annual Speaker

Word Fri. 2-17-50

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CHICAGO — (ANP) —Approximately 450 persons attended the Chicago Urban league's annual luncheon meeting held at the Palmer House last Saturday.

Dr. Frank of Washington, D. C., an assistant to the Home and Housing administrator, as guest speaker, emphasized the difficult and little recognized fight of the Negro for better housing in speaking "The Ascendency of Morality in the Housing of Minorities." He declared, "Too long has our vaunted equality of opportunity been an empty phrase to a Negro forced to bargain for his home in a restricted market. Morality and law demand his access along with his fellowmen to the open and free competition in the housing market place."

The housing expert was introduced by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university who servsides of Fisk university, who served as an early executive secretary of the Chicago Urban league.

During the meeting awards were presented to three Chicago loop stores for employing Negroes as clerks by Sidney Williams, executive secretary of the league. The stores receiving awards were Leo Rose, Retail Clothiers, Stop and Shop, and Hudson-Ross record and Music supplies.

Eldridge Bancroft Pierce, retiring president of the league board was given an award for 25 years of service. G. L. Duryea of the Coca Cola company and Howard S. Bazel of the Mogg Coal company were elected as new members to serve on the league's Board of Directors.

Urban League Distributes Vocational Opportunity Kits

Word Fri. 2-17-50

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NEW YORK—Over 500 schools, colleges, cooperating agencies and Urban Leagues in 58 cities and the District of Columbia are receiving Vocational Opportunity Kits from the Office of the National Urban League, 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Mailed in anticipation of the League's Vocational Opportunity Week, March 12-19, 1950, the "Kits" contain special guidance leaflets, job information, material for speakers and career booklets.

Of particular interest to counsellors is the pamphlet, "Special Considerations in Counselling" which answers such direct questions as, "Do Negro youth need any special type of vocational counselling?"

"How should job discrimination affect the young perosn's choice of a vocation?"

Other materials in the "Kit" include pamphlets on the naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, (NROTC); "How To Get A Better Job" and "Stay In School."

Sportminded youngsters will be particularly interested in the "Champion" booklet in which famous coaches and athletes tell what is required for careers in baseball, football, basketball, tennis and twelve other sports.

Conducted yearly under the joint chairmanship of Ann Tanneyhill, Director of Vocational Guidance and George Edwards, Assistant Director of the Southern Field, the Vocational Opportunity Campaign has been increasingly successful in encouraging youth to plan and prepare wisely for their future vocations.

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For Real Service— Julius A. Thomas, right, industrial relations director of the National Urban League, receives the National Technical Association's first awarded certificate of merit from Charles Duke Sr., founder of the association, in a Washington ceremony. Left to right are Walter H. (Chief) Aiken, Atlanta, Ga., left, and James C. Evans, Defense Department aide and association secretary.

James A. Pawley To Urban League

Sat. 11-24-50

Secretary Named New Industrial

Kansas City

321

The new industrial relations director of the Urban League of Kansas City, James A. Pawley, met the board of directors of the League at its November meeting yesterday evening at the YWCA, 1020 McGee. Pawley, who has joined the staff of the local league after serving in a similar position

JAMES A. PAWLEY

in the Washington, D. C, league for three years, was appointed to the vacancy created by the resignation of Lounneer Pemberton who is now in Chicago.

Mr. Pawley attended public school in South Carolina and received the A. B. degree from Benedict college in Columbia, S. C. He took additional graduate courses from the State Teachers colleges at Montclair and Newark, N. J., and Catholic university in Washington, D. C., and he holds the master of arts in labor economics from American university in Washington.

Before joining the Urban League movement, Pawley was employed by the United States Employment Service as an occupational analyst and later as a training specialist. His previous experience consisted of teaching in New Jersey and also editing a newspaper, the New Jersey Tribune, in Englewood. He comes to Kansas City with a rich background of experience in civic and organizational activities in the communities in which he has lived, in South Carolina, New Jersey and Washington.

The new industrial secretary is married and has two daughters who are students in Howard university. Mrs. Pawley plans to come to Kansas City as soon as they can locate suitable housing.

32b 1950

World Organization of the Teaching Professions
Ottawa, Canada, July 17-23, 1950

Dr. Gore To Attend World Teaching Meet

Journal and Guide

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., A. and M. College president, has been selected as one of the members of the American delegation to the World Organization of the Teaching Profession, in session at Ottawa, Canada, July 17-23.

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He is currently serving as president of the American Teachers Association, a national organization representing 75,000 Negro teachers in the United States. The WOTP is an international organization of educators from sixty countries.

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